M. TULLII CICERONIS

ORATIONES ET EPISTOLAE

SELECTAE.

WITH

REFERENCES TO HARKNESS'S, BULLIONS AND MORRIS'S, ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S, AND ALLEN'S LATIN GRAMMARS; SYNONYMES; NOTES CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY; AND A VOCABULARY.

BY J. H. HANSON, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL OF THE WATERVILLE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, WATERVILLE, ME.

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PREFACE.

THE text of the Orations presented in this volume is chiefly that of Baiter and Halm, and that of the Letters has been taken from Orelli's second edition. Other excellent texts have been constantly consulted, and in a few cases, where they seemed decidedly preferable, have been followed.

Parallel references, more numerous, it is believed, than in any other similar work, have been made to the grammars of Harkness, Bullions and Morris, Andrews and Stoddard, and Allen.

The Notes and the Vocabulary are in all respects precisely the same as those in the Revised Edition of the Preparatory Latin Prose-Book.

In the arrangement of the Orations the chronological order has been followed. The superior advantages of this order must be obvious to every one; while it is difficult to see anything in favor of the purely arbitrary arrangement which has prevailed time out of mind in the school editions of Cicero's Orations. By this arrangement the Oration for the Manilian Law stands first; and indeed a more suitable one to occupy this place could hardly be found: it is less difficult than most of the others, abounds in such historical and personal incidents as are naturally adapted to awaken the interest of the young student, and is especially rich in the variety of its grammatical constructions. It is hoped, therefore, that this

departure from long-established custom may be regarded as an improvement rather than an innovation.

The thirty-five Letters which have been selected cover a period of twenty years, commencing with the year succeeding Cicero's consulship and ending with the year of his death. Besides throwing much light upon the Orations and affording to the student a pleasing and interesting variety of reading-matter, these Letters reveal more of the heart and true character of Rome's greatest orator, philosopher, and scholar than any number of his Orations could possibly do. These also have been arranged in chronological order, and there has been prefixed to those of each year a brief history in Latin of the principal events of that year. This will aid very much in understanding many of the allusions in the text. Want of time has led many teachers to omit the reading of these letters; but the author is so fully convinced of their importance and value to the young student that he would venture to suggest that they may be very profitably read and the student's labor but slightly enhanced by allowing them to be read rapidly and with little or no attention to grammatical drill. In this way much may be gained by a small expenditure of time and effort.

J. H. HANSON.

WATERVILLE, November, 1870.

M. TULLII CICERONIS

ORATIO PRO LEGE MANILIA

AD QUIRITES.

I. 1. Quamquam mihi semper frequens conspectus vester multo jucundissimus, hic autem locus ad agendum amplissimus, ad dicendum ornatissimus est visus, Quirites; tamen hoc aditu laudis, qui semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, non mea me voluntas adhuc, sed vitae meae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt. Nam quum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, statueremque nihil huc nisi perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industria afferri oportere, omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi. 2. Ita neque hic locus vacuus umquam fuit ab iis qui vestram caussam defenderent, et meus labor, in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, ex vestro judicio fructum est amplissimum consecutus. Nam quum propter dilationem comitiorum ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum, facile intellexi, Quirites, et quid de me judicaretis et quid aliis praescriberetis. Nunc quum et auctoritatis in me tantum sit, quantum vos honoribus mandandis esse voluistis, et ad agendum facultatis tantum, quantum homini vigilanti ex forensi usu prope quotidiana dicendi exercitatio potuit afferre, certe et, si quid auctoritatis in me est, apud eos utar, qui eam mihi dederunt, et si quid in dicendo consequi possum iis ostendam potissimum, qui ei quoque rei fructum suo judicio tribuendum esse duxerunt. 3. Atque illud in primis

mihi laetandum jure esse video, quod in hac insolita mihi ex hoc loco ratione dicendi caussa talis oblata est, in qua oratio deesse nemini possit. Dicendum est enim de Cn. Pompeii singulari eximiaque virtute; hujus autem orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire: ita mihi non tam copia quam modus in dicendo quaerendus est.

II. 4. Atque ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde haec omnis caussa ducitur, bellum grave et periculosum vestris vectigalibus ac sociis a duobus potentissimis regibus infertur, Mithridate et Tigrane, quorum alter relictus, alter lacessitus, occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitrantur. Equitibus Romanis, honestissimis viris, afferuntur ex Asia quotidie litterae, quorum magnae res aguntur, in vestris vectigalibus exercendis occupatae; qui ad me pro necessitudine, quae mihi est cum illo ordine, caussam rei publicae periculaque rerum suarum detulerunt: 5. Bithyniae, quae nunc vestra provincia est, vicos exustos esse complures; regnum Ariobarzanis, quod finitimum est vestris vectigalibus, totum esse in hostium potestate; Lucullum, magnis rebus gestis, ab eo bello discedere; huic qui successerit non satis esse paratum ad tantum bellum administrandum; unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti; eundem hunc unum ab hostibus metui, praeterea neminem.

6. Caussa quae sit, videtis: nunc, quid agendum sit, considerate. Primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum. Genus est belli ejusmodi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium debeat; in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, quae vobis a majoribus quum magna in omnibus rebus, tum summa in re militari tradita est: agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, pro qua multa majores vestri magna et gravia bella gesserunt: aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima; quibus amissis, et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis:

aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus est a vobis et ipsorum et rei publicae caussa consulendum.

III. 7. Et quoniam semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda est vobis illa macula Mithridatico bello superiore concepta; quae penitus jam insedit ac nimis inveteravit in populi Romani nomine; quod is, qui uno die, tota in Asia, tot in civitatibus, uno nuntio atque una significatione, cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, non modo adhuc poenam nullam suo dignam scelere suscepit, sed ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut se non Ponti neque Cappadociae latebris occultare velit, sed emergere ex patrio regno atque in vestris vectigalibus, hoc est, in Asiae luce versari. 8. Etenim adhuc ita nostri cum illo rege contenderunt imperatores, ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportarent. Triumphavit L. Sulla, triumphavit L. Murena de Mithridate, duo fortissimi viri et summi imperatores; sed ita triumpharunt, ut ille pulsus superatusque regnaret. Verum tamen illis imperatoribus laus est tribuenda, quod egerunt, venia danda, quod reliquerunt; propterea quod ab eo bello Sullam in Italiam res publica, Murenam Sulla revocavit.

IV. 9. Mithridates autem omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit; qui posteaquam maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes, exercitusque permagnos quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset comparasset, et se Bosporanis, finitimis suis, bellum inferre simularet, usque in Hispaniam legatos ac litteras misit ad eos duces, quibuscum tum bellum gerebamus, ut, quum duobus in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis uno consilio a binis hostium copiis bellum terra marique gereretur, vos ancipiti contentione districti de imperio dimicaretis.

10. Sed tamen alterius partis periculum, Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, quae multo plus firmamenti ac roboris habebat, Cn. Pompeii divino consilio ac singulari virtute

depulsum est: in altera parte ita res a L. Lucullo, summo viro, est administrata, ut initia illa rerum gestarum magna atque praeclara non felicitati ejus, sed virtuti, haec autem extrema, quae nuper acciderunt, non culpae, sed fortunae tribuenda esse videantur. Sed de Lucullo dicam alio loco, et ita dicam, Quirites, ut neque vera laus ei detracta oratione mea, neque falsa afficta esse videatur: 11. de vestri imperii dignitate atque gloria, quoniam is est exorsus orationis meae videte, quem vobis animum suscipiendum putetis.

V. Majores nostri saepe, mercatoribus aut naviculariis nostris injuriosius tractatis, bella gesserunt: vos, tot civium Romanorum milibus uno nuntio atque uno tempore necatis, quo tandem animo esse debetis? Legati quod erant appellati superbius, Corinthum patres vestri, totius Graeciae lumen, exstinctum esse voluerunt: vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui legatum populi Romani consularem, vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necavit? Illi libertatem imminutam civium Romanorum non tulerunt: vos ereptam vitam negligetis? Jus legationis verbo violatum illi persecuti sunt: vos legatum omni supplicio interfectum relinquetis? 12. Videte, ne, ut illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam tradere, sic vobis turpissimum sit, id quod accepistis tueri et conservare non posse.

Quid, quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, quo tandem animo ferre debetis? Regno est expulsus Ariobarzanes rex, socius populi Romani atque amicus: imminent duo reges toti Asiae, non solum vobis inimicissimi, sed etiam vestris sociis atque amicis; civitates autem omnes cuncta Asia atque Graecia vestrum auxilium exspectare propter periculi magnitudinem coguntur: imperatorem a vobis certum deposcere, quum praesertim vos alium miseritis, neque audent, neque se id facere sine summo periculo posse arbitrantur.

13. Vident et sentiunt hoc idem, quod vos, unum virum esse, in quo summa sint omnia, et eum propter esse, quo

etiam carent aegrius; cujus adventu ipso atque nomine, tametsi ille ad maritimum bellum venerit, tamen impetus hostium repressos esse intelligunt ac retardatos. Hi vos, quoniam libere loqui non licet, tacite rogant, ut se quoque, sicut ceterarum provinciarum socios, dignos existimetis, quorum salutem tali viro commendetis; atque hoc etiam magis, quod ceteros in provinciam ejusmodi homines cum imperio mittimus, ut etiamsi ab hoste defendant, tamen ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant, hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident tanta temperantia, tanta mansuetudine, tanta humanitate, ut ii beatissimi esse videantur, apud quos ille diutissime commoratur.

VI. 14. Quare, si propter socios, nulla ipsi injuria lacessiti, majores nostri cum Antiocho, cum Philippo, cum Aetolis, cum Poenis bella gesserunt, quanto vos studio convenit injuriis provocatos sociorum salutem una cum imperii vestri dignitate defendere, praesertim quum de maximis vestris vectigalibus agatur! Nam ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia, Quirites, tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus; Asia vero tam opima est ac fertilis, ut et ubertate agrorum et varietate fructuum et magnitudine pastionis et multitudine earum rerum, quae exportantur, facile omnibus terris antecellat. Itaque haec vobis provincia, Quirites, si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda.

15. Nam in ceteris rebus, quum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur; at in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem. Nam quum hostium copiae non longe absunt, etiamsi irruptio nulla facta est, tamen pecua relinquuntur, agricultura deseritur, mercatorum navigatio conquiescit. Ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest; quare saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur.

16. Quo tandem igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos, qui vectigalia nobis pensitant, aut eos, qui exercent atque exigunt, quum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter adsint? quum una excursio equitatus perbrevi tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit? quum publicani familias maximas, quas in saltibus habent, quas in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse, nisi eos, qui vobis fructui sunt, conservaritis, non solum, ut antea dixi, calamitate, sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos?

VII. 17. Ac ne illud quidem vobis negligendum est, quod mihi ego extremum proposueram, quum essem de belli genere dicturus, quod ad multorum bona civium Romanorum pertinet; quorum vobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter. Nam et publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt; quorum ipsorum per se res et fortunae vobis curae esse debent. Etenim si vectigalia nervos esse rei publicae semper duximus, eum certe ordinem, qui exercet illa, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus.

18. Deinde ex ceteris ordinibus homines navi atque industrii partim ipsi in Asia negotiantur, quibus vos absentibus consulere debetis, partim eorum in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent. Est igitur humanitatis vestrae, magnum numerum eorum civium calamitate prohibere, sapientiae, videre multorum civium calamitatem a re publica sejunctam esse non posse. Etenim primum illud parvi refert, nos publica, his amissis, vectigalia postea victoria recuperare; neque enim iisdem redimendi facultas erit propter calamitatem, neque aliis voluntas propter timorem.

19. Deinde, quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, id quidem certe calamitate docti memoria retinere debemus. Nam tum, quum in Asia res magnas permulti amiserant, scimus Romae, solutione impedita, fidem concidisse. Non enim possunt una in

civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem. A quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, et mihi credite, id quod ipsi videtis, haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret: ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant. Quare videte, num dubitandum vobis sit omni studio ad id bellum incumbere, in quo gloria nominis vestri, salus sociorum, vectigalia maxima, fortunae plurimorum civium conjunctae cum re publica defendantur.

VIII. 20. Quoniam de genere belli dixi, nunc de magnitudine pauca dicam. Potest enim hoc dici: belli genus esse ita necessarium, ut sit gerendum; non esse ita magnum, ut sit pertimescendum. In quo maxime laborandum est, ne forte vobis, quae diligentissime providenda sunt, contemnenda esse videantur.

Atque ut omnes intelligant me L. Lucullo tantum impertire laudis, quantum forti viro et sapienti homini et magno imperatori debeatur, dico, ejus adventu maximas Mithridatis copias omnibus rebus ornatas atque instructas fuisse, urbemque Asiae clarissimam nobisque amicissimam, Cyzicenorum, obsessam esse ab ipso rege maxima multitudine et oppugnatam vehementissime, quam L. Lucullus virtute, assiduitate, consilio summis obsidionis periculis liberavit; 21. ab eodem imperatore classem magnam et ornatam, quae, ducibus Sertorianis ad Italiam studio atque odio inflammata raperetur, superatam esse atque depressam; magnas hostium praeterea copias multis proeliis esse deletas, patefactumque nostris legionibus esse Pontum, qui antea populo Romano ex omni aditu clausus fuisset; Sinopen atque Amisum, quibus in oppidis erant domicilia regis, omnibus rebus ornatas atque refertas, ceterasque urbes Ponti et Cappadociae permultas uno aditu adventuque esse captas; regem spoliatum regno patrio atque avito ad alios se reges atque ad alias gentes supplicem contulisse; atque haec omnia, salvis populi Romani sociis atque integris vec-

tigalibus, esse gesta. Satis opinor haec esse laudis, atque ita, Quirites, ut hoc vos intelligatis, a nullo istorum, qui huic obtrectant legi atque caussae, L. Lucullum similiter ex hoc loco esse laudatum.

IX. 22. Requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, quum haec ita sint, reliquum possit magnum esse bellum. Cognoscite, Quirites; non enim hoc sine caussa quaeri videtur. Primum ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur; quam praedicant in fuga fratris sui membra in iis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, ut eorum collectio dispersa moerorque patrius celeritatem persequendi retardaret. Sic Mithridates, fugiens, maximam vim auri atque argenti pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium, quas et a majoribus acceperat et ipse bello superiore ex tota Asia direptas in suum regnum congesserat, in Ponto omnem reliquit. Haec dum nostri colligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit. Ita illum in persequendi studio moeror, hos laetitia tardavit.

23. Hunc in illo timore et fuga Tigranes, rex Armenius, excepit, diffidentemque rebus suis confirmavit, et afflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit: cujus in regnum posteaquam L. Lucullus cum exercitu venit, plures etiam gentes contra imperatorem nostrum concitatae sunt. Erat enim metus injectus iis nationibus, quas numquam populus Romanus neque lacessendas bello neque tentandas putavit; erat etiam alia gravis atque vehemens opinio quae animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, fani locupletissimi et religiosissimi diripiendi caussa in eas oras nostrum esse exercitum adductum. Ita nationes multae atque magnae novo quodam terrore ac metu concitabantur. Noster autem exercitus, tametsi urbem ex Tigranis regno ceperat et proeliis usus erat secundis, tamen nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum commovebatur.

24. Hic jam plura non dicam. Fuit enim illud extremum, ut ex iis locis a militibus nostris reditus magis matu-

rus quam processio longior quaereretur. Mithridates autem et suam manum jam confirmarat, et eorum, qui se ex ipsius regno collegerant, et magnis adventiciis auxiliis multorum regum et nationum juvabatur. Jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, ut regum afflictae fortunae facile multorum opes alliciant ad misericordiam, maximeque eorum, qui aut reges sunt, aut vivunt in regno; ut iis nomen regale magnum et sanctum esse videatur. 25. Itaque tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optare. Nam quum se in regnum suum recepisset, non fuit eo contentus, quod ei praeter spem acciderat, ut illam, posteaquam pulsus erat, terram umquam attingeret, sed in exercitum nostrum clarum atque victorem impetum fecit.

Sinite hoc loco, Quirites, sicut poëtae solent, qui res Romanas scribunt, praeterire me nostram calamitatem; quae tanta fuit, ut eam ad aures imperatoris non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor afferret. 26. Hic in illo ipso malo gravissimaque belli offensione L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte iis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, vestro jussu coactus, qui imperii diuturnitati modum statuendum vetere exemplo putavistis, partem militum, qui jam stipendiis confecti erant, dimisit, partem, M'. Glabrioni tradidit. Multa praetereo consulto; sed ea vos conjectura perspicite, quantum illud bellum factum putetis, quod conjungant reges potentissimi, renovent agitatae nationes, suscipiant integrae gentes, novus imperator noster accipiat, vetere exercitu pulso.

Satis mihi multa verba fecisse videor, quare esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, magnitudine periculosum: restat, ut de imperatore ad id bellum deligendo ac tantis rebus praeficiendo dicendum esse videatur.

X. 27. Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, ut haec vobis deliberatio difficilis esset, quemnam potissimum tantis rebus ac tanto bello praeficiendum putaretis! Nunc vero quum sit unus Cn. Pompeius, qui non modo eorum hominum, qui nunc

sunt, gloriam, sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superarit, quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac caussa dubium facere possit? 28. Ego enim sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem. Quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit? qui e ludo atque pueritiae disciplinis bello maximo atque acerrimis hostibus ad patris exercitum atque in militiae disciplinam profectus est; qui extrema pueritia miles in exercitu summi fuit imperatoris, ineunte adolescentia maximi ipse exercitus imperator; qui saepius cum hoste conflixit, quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, plura bella gessit, quam ceteri legerunt, plures provincias confecit, quam alii concupiverunt; cujus adolescentia ad scientiam rei militaris non alienis praeceptis, sed suis imperiis, non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis, non stipendiis, sed triumphis est erudita. Quod denique genus esse belli potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae? Civile, Africanum, Transalpinum, Hispaniense, mixtum ex civitatibus atque ex bellicosissimis nationibus, servile, navale bellum, varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, non solum gesta ab hoc uno, sed etiam confecta, nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit.

XI. 29. Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quae potest oratio par inveniri? quid est, quod quisquam aut illo dignum, aut vobis novum, aut cuiquam inauditum, possit afferre? Neque enim illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, quae vulgo existimantur, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, consilium in providendo; quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt.

30. Testis est Italia, quam ille ipse victor, L. Sulla, hujus virtute et subsidio confessus est liberatam. Testis est Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis non terrore belli, sed consilii celeritate explicavit. Testis est Africa,

quae magnis oppressa hostium copiis eorum ipsorum sanguine redundavit. Testis est Gallia, per quam legionibus nostris iter in Hispaniam Gallorum internecione patefactum est. Testis est Hispania, quae saepissime plurimos hostes ab hoc superatos prostratosque conspexit. Testis est iterum et saepius Italia, quae, quum servili bello tetro periculosoque premeretur, ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit; quod bellum exspectatione ejus attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum. 31. Testes nunc vero jam omnes orae atque omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, denique maria omnia, quum universa, tum in singulis oris omnes sinus atque portus. Quis enim toto mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus, ut lateret? Quis navigavit, qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret, quum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum, quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? 32. Quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? quem socium defendistis? cui praesidio classibus vestris fuistis? quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas! quam multas aut metu relictas aut a praedonibus captas urbes esse sociorum!

XII. Sed quid ego longinqua commemoro? Fuit hoc quondam, fuit proprium populi Romani, longe a domo bellare et propugnaculis imperii sociorum fortunas, non sua tecta defendere. Sociis ego nostris mare per hosce annos clausum fuisse dicam, quum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio, nisi hieme summa, transmiserint? Qui ad vos ab exteris nationibus venirent, captos querar, quum legati populi Romani redempti sint? Mercatoribus tutum mare non fuisse dicam, quum duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerint? 33. Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbes, innumerabilesque alias captas

esse commemorem, quum vestros portus atque eos portus, quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse potestate sciatis? An vero ignoratis portum Caietae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium, inspectante praetore, a praedonibus esse direptum? ex Miseno autem ejus ipsius liberos, qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a praedonibus esse sublatos? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, quum, prope inspectantibus vobis, classis ea, cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset, a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est? Pro dii immortales! tantamne unius hominis incredibilis ac divina virtus tam brevi tempore lucem afferre rei publicae potuit, ut vos, qui modo ante ostium Tiberinum classem hostium videbatis, ii nunc nullam intra Oceani ostium praedonum navem esse audiatis? 34. Atque haec qua celeritate gesta sint, quamquam videtis, tamen a me in dicendo praetereunda non sunt. Quis enim umquam aut obeundi negotii aut consequendi quaestus studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter, Cn. Pompeio duce, tanti belli impetus navigavit? qui, nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, inde Sardiniam cum classe venit, atque haec tria frumentaria subsidia rei publicae firmissimis praesidiis classibusque munivit. 35. Inde quum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus Hispaniis et Gallia Transalpina praesidiis ac navibus confirmata, missis item in oram Illyrici maris et in Achaiam omnemque Graeciam navibus, Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis adornavit; ipse autem, ut Brundisio profectus est, undequinquagesimo die totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit: omnes, qui ubique praedones fuerunt, partim capti interfectique sunt, partim unius hujus se imperio ac potestati dediderunt. Idem Cretensibus, quum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos deprecatoresque misissent, spem deditionis non ademit obsidesque imperavit. Ita tantum bellum tam diuturnum, tam longe lateque dis-

persum, quo bello omnes gentes ac nationes premebantur, Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate confecit.

XIII. 36. Est haec divina atque incredibilis virtus imperatoris. Quid ceterae, quas paullo ante commemorare coeperam, quantae atque quam multae sunt! Non enim bellandi virtus solum in summo ac perfecto imperatore quaerenda est: sed multae sunt artes eximiae, hujus administrae comitesque virtutis. Ac primum quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores! quanta deinde in omnibus rebus temperantia! quanta fide! quanta facilitate! quanto ingenio! quanta humanitate! Quae breviter qualia sint in Cn. Pompeio consideremus. Summa enim omnia sunt, Quirites, sed ea magis ex aliorum contentione quam ipsa per sese cognosci atque intelligi possunt.

37. Quem enim imperatorem possumus ullo in numero putare, cujus in exercitu centuriatus veneant atque venierint? quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum de re publica cogitare, qui pecuniam ex aerario depromptam ad bellum administrandum aut propter cupiditatem provinciae magistratibus diviserit aut propter avaritiam Romae in quaestu reliquerit? Vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini, qui haec fecerint; ego autem nomino neminem; quare irasci mihi nemo poterit, nisi qui ante de se voluerit confiteri. Itaque propter hanc avaritiam imperatorum quantas calamitates, quocumque ventum sit, nostri exercitus ferant, quis ignorat? 38. Itinera, quae per hosce annos in Italia per agros atque oppida civium Romanorum nostri imperatores fecerint, recordamini: tum facilius statuetis, quid apud exteras nationes fieri existimetis. Utrum plures arbitramini per hosce annos militum vestrorum armis hostium urbes, an hibernis sociorum civitates esse deletas? Neque enim potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipse non continet; neque severus esse in judicando, qui alios in se severos esse judices non vult.

39. Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cujus legiones sic in Asiam pervenerint, ut non modo manus tanti exercitus, sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur: non modo, ut sumptum faciat in militem, nemini vis affertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permittitur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium majores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.

XIV. 40. Age vero, ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia, considerate. Unde illam tantam celeritatem et tam incredibilem cursum inventum putatis? Non enim illum eximia vis remigum aut ars inaudita quaedam gubernandi aut venti aliqui novi tam celeriter in ultimas terras pertulerunt, sed eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt: non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad voluptatem, non amoenitas ad delectationem, non nobilitas urbis ad cognitionem, non denique labor ipse ad quietem; postremo signa et tabulas ceteraque ornamenta Graecorum oppidorum, quae ceteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, ea sibi ille ne visenda quidem existimavit. 41. Itaque omnes nunc in iis locis Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe missum, sed de coelo delapsum intuentur: nunc denique incipiunt credere, fuisse homines Romanos hac quondam continentia; quod jam nationibus exteris incredibile ac falso memoriae proditum videbatur: nunc imperii vestri splendor illis gentibus lucem afferre coepit: nunc intelligunt non sine causa majores suos tum, quum ea temperantia magistratus habebamus, servire populo Romano quam imperare aliis maluisse.

Jam vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita liberae querimoniae de aliorum injuriis esse dicuntur, ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate infimis par esse videatur. 42. Jam quantum consilio, quantum dicendi gravitate et copia valeat, in quo ipso inest quaedam digni-

tas imperatoria, vos, Quirites, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognovistis. Fidem vero ejus quantam inter socios existimari putatis, quam hostes omnes omnium generum sanctissimam judicarint? Humanitate jam tanta est, ut difficile dictu sit, utrum hostes magis virtutem ejus pugnantes timuerint, an mansuetudinem victi dilexerint. Et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui ad omnia nostrae memoriae bella conficienda divino quodam consilio natus esse videatur?

XV. 43. Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque imperio militari valet, certe nemini dubium est, quin ea re idem ille imperator plurimum possit. Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda, quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment, quis ignorat, quum sciamus homines in tantis rebus, ut aut contemnant aut metuant, aut oderint aut ament, opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua certa ratione commoveri? Quod igitur nomen umquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit? cujus res gestae pares? de quo homine vos, id quod maxime facit auctoritatem, tanta et tam praeclara judicia fecistis?

44. An vero ullam usquam esse oram tam desertam putatis, quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, quum universus populus Romanus, referto foro completisque omnibus templis, ex quibus hic locus conspici potest, unum sibi ad commune omnium gentium bellum Cn. Pompeium imperatorem depoposcit? Itaque, ut plura non dicam neque aliorum exemplis confirmem, quantum auctoritas valeat in bello, ab eodem Cn. Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla sumantur; qui quo die a vobis maritimo bello praepositus est imperator, tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est unius hominis spe ac nomine, quantam vix in summa ubertate agrorum diuturna pax efficere potuisset.

45. Jam, accepta in Ponto calamitate ex eo proelio, de quo vos paullo ante invitus admonui, quum socii perti-

muissent, hostium opes animique crevissent, satis firmum praesidium provincia non haberet, amisissetis Asiam, Quirites, nisi, ad ipsum discrimen ejus temporis divinitus Cn. Pompeium ad eas regiones fortuna populi Romani attulisset. Hujus adventus et Mithridatem insolita inflammatum victoria continuit, et Tigranem magnis copiis minitantem Asiae retardavit. Et quisquam dubitabit, quid virtute perfecturus sit, qui tantum auctoritate perfecerit? aut quam facile imperio atque exercitu socios et vectigalia conservaturus sit, qui ipso nomine ac rumore defenderit?

XVI. 46. Age vero, illa res quantam declarat ejusdem hominis apud hostes populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se uni dediderunt! quod Cretensium legati, quum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras venerunt, eique se omnes Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixerunt! Quid? idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem Cn. Pompeium legatum usque in Hispaniam misit? eum quem Pompeius legatum semper judicavit; ii, quibus erat [semper] molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum, speculatorem quam legatum judicare maluerunt. Potestis igitur jam constituere, Quirites, hanc auctoritatem multis postea rebus gestis magnisque vestris judiciis amplificatam quantum apud illos reges, quantum apud exteras nationes valituram esse existimetis.

47. Reliquum est, ut de felicitate, quam praestare de se ipso nemo potest, meminisse et commemorare de altero possumus, sicut aequum est homines de potestate deorum, timide et pauca dicamus. Ego enim sic existimo, Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni, Mario et ceteris magnis imperatoribus, non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata atque exercitus esse commissos. Fuit enim profecto quibusdam summis viris quaedam ad amplitudinem et ad gloriam et ad res magnas bene gerendas divinitus adjuncta fortuna; de hujus autem hominis

felicitate, de quo nunc agimus, hac utar moderatione dicendi, non ut in illius potestate fortunam positam esse dicam, sed ut praeterita meminisse, reliqua sperare videamur, ne aut invisa diis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur.

48. Itaque non sum praedicaturus, quantas ille res domi militiae, terra marique, quantaque felicitate gesserit; ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, socii obtemperarint, hostes obedierint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint: hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab diis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas dii immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt. Quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirites, quum communis salutis atque imperii, tum ipsius hominis caussa, sicuti facitis, velle et optare debetis.

49. Quare, quum et bellum sit ita necessarium ut negligi non possit, ita magnum, ut accuratissime sit administrandum, et quum ei imperatorem praeficere possitis, in quo sit eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima auctoritas, egregia fortuna, dubitabitis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni, quod vobis ab diis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, in rem publicam conservandam atque amplificandam conferatis?

XVII. 50. Quod si Romae Cn. Pompeius privatus esset hoc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat deligendus atque mittendus: nunc, quum ad ceteras summas utilitates haec quoque opportunitas adjungatur, ut in iis ipsis locis adsit, ut habeat exercitum, ut ab iis, qui habent, accipere statim possit, quid exspectamus? aut cur non, ducibus diis immortalibus, eidem, cui cetera summa cum salute rei publicae commissa sunt, hoc quoque bellum regium committamus?

51. At enim vir clarissimus, amantissimus rei publicae, vestris beneficiis amplissimis affectus, Q. Catulus, itemque summis ornamentis honoris, fortunae, virtutis, ingenii prae-

ditus, Q. Hortensius, ab hac ratione dissentiunt; quorum ego auctoritatem apud vos multis locis plurimum valuisse et valere oportere confiteor; sed in hac caussa, tametsi cognoscetis auctoritates contrarias virorum fortissimorum et clarissimorum, tamen, omissis auctoritatibus, ipsa re ac ratione exquirere possumus veritatem; atque hoc facilius, quod ea omnia, quae a me adhuc dicta sunt, iidem isti vera esse concedunt, et necessarium bellum esse et magnum et in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia.

52. Quid igitur ait Hortensius? Si uni omnia tribuenda sint, dignissimum esse Pompeium; sed ad unum tamen omnia deferri non oportere. Obsolevit jam ista oratio, re multo magis quam verbis refutata. Nam tu idem, Q. Hortensi, multa pro tua summa copia ac singulari facultate dicendi et in senatu contra virum fortem A. Gabinium graviter ornateque dixisti, quum is de uno imperatore contra praedones constituendo legem promulgasset, et ex hoc ipso loco permulta item contra eam legem verba fecisti. 53. Quid? tum, per deos immortales! si plus apud populum Romanum auctoritas tua quam ipsius populi Romani salus et vera caussa valuisset, hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium teneremus? An tibi tum imperium hoc esse videbatur, quum populi Romani legati, quaestores praetoresque capiebantur? quum ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et privato et publico prohibebamur? quum ita clausa nobis erant maria omnia, ut neque privatam rem transmarinam neque publicam jam obire possemus?

XVIII. 54. Quae civitas antea umquam fuit, non dico Atheniensium, quae satis late quondam mare tenuisse dicitur, non Karthaginiensium, qui permultum classe ac maritimis rebus valuerunt, non Rhodiorum, quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit; quae civitas umquam antea tam tenuis, quae tam parva insula fuit, quae non portus suos et agros et aliquam partem regionis atque orae maritimae per se ipsa defen-

deret? At hercule aliquot annos continuos ante legem Gabiniam ille populus Romanus, cujus usque ad nostram memoriam nomen invictum in navalibus pugnis permanserit, magna ac multo maxima parte non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis atque imperii caruit: 55. nos, quorum majores Antiochum regem classe Persenque superarunt, omnibusque navalibus pugnis Karthaginienses, homines in maritimis rebus exercitatissimos paratissimosque, vicerunt, ii nullo in loco jam praedonibus pares esse poteramus: nos, qui antea non modo Italiam tutam habebamus, sed omnes socios in ultimis oris auctoritate nostri imperii salvos praestare poteramus, tum, quum insula Delos tam procul a nobis in Aegaeo mari posita, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, referta divitiis, parva, sine muro, nihil timebat, iidem non modo provinciis atque oris Italiae maritimis ac portubus nostris, sed etiam Appia jam via carebamus: et iis temporibus non pudebat magistratus populi Romani in hunc ipsum locum escendere, quum eum nobis majores nostri exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatum reliquissent!

XIX. 56. Bono te animo tum, Q. Hortensi, populus Romanus et ceteros, qui erant in eadem sententia, dicere existimavit ea, quae sentiebatis; sed tamen in salute communi idem populus Romanus dolori suo maluit quam auctoritati vestrae obtemperare. Itaque una lex, unus vir unus annus non modo nos illa miseria ac turpitudine liberavit, sed etiam effecit, ut aliquando vere videremur omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare.

57. Quo mihi etiam indignius videtur obtrectatum esse adhuc, Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio an utrique, id quod est verius, ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti. Utrum ille, qui postulat ad tantum bellum legatum, quem velit, idoneus non est qui impetret, quum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, quos voluerunt, legatos eduxerint; an ipse, cujus lege salus ac dignitas populo Romano atque omni-

bus gentibus constituta est, expers esse debet gloriae ejus imperatoris atque ejus exercitus, qui consilio ipsius ac periculo est constitutus? 58. An C. Falcidius, Q. Metellus, Q. Coelius Latiniensis, Cn. Lentulus, quos omnes honoris caussa nomino, quum tribuni plebi fuissent, anno proximo legati esse potuerunt: in uno Gabinio sunt tam diligentes, qui in hoc bello, quod lege Gabinia geritur, in hoc imperatore atque exercitu, quem per vos ipse constituit, etiam praecipuo jure esse deberet? de quo legando consules spero ad senatum relaturos. Qui si dubitabunt aut gravabuntur, ego me profiteor relaturum; neque me impediet cujusquam inimicum edictum, quominus fretus vobis fretus vestrum jus beneficiumque defendam; neque praeter intercessionem quidquam audiam; de qua, ut arbitror, isti ipsi, qui minantur, etiam atque etiam, quid liceat, considerabunt. Mea quidem sententia, Quirites, unus A. Gabinius, belli maritimi rerumque gestarum Cn. Pompeio socius adscribitur; propterea quod alter uni illud bellum suscipiendum vestris suffragiis detulit, alter delatum susceptumque confecit.

XX. 59. Reliquum est, ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur. Qui quum ex vobis quaereret, si in uno Cn. Pompeio omnia poneretis, si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri, cepit magnum suae virtutis fructum ac dignitatis, quum omnes una prope voce in ipso vos spem habituros esse dixistis. Etenim talis est vir, ut nulla res tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille non et consilio regere et integritate tueri et virtute conficere possit. Sed in hoc ipso ab eo vehementissime dissentio, quod, quo minus certa est hominum ac minus diuturna vita, hoc magis res publica, dum per deos immortales licet, frui debet summi viri vita atque virtute.

60. At enim ne quid novi fiat contra exempla atque instituta majorum. Non dicam hoc loco, majores nostros semper in pace consuetudini, in bello utilitati paruisse; semper ad novos casus temporum novorum consiliorum rationes

accommodasse: non dicam, duo bella maxima, Punicum atque Hispaniense, ab uno imperatore esse confecta, duasque urbes potentissimas, quae huic imperio maxime minabantur, Karthaginem atque Numantiam, ab eodem Scipione esse deletas: non commemorabo, nuper ita vobis patribusque vestris esse visum, ut in uno C. Mario spes imperii poneretur, ut idem cum Jugurtha, idem cum Cimbris, idem cum Teutonis bellum administraret: in ipso Cn. Pompeio, in quo novi constitui nihil vult Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summa Q. Catuli voluntate constituta, recordamini.

XXI. 61. Quid tam novum, quam adolescentulum privatum exercitum difficili rei publicae tempore conficere? confecit: huic praeesse? praefuit: rem optime ductu suo gerere? gessit. Quid tam praeter consuetudinem, quam homini peradolescenti, cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, imperium atque exercitum dari, Siciliam permitti atque Africam bellumque in ea provincia administrandum? Fuit in his provinciis singulari innocentia, gravitate, virtute: bellum in Africa maximum confecit, victorem exercitum deportavit. Quid vero tam inauditum, quam equitem Romanum triumphare? at eam quoque rem populus Romanus non modo vidit, sed omnium etiam studio visendam, et concelebrandam putavit. 62. Quid tam inusitatum, quam ut, quum duo consules clarissimi fortissimique essent, eques Romanus ad bellum maximum formidolosissimumque pro consule mitteretur? Missus est. Quo quidem tempore, quum esset nonnemo in senatu, qui diceret, *non oportere mitti hominem privatum pro consule*, L. Philippus dixisse dicitur, *non se illum sua sententia pro consule, sed pro consulibus mittere.* Tanta in eo rei publicae bene gerendae spes constituebatur, ut duorum consulum munus unius adolescentis virtuti committeretur. Quid tam singulare, quam ut, ex senatus consulto legibus solutus, consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum per leges capere licuisset? quid tam incredibile, quam ut iterum eques Romanus ex senatus consulto triumpharet? Quae in omnibus hominibus nova

post hominum memoriam constituta sunt, ea tam multa non sunt, quam haec, quae in hoc uno homine videmus. 63. Atque haec tot exempla, tanta ac tam nova, profecta sunt in eundem hominem a Q. Catuli atque a ceterorum ejusdem dignitatis amplissimorum hominum auctoritate.

XXII. Quare videant, ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, illorum auctoritatem de Cn. Pompeii dignitate a vobis comprobatam semper esse, vestrum ab illis de eodem homine judicium populique Romani auctoritatem improbari, praesertim quum jam suo jure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem vel contra omnes, qui dissentiunt, possit defendere; propterea quod, iisdem istis reclamantibus, vos unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum praeponeretis. 64. Hoc si vos temere fecistis, et rei publicae parum consuluistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur; sin autem vos plus tum in re publica vidistis, vos, iis repugnantibus, per vosmet ipsos dignitatem huic imperio, salutem orbi terrarum attulistis, aliquando isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi Romani universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur.

Atque in hoc bello Asiatico et regio non solum militaris illa virtus, quae est in Cn. Pompeio singularis, sed aliae quoque virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur. Difficile est in Asia, Cilicia, Syria regnisque interiorum nationum ita versari nostrum imperatorem, ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet. Deinde etiam si qui sunt pudore ac temperantia moderatiores, tamen eos esse tales propter multitudinem cupidorum hominum nemo arbitratur. 65. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exteras nationes propter eorum, quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus, libidines et injurias. Quod enim fanum putatis in illis terris nostris magistratibus religiosum, quam civitatem sanctam, quam domum satis clausam ac munitam fuisse? Urbes jam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, quibus caussa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur. 66. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio, summis et cla-

rissimis viris, disputarem; noverunt enim sociorum vulnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias audiunt. Pro sociis vos contra hostes exercitum mittere putatis, an hostium simulatione contra socios atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia, quae non modo imperatoris aut legati, sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit?

XXIII. Quare, etiam si quem habetis, qui collatis signis exercitus regios superare posse videatur, tamen, nisi erit idem, qui a pecuniis sociorum, qui ab eorum conjugibus ac liberis, qui ab ornamentis fanorum atque oppidorum, qui ab auro gazaque regia manus, oculos, animum cohibere possit, non erit idoneus qui ad bellum Asiaticum regiumque mittatur. 67. Ecquam putatis civitatem pacatam fuisse, quae locuples sit? ecquam esse locupletem, quae istis pacata esse videatur? Ora maritima, Quirites, Cn. Pompeium non solum propter rei militaris gloriam, sed etiam propter animi continentiam requisivit. Videbat enim, praetores locupletari quotannis pecunia publica praeter paucos, neque eos quidquam aliud assequi classium nomine, nisi ut detrimentis accipiendis majore affici turpitudine videremur. Nunc qua cupiditate homines in provincias, quibus jacturis et quibus conditionibus proficiscantur, ignorant videlicet isti, qui ad unum deferenda omnia esse non arbitrantur: quasi vero Cn. Pompeium non quum suis virtutibus, tum etiam alienis vitiis magnum esse videamus.

68. Quare nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia, qui inter tot annos unus inventus sit, quem socii in urbes suas cum exercitu venisse gaudeant. Quod si auctoritatibus hanc caussam, Quirites, confirmandam putatis, est vobis auctor, vir bellorum omnium maximarumque rerum peritissimus, P. Servilius, cujus tantae res gestae terra marique exstiterunt, ut, quum de bello deliberetis, auctor vobis gravior nemo esse debeat; est C. Curio, summis vestris beneficiis maximisque rebus gestis, summo ingenio et prudentia praeditus; est Cn. Lentulus, in quo omnes pro amplissimis vestris honoribus summum consilium, summam gravitatem

esse cognovistis; est C. Cassius, integritate, virtute, constantia singulari. Quare videte, ut horum auctoritatibus illorum orationi, qui dissentiunt, respondere posse videamur.

XXIV. 69. Quae quum ita sint, C. Manili, primum istam tuam et legem et voluntatem et sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo; deinde te hortor, ut, auctore populo Romano, maneas in sententia neve cujusquam vim aut minas pertimescas. Primum in te satis esse animi perseverantiaeque arbitror; deinde quum tantam multitudinem cum tanto studio adesse videamus, quantam iterum nunc in eodem homine praeficiendo videmus, quid est quod aut de re aut de perficiendi facultate dubitemus? Ego autem, quidquid est in me studii, consilii, laboris, ingenii, quidquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate praetoria, quidquid auctoritate, fide, constantia possum, id omne ad hanc rem conficiendam tibi et populo Romano polliceor ac defero; 70. testorque omnes deos, et eos maxime, qui huic loco temploque praesident, qui omnium mentes eorum, qui ad rem publicam adeunt, maxime perspiciunt, me hoc neque rogatu facere cujusquam, neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc caussam conciliari putem, neque quo mihi ex cujusquam amplitudine aut praesidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quaeram; propterea quod pericula facile, ut hominem praestare oportet, innocentia tecti repellemus; honorem autem neque ab uno neque ex hoc loco, sed eadem illa nostra laboriosissima ratione vitae, si vestra voluntas feret, consequemur.

71. Quamobrem, quidquid in hac caussa mihi susceptum est, Quirites, id omne ego me rei publicae caussa suscepisse confirmo; tantumque abest, ut aliquam mihi bonam gratiam quaesisse videar, ut multas me etiam simultates partim obscuras, partim apertas intelligam mihi non necessarias, vobis non inutiles suscepisse. Sed ego me hoc honore praeditum tantis vestris beneficiis affectum statui, Quirites, vestram voluntatem et rei publicae dignitatem et salutem provinciarum atque sociorum meis omnibus commodis et rationibus praeferre oportere.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN

L. CATILINAM ORATIO PRIMA

HABITA IN SENATU.

I. 1. QUOUSQUE tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effraenata jactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis? Constrictam jam horum omnium scientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?

2. O tempora! O mores! Senatus haec intelligit; consul videt: hic tamen vivit! Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem, fortes viri, satisfacere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus.

Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jampridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem, quam tu in nos [jamdiu] machinaris. 3. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit: Catilinam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus? Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo,

quod C. Servilius Ahala Sp. Melium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac re publica virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coërcerent. Habemus senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave: non deest rei publicae consilium neque auctoritas hujus ordinis: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus.

II. 4. Decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet. Nox nulla intercessit: interfectus est propter quasdam seditionum suspiciones C. Gracchus clarissimo patre, avo, majoribus: occisus est cum liberis M. Fulvius consularis. Simili senatus consulto C. Mario et L. Valerio consulibus est permissa res publica. Num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac rei publicae poena remorata est? At nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis. Habemus enim hujuscemodi senatus consultum, verum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum; quo ex senatus consulto confestim te interfectum esse, Catilina, convenit. Vivis; et vivis non ad deponendam, sed ad confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem; cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri; sed jam me ipse inertiae nequitiaeque condemno.

5. Castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus collocata: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus intestinam aliquam quotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. Si te jam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici jussero, credo, erit verendum mihi, ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat. Verum ego hoc, quod jampridem factum esse oportuit, certa de caussa nondum adducor ut faciam. Tum denique interficiere, quum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam

tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum esse fateatur. 6. Quamdiu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, vives; et vives ita, ut vivis, multis meis et firmis praesidiis obsessus, ne commovere te contra rem publicam possis. Multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem, sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient.

III. Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios, nec privata domus parietibus continere voces conjurationis [tuae] potest? si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Muta jam istam mentem; mihi crede: obliviscere caedis atque incendiorum. Teneris undique: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia omnia; quae jam mecum licet recognoscas. 7. Meministine me ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembres dicere in senatu, fore in armis certo die, qui dies futurus esset ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembres, C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? Dixi ego idem in senatu, caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Kalendas Novembres, tum quum multi principes civitatis Roma non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum caussa profugerunt. Num infitiari potes te illo ipso die meis praesidiis, mea diligentia circumclusum commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, quum tu discessu ceterorum nostra tamen, qui remansissemus, caede te contentum esse dicebas?

8. Quid? quum te Praeneste Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupaturum nocturno impetu esse confideres, sensistine illam coloniam meo jussu meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis esse munitam? Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas, quod non ego non modo audiam, sed etiam videam planeque sentiam.

IV. Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem: jam intelliges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem

quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios — non agam obscure — in M. Laecae domum: convenisse eodem complures ejusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? Quid taces? Convincam, si negas. Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum una fuerunt.

9. O dii immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? in qua urbe vivimus? quam rem publicam habemus? Hic, hic sunt in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent. Hosce ego video [consul] et de re publica sententiam rogo; et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero. Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina: distribuisti partes Italiae: statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret: delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres: descripsisti urbis partes ad incendia: confirmasti te ipsum jam esse exiturum: dixisti paullum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem. Reperti sunt duo equites Romani, qui te ista cura liberarent, et sese illa ipsa nocte paullo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfecturos pollicerentur. 10. Haec ego omnia, vix dum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi: domum meam majoribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi: exclusi eos, quos tu ad me salutatum miseras, quum illi ipsi venissent, quos ego jam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.

V. Quae quum ita sint, Catilina, perge, quo coepisti: egredere aliquando ex urbe: patent portae: proficiscere. Nimium diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos; si minus, quam plurimos: purga urbem. Magno me metu liberabis, dummodo inter me atque te murus intersit. Nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam. 11. Magna diis immortalibus habenda est atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, antiquissimo custodi hujus urbis, gratia, quod

hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem, tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus. Non est saepius in uno homine summa salus periclitanda rei publicae. Quamdiu mihi, consuli designato, Catilina, insidiatus es, non publico me praesidio, sed privata diligentia defendi. Quum proximis comitiis consularibus me consulem in campo et competitores tuos interficere voluisti, compressi conatus tuos nefarios amicorum praesidio et copiis, nullo tumultu publice concitato: denique, quotiescumque me petisti, per me tibi obstiti, quamquam videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam. 12. Nunc jam aperte rem publicam universam petis: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam [denique] totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas.

Quare quoniam id, quod est primum et quod hujus imperii disciplinaeque majorum proprium est, facere nondum audeo, faciam id, quod est ad severitatem lenius et ad communem salutem utilius. Nam si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus; sin tu, quod te jamdudum hortor, exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae. 13. Quid est, Catilina? num dubitas id, me imperante, facere, quod jam tua sponte faciebas? Exire ex urbe jubet consul hostem. Interrogas me, num in exsilium? Non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo.

VI. Quid est enim, Catilina, quod te jam in hac urbe delectare possit? in qua nemo est extra istam conjurationem perditorum hominum, qui te non metuat, nemo, qui non oderit. Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret infamiae? quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore abfuit? Cui tu adolescentulo, quem corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad libidinem facem praetulisti? 14. Quid vero? nuper quum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili

scelere hoc scelus cumulasti? quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur. Praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties: ad illa venio, quae non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuorum, non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac turpitudinem, sed ad summam rem publicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam salutemque pertinent.

15. Potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus coeli spiritus esse jucundus, quum scias horum esse neminem, qui nesciat te pridie Kalendas Januarias, Lepido et Tullo consulibus, stetisse in comitio cum telo? manum consulum et principum civitatis interficiendorum caussa paravisse? sceleri ac furori tuo non mentem aliquam aut timorem, sed fortunam populi Romani obstitisse? Ac jam illa omitto; — neque enim sunt aut obscura, aut non multa commissa: — quoties tu me designatum, quoties consulem interficere conatus es! quot ego tuas petitiones ita conjectas, ut vitari non posse viderentur, parva quadam declinatione et, ut aiunt, corpore effugi! [Nihil agis,] nihil assequeris, [nihil moliris,] neque tamen conari ac velle desistis. 16. Quoties tibi jam extorta est sica ista de manibus! quoties vero excidit casu aliquo et elapsa est! [tamen ea carere diutius non potes;] quae quidem quibus abs te initiata sacris ac devota sit nescio, quod eam necesse putas esse in consulis corpore defigere.

VII. Nunc vero, quae tua est ista vita? sic enim jam tecum loquar, non ut odio permotus esse videar, quo debeo, sed ut misericordia, quae tibi nulla debetur. Venisti paullo ante in senatum. Quis te ex hac tanta frequentia, tot ex tuis amicis ac necessariis salutavit? Si hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, vocis exspectas contumeliam, quum sis gravissimo judicio taciturnitatis oppressus? Quid, quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt? quod omnes consulares, qui tibi persaepe ad caedem constituti fue-

runt, simul atque assedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? 17. Servi mehercule mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam relinquendam putarem: tu tibi urbem non arbitraris? Et si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, carere me adspectu civium quam infestis omnium oculis conspici mallem: tu, quum conscientia scelerum tuorum agnoscas odium omnium justum et jam diu tibi debitum, dubitas, quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, eorum adspectum praesentiamque vitâre? Si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, neque eos ulla ratione placare posses, ut opinor, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes: nunc te patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit ac metuit et jamdiu de te nihil judicat nisi de parricidio suo cogitare. Hujus tu neque auctoritatem verebere neque judicium sequere neque vim pertimesces? 18. Quae tecum, Catilina, sic agit, et quodammodo tacita loquitur: "Nullum jam aliquot annis facinus exstitit nisi per te, nullum flagitium sine te: tibi uni multorum civium neces, tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera: tu non solum ad negligendas leges et quaestiones, verum etiam ad evertendas perfringendasque valuisti. Superiora illa, quamquam ferenda non fuerunt, tamen, ut potui, tuli: nunc vero me totam esse in metu propter unum te, quidquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, nullum videri contra me consilium iniri posse, quod a tuo scelere abhorreat, non est ferendum. Quamobrem discede atque hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam."

VIII. 19. Haec si tecum, ut dixi, patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat, etiamsi vim adhibere non possit? Quid, quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti? quod vitandae suspicionis caussa ad M'. Lepidum te habitare velle dixisti? a quo non receptus etiam ad me venire ausus es, atque ut domi meae te asservârem, rogasti. Quum a me quoque id

responsum tulisses, me nullo modo posse iisdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, qui magno in periculo essem, quod iisdem moenibus contineremur, ad Q. Metellum praetorem venisti: a quo repudiatus ad sodalem tuum, virum optimum, M. Metellum demigrasti; quem tu videlicet et ad custodiendum [te] diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putasti. Sed quam longe videtur a carcere atque a vinculis abesse debere, qui se ipse jam dignum custodia judicarit?

20. Quae quum ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras, et vitam istam, multis suppliciis justis debitisque ereptam, fugae solitudinique mandare?

"Refer," inquis, "ad senatum"; id enim postulas; et, si hic ordo placere decreverit te ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod abhorret a meis moribus; et tamen faciam ut intelligas, quid hi de te sentiant. Egredere ex urbe, Catilina: libera rem publicam metu: in exsilium, si hanc vocem exspectas, proficiscere. Quid est, Catilina? ecquid attendis, ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis?

21. At si hoc idem huic adolescenti optimo, P. Sestio, si fortissimo viro, M. Marcello, dixissem, jam mihi consuli hoc ipso in templo senatus jure optimo vim et manus intulisset. De te autem, Catilina, quum quiescunt, probant: quum patiuntur, decernunt: quum tacent, clamant; neque hi solum, quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima, sed etiam illi equites Romani, honestissimi atque optimi viri, ceterique fortissimi cives, qui circumstant senatum, quorum tu et frequentiam videre, et studia perspicere, et voces paullo ante exaudire potuisti. Quorum ego vix abs te jamdiu manus ac tela contineo, eosdem facile adducam, ut te haec, quae vastare jampridem studes, relinquentem usque ad portas prosequantur.

IX. 22. Quamquam quid loquor? te ut ulla res frangat? tu ut umquam te corrigas? tu ut ullam fugam meditere? tu ut ullum exsilium cogites? Utinam tibi istam mentem dii immortales duint! tametsi video, si, mea voce perterritus ire in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens tempus, recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem impendeat. Sed est tanti, dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur. Sed tu ut vitiis tuis commoveare, ut legum poenas pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas, non est postulandum; neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor umquam a turpitudine, aut metus a periculo, aut ratio a furore revocarit.

23. Quamobrem, ut saepe jam dixi, proficiscere; ac si mihi inimico, ut praedicas, tuo conflare vis invidiam, recta perge in exsilium. Vix feram sermones hominum, si id feceris: vix molem istius invidiae, si in exsilium jussu consulis ieris, sustinebo. Sin autem servire meae laudi et gloriae mavis, egredere cum importuna sceleratorum manu: confer te ad Manlium: concita perditos cives: secerne te a bonis: infer patriae bellum: exsulta impio latrocinio, ut a me non ejectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris.

24. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, a quo jam sciam esse praemissos qui tibi ad Forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati? cui sciam pactam et constitutam cum Manlio diem? a quo etiam aquilam illam argenteam, quam tibi ac tuis omnibus confido perniciosam ac funestam futuram, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam? Tu ut illa carere diutius possis, quam venerari ad caedem proficiscens solebas? a cujus altaribus saepe istam impiam dextram ad necem civium transtulisti?

X. 25. Ibis tandem aliquando, quo te jampridem tua ista cupiditas effraenata ac furiosa rapiebat. Neque enim tibi haec res affert dolorem, sed quandam incredibilem

voluptatem. Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit. Numquam tu non modo otium, sed ne bellum quidem nisi nefarium concupisti. Nanctus es ex perditis atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelictis conflatam improborum manum.

26. Hic tu qua laetitia perfruere! quibus gaudiis exsultabis! quanta in voluptate bacchabere, quum in tanto numero tuorum neque audies virum bonum quemquam, neque videbis! Ad hujus vitae studium meditati illi sunt, qui feruntur, labores tui: jacere humi non solum ad obsidendum stuprum, verum etiam ad facinus obeundum; vigilare non solum insidiantem somno maritorum, verum etiam bonis otiosorum. Habes, ubi ostentes tuam illam praeclaram patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium; quibus te brevi tempore confectum senties. 27. Tantum profeci tum, quum te a consulatu reppuli, ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses; atque ut id, quod est abs te scelerate susceptum, latrocinium potius quam bellum nominaretur.

XI. Nunc ut a me, patres conscripti, quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, percipite, quaeso, diligenter quae dicam, et ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate. Etenim si mecum patria, quae mihi vita mea multo est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica loquatur: "M. Tulli, quid agis? tune eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem conjurationis, evocatorem servorum et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Nonne hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? 28. Quid tandem te impedit? mosne majorum? at persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multaverunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? at numquam in hac urbe, qui a re

publica defecerunt, civium jura tenuerunt. An invidiam posteritatis times? Praeclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, qui te, hominem per te cognitum, nulla commendatione majorum tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, si propter invidiam aut alicujus periculi metum salutem civium tuorum negligis. 29. Sed si quis est invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia quam inertiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda? An quum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt, tum te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum?"

XII. His ego sanctissimis rei publicae vocibus et eorum hominum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo. Ego, si hoc optimum factu judicarem, patres conscripti, Catilinam morte multari, unius usuram horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem. Etenim si summi et clarissimi viri, Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superiorum complurium sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, certe verendum mihi non erat, ne quid, hoc parricida civium interfecto, invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret. Quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet, tamen hoc animo semper fui, ut invidiam virtute partam gloriam, non invidiam putarem.

30. Quamquam nonnulli sunt in hoc ordine, qui aut ea, quae imminent, non videant, aut ea, quae vident, dissimulent; qui spem Catilinae mollibus sententiis aluerunt conjurationemque nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt; quorum auctoritatem secuti multi, non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent. Nunc intelligo, si iste, quo intendit, in Manliana castra pervenerit, neminem tam stultum fore, qui non videat conjurationem esse factam, neminem tam improbum, qui non fateatur. Hoc autem uno interfecto, intelligo hanc rei publicae pestem paullisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse. Quod si se ejecerit secumque suos eduxerit et eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos

aggregarit, exstinguetur atque delebitur non modo haec tam adulta rei publicae pestis, verum etiam stirps ac semen malorum omnium.

XIII. 31. Etenim jamdiu, patres conscripti, in his periculis conjurationis insidiisque versamur; sed nescio quo pacto omnium scelerum ac veteris furoris et audaciae maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit. Quod si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, quum aestu febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque afflictantur; sic hic morbus, qui est in re publica, relevatus istius poena vehementius, vivis reliquis, ingravescet.

32. Quare secedant improbi; secernant se a bonis; unum in locum congregentur; muro denique, id quod saepe jam dixi, discernantur a nobis: desinant insidiari domi suae consuli, circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare: sit denique inscriptum in fronte uniuscujusque, quid de re publica sentiat. Polliceor hoc vobis, patres conscripti, tantam in nobis consulibus fore diligentiam, tantam in vobis auctoritatem, tantam in equitibus Romanis virtutem, tantam in omnibus bonis consensionem, ut Catilinae profectione omnia patefacta, illustrata, oppressa, vindicata esse videatis.

33. Hisce ominibus, Catilina, cum summa rei publicae salute, cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui se tecum omni scelere parricidioque junxerunt, proficiscere ad impium bellum ac nefarium. Tu, Juppiter, qui iisdem, quibus haec urbs, auspiciis a Romulo es constitutus, quem Statorem hujus urbis atque imperii vere nominamus, hunc et hujus socios a tuis ceterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac moenibus, a vita fortunisque civium arcebis; et homines bonorum inimicos, hostes patriae, latrones Italiae, scelerum foedere inter se ac nefaria societate conjunctos, aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis.

M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN

L. CATILINAM ORATIO SECUNDA

AD QUIRITES.

I. 1. Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam, furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammaque minitantem, ex urbe vel ejecimus vel emisimus vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. Nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum hujus belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus. Non enim jam inter latera nostra sica illa versabitur: non in campo, non in foro, non in curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes pertimescemus. Loco ille motus est, quum est ex urbe depulsus. Palam jam cum hoste, nullo impediente, bellum [justum] geremus. Sine dubio perdidimus hominem magnificeque vicimus, quum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus. 2. Quod vero non cruentum mucronem, ut voluit, extulit, quod, vivis nobis, egressus est, quod ei ferrum de manibus extorsimus, quod incolumes cives, quod stantem urbem reliquit, quanto tandem illum moerore afflictum esse et profligatum putatis? Jacet ille nunc prostratus, Quirites, et se perculsum atque abjectum esse sentit, et retorquet oculos profecto saepe ad hanc urbem, quam e suis faucibus ereptam esse luget; quae quidem laetari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit.

II. 3. Ac si quis est talis, quales esse omnes oportebat, qui in hoc ipso, in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, me vehementer accuset, quod tam capitalem hostem non comprehenderim potius quam emiserim, non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilinam et gravissimo supplicio affectum jampridem oportebat; idque a me et mos majorum et hujus imperii severitas et res publica postulabat. Sed quam multos fuisse putatis, qui quae ego deferrem non crederent? quam multos, qui etiam defenderent? [quam multos, qui propter improbitatem faverent?] Ac si, illo sublato, depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, jampridem ego L. Catilinam non modo invidiae meae, verum etiam vitae periculo sustulissem. 4. Sed quum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiam tum probata, si illum, ut erat meritus, morte multassem, fore ut ejus socios invidia oppressus persequi non possem, rem huc deduxi, ut tum palam pugnare possetis, quum hostem aperte videretis.

Quem quidem ego hostem quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem, licet hinc intelligatis, quod illud etiam moleste fero, quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit. Utinam ille omnes secum suas copias eduxisset! Tongilium mihi eduxit, quem amare in praetexta coeperat; Publicium et Minucium, quorum aes alienum contractum in popina nullum rei publicae motum afferre poterat: reliquit quos viros! quanto aere alieno! quam valentes! quam nobiles!

III. 5. Itaque ego illum exercitum prae Gallicanis legionibus et hoc dilectu, quem in agro Piceno et Gallico Q. Metellus habuit, et his copiis, quae a nobis quotidie comparantur, magno opere contemno, collectum ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis decoctoribus, ex iis, qui vadimonia deserere quam illum exercitum maluerunt; quibus ego non modo si aciem exercitus nostri, verum etiam si edictum praetoris ostendero, concident. Hos, quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos etiam in senatum venire, qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, mallem

secum milites eduxisset: qui si hic permanent, mementote non tam exercitum illum esse nobis, quam hos, qui exercitum deseruerunt, pertimescendos.

Atque hoc etiam sunt timendi magis, quod quidquid cogitant me scire sentiunt, neque tamen permoventur. 6. Video, cui sit Apulia attributa, quis habeat Etruriam, quis agrum Picenum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum depoposcerit. Omnia superioris noctis consilia ad me perlata esse sentiunt; patefeci in senatu hesterno die; Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit: hi quid exspectant? ne illi vehementer errant, si illam meam pristinam lenitatem perpetuam sperant futuram.

IV. Quod exspectavi, jam sum assecutus, ut vos omnes factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rem publicam videretis; nisi vero [si] quis est, qui Catilinae similes cum Catilina sentire non putet. Non est jam lenitati locus: severitatem res ipsa flagitat. Unum etiam nunc concedam: exeant, proficiscantur, ne patiantur desiderio sui Catilinam miserum tabescere. Demonstrabo iter: Aurelia via profectus est: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur. 7. O fortunatam rem publicam, si quidem hanc sentinam urbis ejecerit! Uno mehercule Catilina exhausto, levata mihi et recreata res publica videtur. Quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut cogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, quis parricida, quis testamentorum subjector, quis circumscriptor, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quae mulier infamis, quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus, quis perditus inveniri potest, qui se cum Catilina non familiarissime vixisse fateatur? quae caedes per hosce annos sine illo facta est? quod nefarium stuprum non per illum? 8. Jam vero quae tanta umquam in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit, quanta in illo? qui alios ipse amabat turpissime, aliorum amori flagitiosissime serviebat, aliis fructum libidinum, aliis mortem parentum non modo impellendo, verum etiam adjuvando pollicebatur. Nunc vero quam subito non solum ex urbe,

verum etiam ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum collegerat! Nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo quidem in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus adsciverit.

V. 9. Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paullo ad facinus audacior, qui se non intimum Catilinae esse fateatur: nemo in scena levior et nequior, qui se non ejusdem prope sodalem fuisse commemoret. Atque idem tamen, stuprorum et scelerum exercitatione assuefactus, frigore et fame et siti et vigiliis perferendis fortis ab istis praedicabatur, quum industriae subsidia atque instrumenta virtutis in libidine audaciaque consumeret.

10. Hunc vero si secuti erunt sui comites, si ex urbe exierint desperatorum hominum flagitiosi greges, O nos beatos, O rem publicam fortunatam, O praeclaram laudem consulatus mei! Non enim jam sunt mediocres hominum libidines, non humanae ac tolerandae audaciae: nihil cogitant, nisi caedem, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas. Patrimonia sua profuderunt, fortunas suas obligaverunt: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit: eadem tamen illa, quae erat in abundantia, libido permanet. Quod si in vino et alea comissationes solum et scorta quaererent, essent illi quidem desperandi, sed tamen essent ferendi. Hoc vero quis ferre possit, inertes homines fortissimis viris insidiari, stultissimos prudentissimis, ebriosos sobriis, dormientes vigilantibus? qui mihi accubantes in conviviis, complexi mulieres impudicas, vino languidi, conferti cibo, sertis redimiti, unguentis obliti, debilitati stupris, eructant sermonibus suis caedem bonorum atque urbis incendia.

11. Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, et poenam jamdiu improbitati, nequitiae, sceleri, libidini debitam aut instare jam plane aut certe appropinquare. Quos si meus consulatus, quoniam sanare non potest, sustulerit, non breve nescio quod tempus, sed multa saecula propagarit rei publicae. Nulla est enim natio, quam pertimes-

camus; nullus rex, qui bellum populo Romano facere possit. Omnia sunt externa unius virtute terra marique pacata: domesticum bellum manet; intus insidiae sunt, intus inclusum periculum est, intus est hostis. Cum luxuria nobis, cum amentia, cum scelere certandum est. Huic ego me bello ducem profiteor, Quirites: suscipio inimicitias hominum perditorum. Quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo: quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere. Proinde aut exeant aut quiescant; aut, si et in urbe et in eadem mente permanent, ea quae merentur exspectent.

VI. 12. At etiam sunt, qui dicant, Quirites, a me in exsilium ejectum esse Catilinam. Quod ego si verbo assequi possem, istos ipsos ejicerem, qui haec loquuntur. Homo enim videlicet timidus aut etiam permodestus vocem consulis ferre non potuit: simul atque ire in exsilium jussus est, paruit.

Quid? ut hesterno die, quum domi meae paene interfectus essem, senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris convocavi, rem omnem ad patres conscriptos detuli, — quo quum Catilina venisset, quis eum senator appellavit? quis salutavit? quis denique ita adspexit ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? quin etiam principes ejus ordinis partem illam subselliorum, ad quam ille accesserat, nudam atque inanem reliquerunt: — hic ego, vehemens ille consul, qui verbo cives in exsilium ejicio, quaesivi a Catilina, in nocturno conventu apud M. Laecam fuisset necne. 13. Quum ille, homo audacissimus, conscientia convictus primo reticuisset, patefeci cetera: quid ea nocte egisset, quid in proximam constituisset, quemadmodum esset ei ratio totius belli descripta, edocui. Quum haesitaret, quum teneretur, quaesivi, quid dubitaret proficisci eo, quo jampridem pararet, quum arma, quum secures, quum fasces, quum tubas, quum signa militaria, quum aquilam illam argenteam, cui ille etiam sacrarium [scelerum] domi suae fecerat, scirem esse praemissam. 14. In exsilium ejicie-

bam, quem jam ingressum esse in bellum videbam? Etenim, credo, Manlius iste centurio, qui in agro Faesulano castra posuit, bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, et illa castra nunc non Catilinam ducem exspectant, et ille ejectus in exsilium se Massiliam, ut aiunt, non in haec castra conferet.

VII. O conditionem miseram non modo administrandae, verum etiam conservandae rei publicae! Nunc si L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus subito pertimuerit, sententiam mutaverit, deseruerit suos, consilium belli faciendi abjecerit, ex hoc cursu sceleris ac belli iter ad fugam atque in exsilium converterit, non ille a me spoliatus armis audaciae, non obstupefactus ac perterritus mea diligentia, non de spe conatuque depulsus, sed indemnatus, innocens in exsilium ejectus a consule vi et minis esse dicetur; et erunt, qui illum, si hoc fecerit, non improbum, sed miserum, me non diligentissimum consulem, sed crudelissimum tyrannum existimari velint. 15. Est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae falsae atque iniquae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus horribilis belli ac nefarii periculum depellatur. Dicatur sane ejectus esse a me, dummodo eat in exsilium. Sed mihi credite, non est iturus. Numquam ego a diis immortalibus optabo, Quirites, invidiae meae levandae caussa, ut L. Catilinam ducere exercitum hostium atque in armis volitare audiatis; sed triduo tamen audietis: multoque magis illud timeo, ne mihi sit invidiosum aliquando, quod illum emiserim potius quam quod ejecerim. Sed quum sint homines, qui illum, quum profectus sit, ejectum esse dicant, iidem, si interfectus esset, quid dicerent?

16. Quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massiliam ire dictitant, non tam hoc queruntur, quam verentur. Nemo est istorum tam misericors qui illum non ad Manlium, quam ad Massilienses ire malit. Ille autem, si mehercule hoc, quod agit, numquam antea cogitasset, tamen latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsulem vivere. Nunc vero,

quum ei nihil adhuc praeter ipsius voluntatem cogitationemque acciderit, nisi quod, vivis nobis, Roma profectus est, optemus potius, ut eat in exsilium, quam queramur.

VIII. 17. Sed cur tamdiu de uno hoste loquimur, et de eo hoste, qui jam fatetur se esse hostem, et quem, quia, quod semper volui, murus interest, non timeo; de iis, qui dissimulant, qui Romae remanent, qui nobiscum sunt, nihil dicimus? quos quidem ego, si ullo modo fieri possit, non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, placare rei publicae; neque, id quare fieri non possit, si me audire volent, intelligo. Exponam enim vobis, Quirites, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparentur; deinde singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis mea, esi quam potero, afferam.

18. Unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent; quarum amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt. Horum hominum species est honestissima, — sunt enim locupletes, — voluntas vero et caussa impudentissima. Tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, et dubites de possessione detrahere, acquirere ad fidem? Quid enim exspectas? bellum? Quid? ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? An tabulas novas? Errant, qui istas a Catilina exspectant. Meo beneficio tabulae novae proferentur, verum auctionariae; neque enim isti, qui possessiones habent, alia ratione ulla salvi esse possunt. Quod si maturius facere voluissent, neque, id quod stultissimum est, certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, et locupletioribus his et melioribus civibus uteremur. Sed hosce homines minime puto pertimescendos, quod aut deduci de sententia possunt, aut, si permanebunt, magis mihi videntur vota facturi contra rem publicam quam arma laturi.

IX. 19. Alterum genus est eorum, qui, quamquam premuntur aere alieno, dominationem tamen exspectant: rerum potiri volunt: honores, quos, quieta re publica,

desperant, perturbata, se consequi posse arbitrantur. Quibus hoc praecipiendum videtur, unum scilicet et idem, quod reliquis omnibus, ut desperent id quod conantur se consequi posse: primùm omnium, me ipsum vigilare, adesse, providere rei publicae; deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris, magnam concordiam in maxima multitudine, magnas praeterea copias militum; deos denique immortales huic invicto populo, clarissimo imperio, pulcherrimae urbi contra tantam vim sceleris praesentes auxilium esse laturos. Quod si jam sint id, quod cum summo furore cupiunt, adepti, num illi in cinere urbis et sanguine civium, quae mente conscelerata ac nefaria concupiverunt, se consules aut dictatores aut etiam reges sperant futuros? Non vident id se cupere, quod si adepti sint, fugitivo alicui aut gladiatori concedi sit necesse?

20. Tertium genus est aetate jam affectum, sed tamen exercitatione robustum; quo ex genere est ipse Manlius, cui nunc Catilina succedit. Sunt homines ex iis coloniis, quas Sulla constituit; quas ego universas civium esse optimorum et fortissimorum virorum sentio; sed tamen ii sunt coloni, qui se in insperatis ac repentinis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque jactarunt. Hi dum aedificant tamquam beati, dum praediis, lecticis, familiis magnis, conviviis apparatis delectantur, in tantum aes alienum inciderunt, ut, si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit his ab inferis excitandus. Qui etiam nonnullos agrestes, homines tenues atque egentes, in eandem illam spem rapinarum veterum impulerunt. Quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono; sed eos hoc moneo: desinant furere ac proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare. Tantus enim illorum temporum dolor inustus est civitati, ut jam ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi passurae esse videantur.

X. 21. Quartum genus est sane varium et mixtum et turbulentum; qui jampridem premuntur, qui numquam emergunt; qui partim inertia, partim male gerendo negotio, partim etiam sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant;

qui vadimoniis, judiciis, proscriptione bonorum defatigati, permulti et ex urbe et ex agris se in illa castra conferre dicuntur. Hosce ego non tam milites acres quam infitiatores lentos esse arbitror. Qui homines primum, si stare non possunt, corruant; sed ita, ut non modo civitas, sed ne vicini quidem proximi sentiant. Nam illud non intelligo quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur.

22. Quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum; quos ego a Catilina non revoco; nam neque eo ab divelli possunt; et pereant sane in latrocinio, quoniam sunt ita multi, ut eos carcer capere non possit.

Postremum autem genus est, non solum numero, verum etiam genere ipso atque vita, quod proprium Catilinae est, de ejus delectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu; quos pexo capillo, nitidos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis manicatis et talaribus tunicis, velis amictos, non togis; quorum omnis industria vitae et vigilandi labor in antelucanis coenis expromitur. 23. In his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur. Hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati non solum amare et amari, neque saltare et cantare, sed etiam sicas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt; qui nisi exeunt, nisi pereunt, etiamsi Catilina perierit, scitote hoc in re publica seminarium Catilinarum futurum. Verumtamen quid sibi isti miseri volunt? Num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? Quemadmodum autem illis carere poterunt, his praesertim jam noctibus? Quo autem pacto illi Apenninum atque illas pruinas ac nives perferent? nisi idcirco se facilius hiemem toleraturos putant, quod nudi in conviviis saltare didicerunt.

XI. 24. O bellum magno opere pertimescendum, quum hanc sit habiturus Catilina scortorum cohortem praetoriam! Instruite nunc, Quirites, contra has tam praeclaras

Catilinae copias vestra praesidia vestrosque exercitus; et primum gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite; deinde contra illam naufragorum ejectam ac debilitatam manum florem totius Italiae ac robur educite. Jam vero urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus. Neque ego ceteras copias, ornamenta, praesidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia atque egestate conferre debeo. 25. Sed si, omissis his rebus, quibus nos suppeditamur, eget ille, senatu, equitibus Romanis, [populo,] urbe, aerario, vectigalibus, cuncta Italia, provinciis omnibus, exteris nationibus, si, his rebus omissis, caussas ipsas, quae inter se confligunt, contendere velimus, ex eo ipso, quam valde illi jaceant, intelligere possumus. Ex hac enim parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio; hinc pietas, illinc scelus; hinc constantia, illinc furor; hinc honestas, illinc turpitudo; hinc continentia, illinc libido: denique aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, virtutes omnes certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, temeritate, cum vitiis omnibus: postremo copia cum egestate, bona ratio cum perdita, mens sana cum amentia, bona denique spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit. In ejusmodi certamine ac proelio nonne, etiam si hominum studia deficiant, dii ipsi immortales cogant ab his praeclarissimis virtutibus tot et tanta vitia superari?

XII. 26. Quae quum ita sint, Quirites, vos, quemadmodum jam antea, vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite: mihi, ut urbi sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset praesidii, consultum atque provisum est. Coloni omnes municipesque vestri, certiores a me facti de hac nocturna excursione Catilinae, facile urbes suas finesque defendent: gladiatores, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore putavit, quamquam animo meliore sunt quam pars patriciorum, potestate tamen nostra continebuntur. Q. Metellus, quem ego hoc prospiciens in agrum Gallicum

Picenumque praemisi, aut opprimet hominem aut omnes ejus motus conatusque prohibebit. Reliquis autem de rebus constituendis, maturandis, agendis jam ad senatum referemus, quem vocari videtis.

27. Nunc illos, qui in urbe remanserunt, atque adeo [qui] contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum in urbe a Catilina relicti sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia sunt cives, monitos etiam atque etiam volo. Mea lenitas si cui adhuc solutior visa est, hoc exspectavit, ut id quod latebat erumperet. Quod reliquum est, jam non possum oblivisci, meam hanc esse patriam, me horum esse consulem, mihi aut cum his vivendum aut pro his esse moriendum. Nullus est portis custos, nullus insidiator viae: si qui exire volunt, connivere possum. Qui vero se in urbe commoverit, cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, esse egregios magistratus, esse fortem senatum, esse arma, esse carcerem, quem vindicem nefariorum ac manifestorum scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt.

XIII. 28. Atque haec omnia sic agentur, Quirites, ut maximae res minimo motu, pericula summa nullo tumultu, bellum intestinum ac domesticum, post hominum memoriam crudelissimum et maximum, me uno togato duce et imperatore, sedetur. Quod ego sic administrabo, Quirites, ut, si ullo modo fieri poterit, ne improbus quidem quisquam in hac urbe poenam sui sceleris sufferat. Sed si vis manifestae audaciae, si impendens patriae periculum me necessario de hac animi lenitate deduxerit, illud profecto perficiam, quod in tanto et tam insidioso bello vix optandum videtur, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque poena vos omnes salvi esse possitis.

29. Quae quidem ego neque mea prudentia neque humanis consiliis fretus polliceor vobis, Quirites, sed multis et non dubiis deorum immortalium significationibus, quibus ego ducibus, in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus; qui

jam non procul, ut quondam solebant, ab externo hoste atque longinquo, sed hic praesentes suo numine atque auxilio sua templa atque urbis tecta defendunt: quos vos, Quirites, precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, quam urbem pulcherrimam florentissimamque esse voluerunt, hanc, omnibus hostium copiis terra marique superatis, a perditissimorum civium nefario scelere defendant.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN

L. CATILINAM ORATIO TERTIA

AD QUIRITES.

I. 1. Rem publicam, Quirites, vitamque omnium vestrum, bona, fortunas, conjuges liberosque vestros atque hoc domicilium clarissimi imperii, fortunatissimam pulcherrimamque urbem, hodierno die deorum immortalium summo erga vos amore, laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis, e flamma atque ferro ac paene ex faucibus fati ereptam et vobis conservatam ac restitutam videtis. 2. Et si non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur, quam illi, quibus nascimur, quod salutis certa laetitia est, nascendi incerta conditio, et quod sine sensu nascimur, cum voluptate servamur; profecto, quoniam illum, qui hanc urbem condidit, ad deos immortales benevolentia famaque sustulimus, esse apud vos posterosque vestros in honore debebit is, qui eandem hanc urbem conditam amplificatamque servavit. Nam toti urbi, templis, delubris, tectis ac moenibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restinximus, iidemque gladios in rem publicam destrictos retudimus mucronesque eorum a jugulis vestris dejecimus. 3. Quae quoniam in senatu illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, vobis jam exponam breviter, Quirites, ut et quanta et qua ratione investigata et comprehensa sint, vos, qui ignoratis et exspectatis, scire possitis.

Principio, ut Catilina paucis ante diebus erupit ex urbe, quum sceleris sui socios, hujusce nefarii belli acerrimos du-

ces, Romae reliquisset, semper vigilavi et providi, Quirites, quemadmodum in tantis et tam absconditis insidiis salvi esse possemus.

II. Nam tum, quum ex urbe Catilinam ejiciebam, — non enim jam vereor hujus verbi invidiam, quum illa magis sit timenda, quod vivus exierit, — sed tum, quum illum exterminari volebam, aut reliquam conjuratorum manum simul exituram aut eos, qui restitissent, infirmos sine illo ac debiles fore putabam. 4. Atque ego, ut vidi, quos maximo furore et scelere esse inflammatos sciebam, eos nobiscum esse et Romae remansisse, in eo omnes dies noctesque consumpsi, ut, quid agerent, quid molirentur, sentirem ac viderem; ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredibilem magnitudinem sceleris minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, rem ita comprehenderem, ut tum demum animis saluti vestrae provideretis, quum oculis maleficium ipsum videretis. 5. Itaque ut comperi, legatos Allobrogum belli Transalpini et tumultus Gallici excitandi caussa a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, eosque in Galliam ad suos cives eodemque itinere cum litteris mandatisque ad Catilinam esse missos, comitemque iis adjuctum esse T. Volturcium, atque huic esse ad Catilinam datas litteras, facultatem mihi oblatam putavi, ut, quod erat difficillimum quodque ego semper optabam ab diis immortalibus, tota res non solum a me, sed etiam a senatu et a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur.

Itaque hesterno die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum, praetores, fortissimos atque amantissimos rei publicae viros, ad me vocavi, rem exposui, quid fieri placeret ostendi. Illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt; et, quum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem Mulvium pervenerunt; atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset. Eodem autem et ipsi sine cujusquam suspicione multos fortes viros eduxerant, et ego ex praefectura Reatina complures delectos adolescentes, quorum opera utor assidue in re publica, praesidio

cum gladiis miseram. 6. Interim, tertia fere vigilia exacta, quum jam pontem Mulvium cum magno comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent unaque Volturcius, fit ineos impetus: educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. Res praetoribus erat nota solis: ignorabatur a ceteris.

III. Tum interventu Pomptini atque Flacci pugna quae erat commissa sedatur. Litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, integris signis, praetoribus traduntur: ipsi comprehensi ad me, quum jam dilucesceret, deducuntur. Atque horum omnium scelerum improbissimum machinatorem, Cimbrum Gabinium, statim ad me, nihildum suspicantem, vocavi; deinde item arcessitus est L. Statilius et post eum C. Cethegus; tardissime autem Lentulus venit, credo, quod in litteris dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat.

7. Quum summis et clarrissimis hujus civitatis viris, qui, audita re, frequentes ad me mane convenerant, litteras a me prius aperiri, quam ad senatum deferrem, placeret, ne, si nihil esset inventum, temere a me tantus tumultus injectus civitati videretur, negavi me esse facturum, ut de periculo publico non ad consilium publicum rem integram deferrem. Etenim, Quirites, si ea, quae erant ad me delata, reperta non essent; tamen ego non arbitrabar in tantis rei publicae periculis, esse mihi nimiam diligentiam pertimescendam. Senatum frequentem celeriter, ut vidistis, coëgi. 8. Atque interea statim admonitu Allobrogum C. Sulpicium praetorem, fortem virum, misi, qui ex aedibus Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, efferret; ex quibus ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit.

IV. Introduxi Volturcium sine Gallis: fidem publicam jussu senatus dedi: hortatus sum, ut ea, quae sciret, sine timore indicaret. Tum ille dixit, quum vix se ex magno timore recreasset, a P. Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam mandata et litteras, ut servorum praesidio uteretur, ut ad urbem quam primum cum exercitu accederet; id autem eo consilio, ut, quum urbem ex omnibus partibus, quemadmodum de-

scriptum distributumque erat, incendissent, caedemque infinitam civium fecissent, praesto esset ille, qui et fugientes exciperet et se cum his urbanis ducibus conjungeret. 9. Introducti autem Galli jusjurandum sibi et litteras ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam gentem data esse dixerunt, atque ita sibi ab his et a L. Cassio esse praescriptum, ut equitatum in Italiam quam primum mitterent: pedestres sibi copias non defuturas; Lentulum autem sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, se esse tertium illum Cornelium, ad quem regnum hujus urbis atque imperium pervenire esset necesse; Cinnam ante se et Sullam fuisse; eundemque dixisse fatalem hunc annum esse ad interitum hujus urbis atque imperii, qui esset annus decimus post virginum absolutionem, post Capitolii autem incensionem vicesimus. 10. Hanc autem Cethego cum ceteris controversiam fuisse dixerunt, quod Lentulo et aliis caedem Saturnalibus fieri atque urbem incendi placeret, Cethego nimium id longum videretur.

V. Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus, quae a quoque dicebantur datae. Primum ostendimus Cethego signum: cognovit. Nos linum incidimus: legimus. Erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo, sese, quae eorum legatis confirmasset, facturum esse: orare ut item illi facerent, quae sibi eorum legati recepissent. Tum Cethegus, qui paullo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, respondisset dixissetque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris debilitatus atque abjectus, conscientia convictus, repente conticuit.

Introductus est Statilius: cognovit et signum et manum suam. Recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam: confessus est.

Tum ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quaesivi, cognosceretne signum. Adnuit. "Est vero, inquam, notum quidem signum, imago avi tui, clarissimi viri, qui amavit unice patriam et cives suos; quae quidem te a tanto scelere etiam muta

revocare debuit." 11. Leguntur eadem ratione ad senatum Allobrogum populumque litterae. Si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem. Atque ille primo quidem negavit: post autem aliquanto, toto jam indicio exposito atque edito, surrexit: quaesivit a Gallis, quid sibi esset cum iis; quamobrem domum suam venissent; itemque a Volturcio. Qui quum illi breviter constanterque respondissent, per quem ad eum quotiesque venissent, quaesissentque ab eo, nihilne secum esset de fatis Sibyllinis locutus, tum ille subito, scelere demens, quanta conscientiae vis esset, ostendit. Nam quum id posset infitiari, repente praeter opinionem omnium confessus est. Ita eum non modo ingenium illud et dicendi exercitatio, qua semper valuit, sed etiam propter vim sceleris manifesti atque deprehensi impudentia, qua superabat omnes, improbitasque defecit.

12. Volturcius vero subito litteras proferri atque aperiri jubet, quas sibi a Lentulo ad Catilinam datas esse dicebat. Atque ibi vehementissime perturbatus Lentulus, tamen et signum et manum suam cognovit. Erant autem [scriptae] sine nomine, sed ita: QUIS SIM, SCIES EX EO, QUEM AD TE MISI. CURA UT VIR SIS, ET COGITA QUEM IN LOCUM SIS PROGRESSUS; VIDE, ECQUID TIBI JAM SIT NECESSE, ET CURA UT OMNIUM TIBI AUXILIA ADJUNGAS, ETIAM INFIMORUM. Gabinius deinde introductus, quum primo impudenter respondere coepisset, ad extremum nihil ex iis, quae Galli insimulabant, negavit. 13. Ac mihi quidem, Quirites, quum illa certissima visa sunt argumenta atque indicia sceleris, tabellae, signa, manus, denique uniuscujusque confessio, tum multo certiora illa, color, oculi, vultus, taciturnitas. Sic enim obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim nonnumquam inter sese adspiciebant, ut non jam ab aliis indicari, sed indicare se ipsi viderentur.

VI. Indiciis expositis atque editis, senatum consului, de summa re publica quid fieri placeret. Dictae sunt a principibus acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, quas senatus sine ulla varietate est secutus. Et quoniam nondum est perscrip-

tum senatus consultum, ex memoria vobis, Quirites, quid senatus censuerit, exponam. 14. Primum mihi gratiae verbis amplissimis aguntur, quod virtute, consilio, providentia mea res publica periculis sit maximis liberata; deinde L. Flaccus et C. Pomptinus praetores, quod eorum opera forti fidelique usus essem, merito ac jure laudantur; atque etiam viro forti, collegae meo, laus impertitur, quod eos, qui hujus conjurationis participes fuissent, a suis et rei publicae consiliis removisset. Atque ita censuerunt, ut P. Lentulus, quum se praetura abdicasset, in custodiam traderetur: itemque uti C. Cethegus, L. Statilius, P. Gabinius, qui omnes praesentes erant, in custodiam traderentur; atque idem hoc decretum est in L. Cassium, qui sibi procurationem incendendae urbis depoposcerat; in M. Caeparium, cui ad sollicitandos pastores Apuliam attributam esse erat indicatum; in P. Furium, qui est ex his colonis, quos Fesulas L. Sulla deduxit; in Q. Manlium Chilonem, qui una cum hoc Furio semper erat in hac Allobrogum sollicitatione versatus; in P. Umbrenum, libertinum hominem, a quo primum Gallos ad Gabinium perductos esse constabat. 15. Atque ea lenitate senatus est usus, Quirites, ut ex tanta conjuratione tantaque hac multitudine domesticorum hostium, novem hominum perditissimorum poena re publica conservata, reliquorum mentes sanari posse arbitraretur.

Atque etiam supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, quod mihi primum post hanc urbem conditam togato contigit; et his decreta verbis est: QUOD URBEM INCENDIIS, CAEDE CIVES, ITALIAM BELLO LIBERASSEM. Quae supplicatio si cum ceteris conferatur, hoc interest, quod ceterae, bene gesta, haec una, conservata re publica, constituta est.

Atque illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum est. Nam P. Lentulus, quamquam patefactus indiciis, et confessionibus suis, judicio senatus non modo praetoris jus, verum etiam civis amiserat, tamen magistratu se abdicavit; ut, quae religio C. Mario, clarissimo viro, non

fuerat, quominus C. Glauciam, de quo nihil nominatim erat decretum, praetorem occideret, ea nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur.

VII. 16. Nunc quoniam, Quirites, consceleratissimi periculosissimique belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, existimare debetis, omnes Catilinae copias, omnes spes atque opes his depulsis urbis periculis concidisse. Quem quidem ego quum ex urbe pellebam, hoc providebam animo, Quirites, remoto Catilina, non mihi esse P. Lentuli somnum, nec L. Cassii adipes nec C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescendam. Ille erat unus timendus ex istis omnibus, sed tamdiu, dum moenibus urbis continebatur. Omnia norat, omnium aditus tenebat: appellare, tentare, sollicitare poterat, audebat: erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum; consilio autem neque manus neque lingua deerat. Jam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac descriptos habebat. Neque vero, quum aliquid mandarat, confectum putabat: nihil erat, quod non ipse obiret, occurreret, vigilaret, laboraret: frigus, sitim, famem ferre poterat.

17. Hunc ego hominem tam acrem, tam audacem, tam paratum, tam callidum, tam in scelere vigilantem, tam in perditis rebus diligentem, nisi ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium compulissem, dicam id, quod sentio, Quirites, non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulissem. Non ille nobis Saturnalia constituisset neque tanto ante exitii ac fati diem rei publicae denuntiavisset; neque commisisset, ut signum, ut litterae suae testes manifesti sceleris deprehenderentur. Quae nunc, illo absente, sic gesta sunt, ut nullum in privata domo furtum umquam sit tam palam inventum, quam haec tanta in re publica conjuratio manifesto inventa atque deprehensa est. Quod si Catilina in urbe ad hanc diem remansisset, quamquam, quoad fuit, omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, tamen, ut levissime dicam, dimicandum nobis cum illo fuisset; neque nos umquam, quum ille in urbe

hostis esset, tantis periculis rem publicam tanta pace, tanto otio, tanto silentio liberassemus.

VIII. 18. Quamquam haec omnia, Quirites, ita sunt a me administrata, ut deorum immortalium nutu atque consilio et gesta et provisa esse videantur. Idque quum conjectura consequi possumus, quod vix videtur humani consilii tantarum rerum gubernatio esse potuisse, tum vero ita praesentes his temporibus opem et auxilium nobis tulerunt, ut eos paene oculis videre possemus. Nam ut illa omittam, visas nocturno tempore ab occidente faces ardoremque coeli, ut fulminum jactus, ut terrae motus relinquam, ut cetera omittam, quae tam multa, nobis consulibus, facta sunt, ut haec, quae nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales viderentur; hoc certe, quod sum dicturus, neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est.

19. Nam profecto memoria tenetis, Cotta et Torquato consulibus, complures in Capitolio res de coelo esse percussas, quum et simulacra deorum depulsa sunt et statuae veterum hominum dejectae, et legum aera liquefacta, et tactus est etiam ille, qui hanc urbem condidit, Romulus; quem inauratum in Capitolio parvum atque lactentem, uberibus lupinis inhiantem, fuisse meministis. Quo quidem tempore, quum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, caedes atque incendia et legum interitum et bellum civile ac domesticum et totius urbis atque imperii occasum appropinquare dixerunt, nisi dii immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent.

20. Itaque illorum responsis tum et ludi per decem dies facti sunt, neque res ulla, quae ad placandos deos pertineret, praetermissa est; iidemque jusserunt simulacrum Jovis facere majus et in excelso collocare et contra, atque antea fuerat, ad orientem convertere; ac se sperare dixerunt, si illud signum, quod videtis, solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, fore ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis atque imperii, illustrarentur, ut a senatu populoque Romano perspici possent. Atque illud

signum collocandum consules illi locaverunt; sed tanta fuit operis tarditas, ut neque superioribus consulibus neque nobis ante hodiernum diem collocaretur.

IX. 21. Hic quis potest esse tam aversus a vero, tam praeceps, tam mente captus, qui neget haec omnia, quae videmus, praecipueque hanc urbem deorum immortalium nutu ac potestate administrari? Etenim quum esset ita responsum, caedes, incendia, interitum rei publicae comparari, et ea per cives, quae tum propter magnitudinem scelerum nonnullis incredibilia videbantur, ea non modo cogitata a nefariis civibus, verum etiam suscepta esse sensistis. Illud vero nonne ita praesens est, ut nutu Jovis Optimi Maximi factum esse videatur, ut, quum hodierno die mane per forum meo jussu et conjurati et eorum indices in aedem Concordiae ducerentur, eo ipso tempore signum statueretur? quo collocato atque ad vos senatumque converso, omnia quae erant contra salutem omnium cogitata, illustrata et patefacta vidistis.

22. Quo etiam majore sunt isti odio supplicioque digni, qui non solum vestris domiciliis atque tectis, sed etiam deorum templis atque delubris sunt funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre conati. Quibus ego si me restitisse dicam, nimium mihi sumam et non sim ferendus: ille, ille Juppiter restitit: ille Capitolium, ille haec templa, ille hanc urbem, ille vos omnes salvos esse voluit. Diis ego immortalibus ducibus, hanc mentem, Quirites, voluntatemque suscepi atque ad haec tanta indicia perveni. Jam vero illa Allobrogum sollicitatio sic a Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus, tanta res, tam dementer credita et ignotis et barbaris, commissaeque litterae numquam essent profecto, nisi ab diis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. Quid vero? ut homines Galli, ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat, quae bellum Romano populo facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperii ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam negligerent vestramque salutem suis opibus ante-

ponerent, id non divinitus esse factum putatis? praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint?

X. 23. Quamobrem, Quirites, quoniam ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores diis immortalibus justi habiti sunt ac debiti, sed profecto justiores numquam. Erepti enim estis ex crudelissimo ac miserrimo interitu, erepti sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitu, sine dimicatione: togati, me uno togato duce et imperatore, vicistis. 24. Etenim recordamini, Quirites, omnes civiles dissensiones, non solum eas, quas audistis, sed eas, quas vosmet ipsi meministis atque vidistis. L. Sulla P. Sulpicium oppressit; ex urbe ejecit C. Marium, custodem hujus urbis; multosque fortes viros partim ejecit ex civitate, partim interemit. Cn. Octavius, consul, armis expulit ex urbe collegam: omnis hic locus acervis corporum et civium sanguine redundavit. Superavit postea Cinna cum Mario. Tum vero, clarissimis viris interfectis, lumina civitatis exstincta sunt. Ultus est hujus victoriae crudelitatem postea Sulla: ne dici quidem opus est, quanta deminutione civium et quanta calamitate rei publicae. Dissensit M. Lepidus a clarissimo ac fortissimo viro, Q. Catulo: attulit non tam ipsius interitus rei publicae luctum, quam ceterorum.

Atque illae tamen omnes dissensiones erant ejusmodi, quae non ad delendam, sed ad commutandam rem publicam pertinerent: non illi nullam esse rem publicam, sed in ea, quae esset, se esse principes, neque hanc urbem conflagrare, sed se in hac urbe florere voluerunt. 25. [Atque illae tamen omnes dissensiones, quarum nulla exitium rei publicae quaesivit, ejusmodi fuerunt, ut non reconciliatione concordiae, sed internecione civium dijudicatae sint.] In hoc autem uno post hominum memoriam maximo crudelissimoque bello, quale bellum nulla umquam barbaria cum sua gente gessit, quo in bello lex haec fuit a Lentulo, Catilina, Cassio, Cethego constituta, ut omnes, qui salva urbe salvi

esse possent, in hostium numero ducerentur, ita me gessi, Quirites, ut salvi omnes conservaremini; et, quum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum infinitae caedi restitisset, tantum autem urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, et urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi.

XI. 26. Quibus pro tantis rebus, Quirites, nullum ego a vobis praemium virtutis, nullum insigne honoris, nullum monumentum laudis postulo praeterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam. In animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos, omnia ornamenta honoris, monumenta gloriae, laudis insignia condi et collocari volo. Nihil me mutum potest delectare, nihil tacitum, nihil denique ejusmodi, quod etiam minus digni assequi possint. Memoria vestra, Quirites, res nostrae alentur, sermonibus crescent, litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur; eandemque diem intelligo, quam spero aeternam fore, propagatam esse et ad salutem urbis et ad memoriam consulatus mei, unoque tempore in hac re publica duo cives exstitisse, quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae, sed coeli regionibus terminaret, alter ejusdem imperii domicilium sedesque servaret.

XII. 27. Sed quoniam earum rerum, quas ego gessi, non eadem est fortuna atque conditio, quae illorum, qui externa bella gesserunt, quod mihi cum iis vivendum est, quos vici ac subegi, illi hostes aut interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt, vestrum est, Quirites, si ceteris facta sua prosunt, mihi mea ne quando obsint providere. Mentes enim hominum audacissimorum sceleratae ac nefariae ne vobis nocere possent, ego providi: ne mihi noceant, vestrum est providere. Quamquam, Quirites, mihi quidem ipsi nihil ab istis jam noceri potest. Magnum enim est in bonis praesidium, quod mihi in perpetuum comparatum est: magna in re publica dignitas, quae me semper tacita defendet: magna vis conscientiae, quam qui negligunt, quum me violare volent, se [ipsi] indicabunt.

28. Est etiam nobis is animus, Quirites, ut non modo nul-

lius audaciae cedamus, sed etiam omnes improbos ultro semper lacessamus. Quod si omnis impetus domesticorum hostium depulsus a vobis se in me unum converterit, vobis erit videndum, Quirites, qua conditione posthac eos esse velitis, qui se pro salute vestra obtulerint invidiae periculisque omnibus. Mihi quidem ipsi quid est, quod jam ad vitae fructum possit adquiri, quum praesertim neque in honore vestro neque in gloria virtutis quicquam videam altius, quo mihi libeat ascendere? 29. Illud profecto perficiam, Quirites, ut ea, quae gessi in consulatu, privatus tuear atque ornem; ut, si qua est invidia conservanda re publica suscepta, laedat invidos, mihi valeat ad gloriam. Denique ita me in re publica tractabo, ut meminerim semper quae gesserim, curemque, ut ea virtute, non casu gesta esse videantur.

Vos, Quirites, quoniam jam nox est, venerati Jovem, illum custodem hujus urbis ac vestrum, in vestra tecta discedite; et ea, quamquam jam est periculum depulsum, tamen aeque ac priore nocte, custodiis vigiliisque defendite. Id ne vobis diutius faciendum sit, atque ut in perpetua pace esse possitis, providebo.

M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN

L. CATILINAM ORATIO QUARTA

HABITA IN SENATU.

I. 1. Video, patres conscripti, in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos: video vos non solum de vestro ac rei publicae, verum etiam, si id depulsum sit, de meo periculo esse sollicitos. Est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas; sed eam, per deos immortales, deponite, atque obliti salutis meae de vobis ac de vestris liberis cogitate. Mihi si haec conditio consulatus data est, ut omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque, perferrem, feram non solum fortiter, verum etiam libenter, dummodo meis laboribus vobis populoque Romano dignitas salusque pariatur.

2. Ego sum ille consul, patres conscripti, cui non forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, non campus consularibus auspiciis consecratus, non curia, summum auxilium omnium gentium, non domus, commune perfugium, non lectus, ad quietem datus, non denique haec sedes honoris, umquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit. Ego multa tacui, multa pertuli, multa concessi, multa meo quodam dolore in vestro timore sanavi.

Nunc, si hunc exitum consulatus mei dii immortales esse voluerunt, ut vos populumque Romanum ex caede miserrima, conjuges liberosque vestros virginesque Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione, templa atque delubra, hanc pulcherrimam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedis-

sima flamma, totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eriperem, quaecumque mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeatur. Etenim, si P. Lentulus suum nomen, inductus a vatibus, fatale ad perniciem rei publicae fore putavit, cur ego non laeter meum consulatum ad salutem populi Romani prope fatalem exstitisse?

II. 3. Quare, patres conscripti, consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, conservate vos, conjuges, liberos fortunasque vestras, populi Romani nomen salutemque defendite: mihi parcere ac de me cogitare desinite. Nam primum debeo sperare omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi ac mereor relaturos gratiam esse; deinde, si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar. Nam neque turpis mors forti viro potest accidere neque immatura consulari nec misera sapienti. Nec tamen ego sum ille ferreus, qui fratris carissimi atque amantissimi praesentis moerore non movear horumque omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis. Neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor et abjecta metu filia et parvulus filius, quem mihi videtur amplecti res publica tamquam obsidem consulatus mei, neque ille, qui exspectans hujus exitum diei, stat in conspectu meo gener. Moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, ut salvi sint vobiscum omnes, etiam si me vis aliqua oppresserit, potius quam et illi et nos una rei publicae peste pereamus.

4. Quare, patres conscripti, incumbite ad salutem rei publicae: circumspicite omnes procellas, quae impendent, nisi providetis. Non Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribunus plebis fieri voluit, non C. Gracchus, quod agrarios concitare conatus est, non L. Saturninus, quod C. Memmium occidit, in discrimen aliquod atque in vestrae severitatis judicium adducitur: tenentur ii, qui ad urbis incendium, ad vestram omnium caedem, ad Catilinam accipiendum Romae restiterunt; tenentur litterae, signa, manus, denique uniuscujusque confessio; sollicitantur Allobroges; ser-

vitia excitantur; Catilina arcessitur; id est initum consilium, ut, interfectis omnibus, nemo ne ad deplorandum quidem populi Romani nomen atque ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur.

III. 5. Haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt; vos multis jam judiciis judicavistis: primum, quod mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis, et mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum conjurationem esse patefactam decrevistis; deinde, quod P. Lentulum se abdicare praetura coëgistis; tum, quod eum et ceteros, de quibus judicastis, in custodiam dandos censuistis; maximeque, quod meo nomine supplicationem decrevistis, qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini; postremo, hesterno die praemia legatis Allobrogum Titoque Vulturcio dedistis amplissima. Quae sunt omnia ejusmodi, ut ii, qui in custodiam nominatim dati sunt, sine ulla dubitatione a vobis damnati esse videantur.

6. Sed ego instituti referre ad vos, patres conscripti, tamquam integrum, et de facto, quid judicetis, et de poena, quid censeatis. Illa praedicam, quae sunt consulis.

Ego magnum in re publica versari furorem et nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jampridem videbam; sed hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus numquam putavi. Nunc quidquid est, quocumque vestrae mentes inclinant atque sententiae, statuendum vobis ante noctem est. Quantum facinus ad vos delatum sit, videtis. Huic si paucos putatis affines esse, vehementer erratis. Latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum: manavit non solum per Italiam, verum etiam transcendit Alpes et obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit. Id opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest. Quacumque ratione placet, celeriter vobis vindicandum est.

IV. 7. Video adhuc duas esse sententias: unam D. Silani, qui censet eos, qui haec delere conati sunt, morte esse multandos; alteram C. Caesaris, qui mortis poenam

removet, ceterorum suppliciorum omnes acerbitates amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in summa severitate versatur. Alter eos, qui nos omnes, [qui populum Romanum,] vita privare conati sunt, qui delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen exstinguere, punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere, atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives in hac re publica esse usurpatum recordatur. Alter intelligit mortem ab diis immortalibus non esse supplicii caussa constitutam, sed aut necessitatem naturae aut laborum ac miseriarum quietem [esse]. Itaque eam sapientes numquam inviti, fortes saepe etiam libenter oppetiverunt. Vincula vero et ea sempiterna certe ad singularem poenam nefarii sceleris inventa sunt. Municipiis dispertiri jubet. Habere videtur ista res iniquitatem, si imperare velis; difficultatem, si rogare. Decernatur tamen, si placet. 8. Ego enim suscipiam, et, ut spero, reperiam, qui id, quod salutis omnium caussa statueritis, non putet esse suae dignitatis recusare.

Adjungit gravem poenam municipibus, si quis eorum vincula ruperit: horribiles custodias circumdat, et digna scelere hominum perditorum sancit, ne quis eorum poenam, quos condemnat, aut per senatum aut per populum levare possit: eripit etiam spem, quae sola homines in miseriis consolari solet. Bona praeterea publicari jubet: vitam solam relinquit nefariis hominibus; quam si eripuisset, multos uno dolore dolores animi atque corporis et omnes scelerum poenas ademisset. Itaque ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos ejusmodi quaedam illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt; quod videlicet intelligebant, his remotis, non esse mortem ipsam pertimescendam.

V. 9. Nunc, patres conscripti, ego mea video quid intersit. Si eritis secuti sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam hanc is in re publica viam, quae popularis habetur, secutus est, fortasse minus erunt, hoc auctore et cognitore hujusce

sententiae, mihi populares impetus pertimescendi; sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur. Sed tamen meorum periculorum rationes utilitas rei publicae vincat. Habemus enim a C. Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis. Intellectum est, quid interesset inter levitatem contionatorum et animum vere popularem, saluti populi consulentem.

10. Video de istis, qui se populares haberi volunt, abesse non neminem, ne de capite videlicet civium Romanorum sententiam ferat. Is et nudiustertius in custodiam cives Romanos dedit, et supplicationem mihi decrevit, et indices hesterno die maximis praemiis affecit. Jam hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam, quaesitori gratulationem, indici praemium decrevit, quid de tota re et caussa judicarit. At vero C. Caesar intelligit legem Semproniam esse de civibus Romanis constitutam; qui autem rei publicae sit hostis, eum civem nullo modo esse posse; denique ipsum latorem Semproniae legis jussu populi poenas rei publicae dependisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, quum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitarit, etiam appellari posse popularem. Itaque homo mitissimus atque lenissimus non dubitat P. Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, et sancit in posterum, ne quis hujus supplicio levando se jactare et in pernicie populi Romani posthac popularis esse possit. Adjungit etiam publicationem bonorum, ut omnes animi cruciatus et corporis etiam egestas ac mendicitas consequatur.

VI. 11. Quamobrem sive hoc statueritis, dederitis mihi comitem ad contionem populo carum atque jucundum; sive Silani sententiam sequi malueritis, facile me atque vos crudelitatis vituperatione populus Romanus exsolvet, atque obtinebo eam multo leniorem fuisse. Quamquam, patres conscripti, quae potest esse in tanti sceleris immanitate punienda crudelitas? Ego enim de meo sensu judico. Nam ita mihi

salva re publica vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego, quod in hac caussa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, — quis enim est me mitior? — sed singulari quadam humanitate et misericordia. Videor enim mihi videre hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum atque arcem omnium gentium, subito uno incendio concidentem: cerno animo sepulta in patria miseros atque insepultos acervos civium: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis. 12. Quum vero mihi proposui regnantem Lentulum, sicut ipse se ex fatis sperasse confessus est, purpuratum esse huic Gabinium, cum exercitu venisse Catilinam, tum lamentationem matrumfamilias, tum fugam virginum atque puerorum ac vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco; et quia mihi vehementer haec videntur misera atque miseranda, idcirco in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementemque praebeo. Etenim quaero, si quis paterfamilias, liberis suis a servo interfectis, uxore occisa, incensa domo, supplicium de servo non quam acerbissimum sumpserit, utrum is clemens ac misericors, an inhumanissimus et crudelissimus esse videatur? mihi vero importunus ac ferreus, qui non dolore et cruciatu nocentis suum dolorem cruciatumque lenierit. Sic nos in his hominibus, qui nos, qui conjuges, qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt, qui singulas uniuscujusque nostrum domos et hoc universum rei publicae domicilium delere conati sunt, qui id egerunt, ut gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis atque in cinere deflagrati imperii collocarent, si vehementissimi fuerimus, misericordes habebimur; sin remissiores esse voluerimus, summae nobis crudelitatis in patriae civiumque pernicie fama subeunda est.

13. Nisi vero cuipiam L. Caesar, vir fortissimus et amantissimus rei publicae, crudelior nudiustertius visus est, quum sororis suae, foeminae lectissimae, virum praesentem et audientem vita privandum esse dixit, quum avum suum jussu consulis interfectum filiumque ejus impuberem, legatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum esse dixit. Quorum

quod simile factum? quod initum delendae rei publicae consilium? Largitionis voluntas tum in re publica versata est, et partium quaedam contentio. Atque eo tempore hujus avus Lentuli, vir clarissimus, armatus Gracchum est persecutus: ille etiam grave tum vulnus accepit, ne quid de summa re publica deminueretur; hic ad evertenda rei publicae fundamenta Gallos arcessit, servitia concitat, Catilinam vocat, attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego et ceteros cives interficiendos Gabinio, urbem inflammandam Cassio, totam Italiam vastandam diripiendamque Catilinae. Vereamini censeo, ne in hoc scelere tam immani ac nefando nimis aliquid severe statuisse videamini: multo magis est verendum, ne remissione poenae crudeles in patriam, quam ne severitate animadversionis nimis vehementes in acerbissimos hostes fuisse videamini.

VII. 14. Sed ea quae exaudio, patres conscripti, dissimulare non possum. Jaciuntur enim voces, quae perveniunt ad aures meas, eorum qui vereri videntur, ut habeam satis praesidii ad ea, quae vos statueritis hodierno die, transigunda. Omnia et provisa et parata et constituta sunt, patres conscripti, quum mea summa cura atque diligentia, tum multo etiam majore populi Romani ad summum imperium retinendum et ad communes fortunas conservandas voluntate. Omnes adsunt omnium ordinum homines, omnium denique aetatum: plenum est forum, plena templa circum forum, pleni omnes aditus hujus templi ac loci. Caussa enim est post urbem conditam haec inventa sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, praeter eos, qui, quum sibi viderent esse pereundum, cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt. 15. Hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, neque in improborum civium, sed in acerbissimorum hostium numero habendos puto. Ceteri vero, dii immortales! qua frequentia, quo studio, qua virtute ad communem dignitatem salutemque consentiunt! Quid ego hic equites Romanos commemorem? qui vobis ita summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, ut vobiscum de amore

rei publicae certent; quos ex multorum annorum dissensione hujus ordinis ad societatem concordiamque revocatos, hodiernus dies vobiscum atque haec caussa conjungit; quam si conjunctionem in consulatu confirmatam meo perpetuam in re publica tenuerimus, confirmo vobis nullum posthac malum civile ac domesticum ad ullam rei publicae partem esse venturum. Pari studio defendendae rei publicae convenisse video tribunos aerarios, fortissimos viros; scribas item universos, quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, video ab exspectatione sortis ad salutem communem esse conversos. Omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, etiam tenuissimorum. 16. Quis est enim, cui non haec templa, adspectus urbis, possessio libertatis, lux denique haec ipsa et hoc commune patriae solum quum sit carum, tum vero dulce atque jucundum?

VIII. Operae pretium est, patres conscripti, libertinorum hominum studia cognoscere, qui virtute sua fortunam hujus civitatis consecuti hanc suam patriam esse judicant, quam quidam hic nati et summo loco nati non patriam suam, sed urbem hostium esse judicaverunt. Sed quid ego hosce homines ordinesque commemoro, quos privatae fortunae, quos communis res publica, quos denique libertas, ea quae dulcissima est, ad salutem patriae defendendam excitavit? Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, qui non audaciam civium perhorrescat; qui non haec stare cupiat; qui non quantum audet et quantum potest conferat ad salutem voluntatis.

17. Quare si quem vestrum forte commovet hoc, quod auditum est, lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, pretio sperare sollicitari posse animos egentium atque imperitorum, est id quidem coeptum atque tentatum; sed nulli sunt inventi tam aut fortuna miseri aut voluntate perditi, qui non ipsum illum sellae atque operis et quaestus quotidiani locum, qui non cubile ac lectulum suum, qui denique non cursum hunc otiosum vitae suae, salvum esse velint. Multo vero maxima pars eorum, qui in tabernis sunt, immo

vero,—id enim potius est dicendum,—genus hoc universum amantissimum est otii. Etenim omne instrumentum, omnis opera ac quaestus frequentia civium sustentatur, alitur otio; quorum si quaestus, occlusis tabernis, minui solet, quid tandem, incensis, futurum fuit?

IX. 18. Quae quum ita sint, patres conscripti, vobis populi Romani praesidia non desunt: vos ne populo Romano deesse videamini, providete.

Habetis consulem ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte, non ad vitam suam, sed ad salutem vestram reservatum: omnes ordines ad conservandam rem publicam mente, voluntate, voce, consentiunt: obsessa facibus et telis impiae conjurationis, vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis; vobis se, vobis vitam omnium civium, vobis arcem et Capitolium, vobis aras Penatium, vobis ignem illum Vestae sempiternum, vobis omnium deorum templa atque delubra, vobis muros atque urbis tecta commendat. Praeterea de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum anima, de fortunis omnium, de sedibus, de focis vestris hodierno die vobis judicandum est.

19. Habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum sui; quae non semper facultus datur: habetis omnes ordines, omnes homines, universum populum Romanum, id quod in civili caussa hodierno die primum videmus, unum atque idem sentientem. Cogitate, quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, quanta virtute stabilitam libertatem, quanta deorum benignitate auctas exaggeratasque fortunas una nox paene delerit. Id ne umquam posthac, non modo non confici, sed ne cogitari quidem possit a civibus, hodierno die providendum est. Atque haec, non ut vos, qui mihi studio paene praecurritis, excitarem, locutus sum, sed ut mea vox, quae debet esse in re publica princeps, officio functa consulari videretur.

X. 20. Nunc ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam. Ego, quanta manus est conjuratorum, quam videtis esse permagnam, tantam me inimicorum multitudinem suscepisse video; sed eam judico esse turpem et infir-

mam et abjectam. Quod si aliquando alicujus furore et scelere concitata manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, me tamen meorum factorum atque consiliorum numquam, patres conscripti, poenitebit. Etenim mors, quam illi fortasse minitantur, omnibus est parata: vitae tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestastis, nemo est assecutus. Ceteris enim bene gesta, mihi uni, conservata re publica, gratulationem decrevistis.

21. Sit Scipio ille clarus, cujus consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque Italia decedere coactus est: ornetur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbes huic imperio infestissimas, Karthaginem Numantiamque, delevit: habeatur vir egregius Paulus ille, cujus currum rex potentissimus quondam et nobilissimus Perses honestavit: sit aeterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit: anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes iisdem, quibus solis cursus, regionibus ac terminis continentur: erit profecto inter horum laudes aliquid loci nostrae gloriae, nisi forte majus est patefacere nobis provincias, quo exire possimus, quam curare, ut etiam illi qui absunt habeant, quo victores revertantur.

22. Quamquam est uno loco conditio melior externae victoriae, quam domesticae; quod hostes alienigenae aut oppressi serviunt, aut recepti *in amicitiam* beneficio se obligatos putant. Qui autem ex numero civium dementia aliqua depravati hostes patriae semel esse coeperunt, eos, quum a pernicie rei publicae reppuleris, nec vi coërcere, nec beneficio placare possis. Quare mihi cum perditis civibus aeternum bellum susceptum esse video: id ego vestro bonorumque omnium auxilio memoriaque tantorum periculorum, quae non modo in hoc populo, qui servatus est, sed in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerebit, a me atque a meis facile propulsari posse confido. Neque ulla profecto tanta vis reperietur, quae conjunctionem vestram equitumque Romanorum et tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium confringere et labefactare possit.

XI. 23. Quae quum ita sint, pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, quam neglexi, pro triumpho, ceterisque laudis insignibus, quae sunt a me propter urbis vestraeque salutis custodiam repudiata, pro clientelis hospitiisque provincialibus, quae tamen urbanis opibus non minore labore tueor quam comparo; pro his igitur omnibus rebus, pro meis in vos singularibus studiis proque hac, quam conspicitis, ad conservandam rem publicam diligentia, nihil a vobis nisi hujus temporis totiusque mei consulatus memoriam postulo: quae dum erit in vestris fixa mentibus, tutissimo me muro saeptum esse arbitrabor. Quod si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, commendo vobis parvum meum filium, cui profecto satis erit praesidii non solum ad salutem, verum etiam ad dignitatem, si ejus, qui haec omnia suo solius periculo conservarit, illum filium esse memineritis.

24. Quapropter de summa salute vestra populique Romani, de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, de fanis ac templis, de totius urbis tectis ac sedibus, de imperio ac libertate, de salute Italiae, de universa re publica decernite diligenter, ut instituistis, ac fortiter. Habetis eum consulem, qui et parere vestris decretis non dubitet, et ea quae statueritis, quoad vivet, defendere et per se ipsum praestare possit.

M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO A. LICINIO ARCHIA POETA

ORATIO AD JUDICES.

I. 1. Si quid est in me ingenii, judices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum; aut si hujusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor aetatis meae tempus abhorruisse; earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet. Nam quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis et pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse. Quod si haec vox, hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id accepimus, quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, huic profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus.

2. Ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quaedam in hoc facultas sit ingenii neque haec dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni studio penitus umquam dediti fuimus. Etenim omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.

II. 3. Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur, me in quaestione legitima et in judicio publico, quum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et

apud severissimos judices, tanto conventu hominum ac frequentia, hoc uti genere dicendi, quod non modo a consuetudine judiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat, quaeso a vobis, ut in hac caussa mihi detis hanc veniam, accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam, ut me pro summo poëta atque eruditissimo homine dicentem, hoc concursu hominum litteratissimorum, hac vestra humanitate, hoc denique praetore exercente judicium, patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac litterarum paullo loqui liberius et in ejusmodi persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in judiciis periculisque tractata est, uti prope novo quodam et inusitato genere dicendi. 4. Quod si mihi a vobis tribui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto, ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, quum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis adsciscendum fuisse.

III. Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias atque ab iis artibus, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae, — nam ibi natus est loco nobili — celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis affluenti, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria contigit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaque Graecia sic ejus adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret. 5. Erat Italia tum plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur, quam nunc iisdem in oppidis, et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non negligebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Rhegini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt, et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant judicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt.

Hac tanta celebritate famae quum esset jam absentibus notus, Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum

maximas, alter quum res gestas, tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, quum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Sed etiam hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus, quae hujus adolescentiae prima fuit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti. 6. Erat temporibus illis jucundus Q. Metello illi Numidico et ejus Pio filio: audiebatur a M. Aemilio: vivebat cum Q. Catulo et patre et filio: a L. Crasso colebatur: Lucullos vero et Drusum et Octavios et Catonem et totam Hortensiorum domum devinctam consuetudine quum teneret, afficiebatur summo honore, quod eum non solum colebant, qui aliquid percipere atque audire studebant, verum etiam si qui forte simulabant.

IV. Interim satis longo intervallo, quum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus et quum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracleam. Quae quum esset civitas aequissimo jure ac foedere, adscribi se in eam civitatem voluit; idque, quum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracleensibus impetravit. 7. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis, SI QUI FOEDERATIS CIVITATIBUS ADSCRIPTI FUISSENT; SI TUM, QUUM LEX FEREBATUR, IN ITALIA DOMICILIUM HABUISSENT; et, SI SEXAGINTA DIEBUS APUD PRAETOREM ESSENT PROFESSI. Quum hic domicilium Romae multos jam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum, familiarissimum suum.

8. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius: caussa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest? Heracleaene esse tum adscriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide M. Lucullus, qui se non opinari, sed scire, non audisse, sed vidisse, non interfuisse, sed egisse dicit. Adsunt Heraclienses legati: nobilissimi homines hujus judicii caussa cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio venerunt, qui hunc adscriptum Heracliensem dicunt.

Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, quas Italico bello, incenso tabulario, interisse scimus omnes. Est ridiculum ad ea, quae habemus, nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, et de hominum memoria tacere, litterarum memoriam flagitare; et quum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipii jusjurandum fidemque, ea, quae depravari nullo modo possunt, repudiare, tabulas, quas idem dicis solere corrumpi, desiderare.

9. An domicilium Romae non habuit is, qui tot annis ante civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Romae collocavit? At non est professus. Immo vero iis tabulis professus, quae solae ex illa professione collegioque praetorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem.

V. Nam quum Appii tabulae negligentius asservatae dicerentur, Gabinii, quamdiu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetorem et ad judices venerit et unius nominis litura se commotum esse dixerit. His igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licinii videtis.

10. Quae quum ita sint, quid est quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, praesertim quum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit adscriptus? Etenim quum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Rheginos credo aut Locrenses aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic, summa ingenii praedito gloria, noluisse. Quid? quum ceteri non modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas irrepserint, hic, qui ne utitur quidem illis, in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, rejicietur?

11. Census nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore,

L. Lucullo, apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis, Julio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat ac tantummodo indicat eum, qui sit census, [ita] se jam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus, quem tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem judicio in civium Romanorum jure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule.

VI. Quaere argumenta, si quae potes; numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur.

12. Quaeres a nobis, Grati, cur tantopere hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis, ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse, quod quotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina excolamus, aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum: ceteros pudeat, si qui ita se litteris abdiderunt, ut nihil possint ex iis neque ad communem afferre fructum neque in adspectum lucemque proferre; me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, judices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut voluptas avocarit aut denique somnus retardarit?

13. Quare quis tandem me reprehendat aut quis mihi jure succenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc eo mihi concedendum est magis, quod ex his studiis haec quoque crescit oratio et facultas, quae, quantacumque in me est, numquam amicorum periculis defuit. Quae si cui levior videtur, illa quidem certe, quae summa sunt, ex quo fonte

hauriam sentio. 14. Nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adolescentia suasissem, nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnes cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsilii parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum quotidianos impetus objecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas, quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas nobis imagines non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt! quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam.

VII. 15. Quaeret quispiam: Quid? illi ipsi summi viri, quorum virtutes litteris proditae sunt, istane doctrina, quam tu effers laudibus, eruditi fuerunt? Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare; sed tamen est certum, quid respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse et sine doctrina, naturae ipsius habitu prope divino, per se ipsos et moderatos et graves exstitisse fateor: etiam illud adjungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego hoc contendo, quum ad naturam eximiam et illustrem accesserit ratio quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac singulare solere exsistere: 16. ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri viderunt, divinum hominem, Africanum; ex hoc C. Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos homines et continentissimos; ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissimum, M. Catonem illum senem; qui profecto, si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adjuvarentur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent.

Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc ani-

mi remissionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam judicaretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque aetatum omnium neque locorum; at haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur. Quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam quum in aliis videremus.

VIII. 17. Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Roscii morte nuper non commoveretur? qui quum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisse. Ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus: nos animorum incredibiles motus celeritatemque ingeniorum negligemus? 18. Quoties ego hunc Archiam vidi, judices, — utar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis, — quoties ego hunc vidi, quum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de iis ipsis rebus, quae tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere, commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem?

Atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque accepimus, ceterarum rerum studia et doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare, poëtam natura ipsa valere et mentis viribus excitari et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Quare suo jure noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poëtas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse videantur.

19. Sit igitur, judices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poëtae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent; bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt: nos instituti re-

bus optimis non poëtarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant; itaque etiam delubrum ejus in oppido dedicaverunt: permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt.

IX. Ergo illi alienum, quia poëta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt: nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est repudiabimus? praesertim quum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam. Nam et Cimbricas res adolescens attigit et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, jucundus fuit. 20. Neque enim quisquam est tam aversus a Musis, qui non mandari versibus aeternum suorum laborum facile praeconium patiatur. Themistoclem illum, summum Athenis virum dixisse aiunt, quum ex eo quaereretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem libentissime audiret, "ejus, a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur." Itaque ille Marius item eximie L. Plotium dilexit, cujus ingenio putabat ea, quae gesserat, posse celebrari.

21. Mithridaticum vero bellum, magnum atque difficile et in multa varietate terra marique versatum, totum ab hoc expressum est: qui libri non modo L. Lucullum, fortissimum et clarissimum virum, verum etiam populi Romani nomen illustrant. Populus enim Romanus aperuit, Lucullo imperante, Pontum, et regiis quondam opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatum: populi Romani exercitus, eodem duce, non maxima manu innumerabiles Armeniorum copias fudit: populi Romani laus est, urbem amicissimam Cyzicenorum ejusdem consilio ex omni impetu regio ac totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse atque servatam: nostra semper feretur et praedicabitur, L. Lucullo dimicante, cum interfectis ducibus depressa hostium classis et incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis; nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monumenta, nostri triumphi: quae quorum ingeniis feruntur, ab iis populi Romani fama celebratur. 22. Carus fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius; itaque

etiam in sepulchro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus ex marmore. At iis laudibus certe non solum ipse, qui laudatur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In coelum hujus proavus Cato tollitur: magnus honos populi Romani rebus adjungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii non sine communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur.

X. Ergo illum, qui haec fecerat, Rudinum hominem, majores nostri in civitatem receperunt: nos hunc Heracliensem, multis civitatibus expetitum, in hac autem legibus constitutum, de nostra civitate ejiciemus?

23. Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur. Quare si res eae, quas gessimus, orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare; quod quum ipsis populis, de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum iis certe, qui de vita gloriae caussa dimicant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum.

24. Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is tamen, quum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum adstitisset, "O fortunate," inquit, "adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!" Et vere; nam nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, nonne Theophanem Mitylenaeum, scriptorem rerum suarum, in contione militum civitate donavit, et nostri illi fortes viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, quasi participes ejusdem laudis, magno illud clamore approbaverunt?

25. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur, perficere non potuit! Sulla, quum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo,

hunc petentem repudiasset! quem nos in contione vidimus, quum ei libellum malus poëta de populo subjecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus, quas tum vendebat, jubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poëtae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam hujus ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? 26. Quid? a Q. Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? qui praesertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet, ut etiam Cordubae natis poëtis, pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum, tamen aures suas dederet.

XI. Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, sed prae nobis ferendum: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in iis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt: in eo ipso, in quo praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt. 27. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Attii, amicissimi sui carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Jam vero ille, qui cum Aetolis, Ennio comite, bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare, in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poëtarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati judices a Musarum honore et a poëtarum salute abhorrere.

28. Atque ut id libentius faciatis, jam me vobis, judices, indicabo, et de meo quodam amore gloriae, nimis acri fortasse, veruntamen honesto, vobis confitebor. Nam, quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro salute hujus urbis atque imperii et pro vita civium proque universa re publica gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit; quibus auditis, quod mihi magna res et jucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum adornavi. Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum periculorumque desiderat praeter hanc laudis

et gloriae ; qua quidem detracta, judices, quid est quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus?

29. Certe, si nihil animus praesentiret in posterum, et si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, nec tantis se laboribus frangeret neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur neque toties de vita ipsa dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quae noctes ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat atque admonet, non cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam commemorationem nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adaequandam.

XII. 30. An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes, qui in re publica atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque versamur, ut, quum usque ad extremum spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum duxerimus, nobiscum simul moritura omnia arbitremur? An statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, studiose multi summi homines reliquerunt, consiliorum relinquere ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem nonne multo malle debemus, summis ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vero omnia, quae gerebam, jam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vero sive a meo sensu post mortem abfutura est, sive, ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt, ad aliquam mei partem pertinebit, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam speque delector.

31. Quare conservate, judices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari quum dignitate, tum etiam vetustate, ingenio autem tanto, quantum id convenit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitum esse videatis, caussa vero ejusmodi, quae beneficio legis, auctoritate municipii, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli, comprobetur. Quae quum ita sint, petimus a vobis, judices, si qua non modo humana, verum etiam divina in tantis ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut eum, qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit, qui

etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis daturum esse profitetur estque ex eo numero, qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiatis fidem, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur. 32. Quae de caussa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, judices, ea confido probata esse omnibus: quae non fori neque judiciali consuetudine et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipsius studio locutus sum, ea, judices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta; ab eo, qui judicium exercet, certo scio.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO T. ANNIO MILONE

ORATIO AD JUDICES.

I. 1. Etsi vereor, judices, ne turpe sit pro fortissimo viro dicere incipientem timere, minimeque deceat, quum T. Annius ipse magis de rei publicae salute quam de sua perturbetur, me ad ejus caussam parem animi magnitudinem afferre non posse, tamen haec novi judicii nova forma terret oculos, qui, quocumque inciderunt, consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt. Non enim corona consessus vester cinctus est, ut solebat: 2. non usitata frequentia stipati sumus: non illa praesidia, quae pro templis omnibus cernitis, etsi contra vim collocata sunt, non afferunt tamen oratori aliquid, ut in foro et in judicio, quamquam praesidiis salutaribus et necessariis saepti sumus, tamen ne non timere quidem sine aliquo timore possimus. Quae si opposita Miloni putarem, cederem tempori, judices, nec inter tantam vim armorum existimarem esse oratori locum. Sed me recreat et reficit Cn. Pompeii, sapientissimi et justissimi viri, consilium, qui profecto nec justitiae suae putaret esse, quem reum sententiis judicum tradidisset, eundem telis militum dedere, nec sapientiae, temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare. 3. Quamobrem illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus, hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensioni meae, verum etiam

silentium pollicentur. Reliqua vero multitudo, quae quidem est civium, tota nostra est, neque eorum quisquam, quos undique intuentes, unde aliqua fori pars adspici potest, et hujus exitum judicii exspectantes videtis, non quum virtuti Milonis favet, tum de se, de liberis suis, de patria, de fortunis hodierno die decertari putat.

II. Unum genus est adversum infestumque nobis eorum, quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis publicis pavit; qui hesterna etiam contione incitati sunt, ut vobis voce praeirent quid judicaretis. Quorum clamor, si qui forte fuerit, admonere vos debebit, ut eum civem retineatis, qui semper genus illud hominum clamoresque maximos prae vestra salute neglexit. 4. Quamobrem adeste animis, judices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite. Nam, si umquam de bonis et fortibus viris, si umquam de bene meritis civibus potestas [vobis] judicandi fuit, si denique umquam locus amplissimorum ordinum delectis viris datus est, ut sua studia erga fortes et bonos cives, quae vultu et verbis saepe significassent, re et sententiis declararent, hoc profecto tempore eam potestatem omnem vos habetis, ut statuatis, utrum nos, qui semper vestrae auctoritati dediti fuimus, semper miseri lugeamus, an diu vexati a perditissimis civibus, aliquando per vos ac per vestram fidem, virtutem sapientiamque recreemur. 5. Quid enim nobis duobus, judices, laboriosius, quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest, qui spe amplissimorum praemiorum ad rem publicam adducti, metu crudelissimorum suppliciorum carere non possumus? Equidem ceteras tempestates et procellas in illis dumtaxat fluctibus contionum semper putavi Miloni esse subeundas, quia semper pro bonis contra improbos senserat; in judicio vero et in eo consilio, in quo ex cunctis ordinibus amplissimi viri judicarent, numquam existimavi spem ullam esse habituros Milonis inimicos ad ejus non modo salutem exstinguendam, sed etiam gloriam per tales viros infringendam. 6. Quamquam in hac caussa, judices, T. Annii tribunatu rebusque omnibus

pro salute rei publicae gestis ad hujus criminis defensionem non abutemur. Nisi oculis videritis insidias Miloni a Clodio factas, nec deprecaturi sumus, ut crimen hoc nobis propter multa praeclara in rem publicam merita condonetis, nec postulaturi, ut, si mors P. Clodii salus vestra fuerit, idcirco eam virtuti Milonis potius quam populi Romani felicitati assignetis. Sed illius insidiae clariores hac luce fuerint, tum denique obsecrabo obtestaborque vos, judices, si cetera amisimus, hoc saltem nobis ut relinquatur, ab inimicorum audacia telisque vitam ut impune liceat defendere.

III. 7. Sed antequam ad eam orationem venio, quae est propria vestrae quaestionis, videntur ea esse refutanda, quae et in senatu ab inimicis saepe jactata sunt et in contione ab improbis et paullo ante ab accusatoribus, ut, omni errore sublato, rem plane, quae veniat in judicium, videre possitis. Negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui a se hominem occisum esse fateatur. In qua tandem urbe hoc homines stultissimi disputant? Nempe in ea, quae primum judicium de capite vidit M. Horatii, fortissimi viri, qui, nondum libera civitate, tamen populi Romani comitiis liberatus est, quum sua manu sororem esse interfectam fateretur. 8. An est quisquam, qui hoc ignoret, quum de homine occiso quaeratur, aut negari solere omnino esse factum, aut recte et jure factum esse defendi? Nisi vero existimatis, dementem P. Africanum fuisse, qui, quum a C. Carbone, tribuno plebis, seditiose in contione interrogaretur, quid de Ti. Gracchi morte sentiret, responderit jure caesum videri. Neque enim posset aut Ahala ille Servilius aut P. Nasica aut L. Opimius aut C. Marius aut, me consule, senatus non nefarius haberi, si sceleratos cives interfici nefas esset. Itaque hoc, judices, non sine caussa etiam fictis fabulis doctissimi homines memoriae prodiderunt, eum, qui patris ulciscendi caussa matrem necavisset, variatis hominum sententiis, non solum divina, sed etiam sapientissimae deae sententia liberatum. 9. Quod si duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, inter-

fici impune voluerunt, quis est, qui, quoquo modo quis interfectus sit, puniendum putet, quum videat aliquando gladium nobis ad hominem occidendum ab ipsis porrigi legibus?

IV. Atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est non modo justum, verum etiam necessarium, quum vi vis illata defenditur. Pudicitiam quum eriperet militi tribunus militaris in exercitu C. Marii, propinquus ejus imperatoris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim afferebat; facere enim probus adolescens periculose quam perpeti turpiter maluit. Atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutum periculo liberavit. 10. Insidiatori vero et latroni quae potest inferri injusta nex? Quid comitatus nostri, quid gladii volunt? quos habere certe non liceret, si uti illis nullo pacto liceret. Est igitur haec, judices, non scripta, sed nata lex, quam non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, ad quam non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis. Silent enim leges inter arma nec se exspectari jubent, quum ei, qui exspectare velit, ante injusta poena luenda sit quam justa repetenda. 11. Etsi persapienter et quodammodo tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, quae non hominem occidi, sed esse cum telo hominis occidendi caussa vetat, ut, quum caussa, non telum quaereretur, qui sui defendendi caussa telo esset usus, non hominis occidendi caussa habuisse telum judicaretur. Quapropter hoc maneat in caussa, judices; non enim dubito, quin probaturus sim vobis defensionem meam, si id memineritis, quod oblivisci non potestis, insidiatorem jure interfici posse.

V. 12. Sequitur illud, quod a Milonis inimicis saepissime dicitur, caedem, in qua P. Clodius occisus est, senatum judicasse contra rem publicam esse factam. Illam vero senatus non sententiis suis solum, sed etiam studiis comprobavit. Quoties enim est illa caussa a nobis acta in senatu! quibus

assensionibus universi ordinis! quam nec tacitis nec occultis! Quando enim frequentissimo senatu quattuor aut summum quinque sunt inventi, qui Milonis caussam non probarent? Declarant hujus ambusti tribuni plebis illae intermortuae contiones, quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, quum diceret senatum non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem, decernere. Quae quidem si potentia est appellanda potius quam aut propter magna in rem publicam merita mediocris in bonis caussis auctoritas aut propter hos officiosos labores meos nonnulla apud bonos gratia, appelletur ita sane, dummodo ea nos utamur pro salute bonorum contra amentiam perditorum. 13. Hanc vero quaestionem, etsi non est iniqua, numquam tamen senatus constituendam putavit; erant enim leges, erant quaestiones, vel de caede vel de vi; nec tantum maerorem ac luctum senatui mors P. Clodii afferebat, ut nova quaestio constitueretur. Cujus enim de illo incesto stupro judicium decernendi senatui potestas esset erepta, de ejus interitu, quis potest credere, senatum judicium novum constituendum putasse? Cur igitur incendium curiae, oppugnationem aedium M. Lepidi, caedem hanc ipsam contra rem publicam senatus factam esse decrevit? Quia nulla vis umquam est in libera civitate suscepta inter cives non contra rem publicam. 14. Non enim est illa defensio contra vim umquam optanda, sed nonnumquam est necessaria: nisi vero aut ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, aut ille, quo Caius, aut arma Saturnini non, etiamsi e re publica oppressa sunt, rem publicam tamen vulnerarunt.

VI. Itaque ego ipse decrevi, quum caedem in Appia factam esse constaret, non eum, qui se defendisset, contra rem publicam fecisse; sed, quum inessent in re vis et insidiae, crimen judicio reservavi, rem notavi. Quod si per furiosum illum tribunum senatui, quod sentiebat, perficere licuisset, novam quaestionem nullam haberemus. Decernebat enim, ut veteribus legibus, tantummodo extra ordinem, quaereretur. Divisa sententia est, postulante nescio quo; nihil enim necesse est omnium me flagitia proferre. Sic

reliqua auctoritas senatus empta intercessione sublata est.

15. At enim Cn. Pompeius rogatione sua et de re et de caussa judicavit; tulit enim de caede, quae in Appia via facta esset, in qua P. Clodius occisus esset. Quid ergo tulit? Nempe ut quaereretur. Quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At paret. Vidit igitur etiam in confessione facti juris tamen defensionem suscipi posse. Quod nisi vidisset posse absolvi eum, qui fateretur, quum videret nos fateri, neque quaeri umquam jussisset nec vobis tam hanc salutarem in judicando litteram quam illam tristem dedisset. Mihi vero Cn. Pompeius non modo nihil gravius contra Milonem judicasse, sed etiam statuisse videtur, quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret. Nam qui non poenam confessioni, sed defensionem dedit, is caussam interitus quaerendam, non interitum putavit. 16. Jam illud ipse dicet profecto, quod sua sponte fecit, Publione Clodio tribuendum putarit an tempori.

VII. Domi suae nobilissimus vir, senatus propugnator atque illis quidem temporibus paene patronus, avunculus hujus judicis nostri, fortissimi viri, M. Catonis, tribunus plebis M. Drusus occisus est. Nihil de ejus morte populus consultus, nulla quaestio decreta a senatu est. Quantum luctum in hac urbe fuisse a nostris patribus accepimus, quum P. Africano, domi suae quiescenti, illa nocturna vis esset illata! quis tum non gemuit? quis non arsit dolore, quem immortalem, si fieri posset, omnes esse cuperent, ejus ne necessariam quidem exspectatam esse mortem? Num igitur ulla quaestio de Africani morte lata est? Certe nulla. 17. Quid ita? Quia non alio facinore clari homines, alio obscuri necantur. Intersit inter vitae dignitatem summorum atque infimorum: mors quidem illata per scelus iisdem et poenis teneatur et legibus; nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem, quam si quis humilem necaverit, aut eo mors atrocior erit P. Clodii, quod is in monumentis majorum suorum sit interfectus. Hoc enim ab istis saepe dicitur; proinde quasi Appius

ille Caecus viam muniverit, non qua populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posteri latrocinarentur. 18. Itaque in eadem ista Appia via quum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum; homo enim nobilis in suis monumentis equitem Romanum occiderat: nunc ejusdem Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Quae cruentata antea caede honesti atque innocentis viri silebatur, eadem nunc crebro usurpatur, posteaquam latronis et parricidae sanguine imbuta est. Sed quid ego illa commemoro? Comprehensus est in templo Castoris servus P. Clodii, quem ille ad Cn. Pompeium interficiendum collocarat: extorta est ei confitenti sica de manibus: caruit foro postea Pompeius, caruit senatu, caruit publico: janua se ac parietibus, non jure legum judiciorumque texit. 19. Num quae rogatio lata, num quae nova quaestio decreta est? Atqui, si res, si vir, si tempus ullum dignum fuit, certe haec in illa caussa summa omnia fuerunt. Insidiator erat in foro collocatus atque in vestibulo ipso senatus; ei viro autem mors parabatur, cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis; eo porro rei publicae tempore, quo, si unus ille occidisset, non haec solum civitas, sed gentes omnes concidissent. Nisi vero, quia perfecta res non est, non fuit punienda; proinde quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur. Minus dolendum fuit, re non perfecta, sed puniendum certe nihilo minus. 20. Quoties ego ipse, judices, ex P. Clodii telis et ex cruentis ejus manibus effugi? ex quibus si me non vel mea vel rei publicae fortuna servasset, quis tandem de interitu meo quaestionem tulisset?

VIII. Sed stulti sumus, qui Drusum, qui Africanum, Pompeium, nosmet ipsos cum P. Clodio conferre audeamus. Tolerabilia fuerunt illa: P. Clodii mortem aequo animo ferre nemo potest. Luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squalent municipia, afflictantur coloniae, agri denique ipsi tam beneficum, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant. 21. Non fuit ea caussa,

judices, profecto, non fuit, cur sibi censeret Pompeius quaestionem ferendam, sed homo sapiens atque alta et divina quadam mente praeditus multa vidit: fuisse illum sibi inimicum, familiarem Milonem; in communi omnium laetitia si etiam ipse gauderet timuit ne videretur infirmior fides reconciliatae gratiae; multa etiam alia vidit, sed illud maxime, quamvis atrociter ipse tulisset, vos tamen fortiter judicaturos. Itaque delegit ex florentissimis ordinibus ipsa lumina, neque vero, quod nonnulli dictitant, secrevit in judicibus legendis amicos meos; neque enim hoc cogitavit vir justissimus, neque in bonis viris legendis id assequi potuisset, etiamsi cupisset. Non enim mea gratia familiaritatibus continetur, quae late patere non possunt, propterea quod consuetudines victus non possunt esse cum multis; sed, si quid possumus, ex eo possumus, quod res publica nos conjunxit cum bonis; ex quibus ille quum optimos viros legeret, idque maxime ad fidem suam pertinere arbitraretur, non potuit legere non studiosos mei. 22. Quod vero te, L. Domiti, huic quaestioni praeesse maxime voluit, nihil quaesivit aliud nisi justitiam, gravitatem, humanitatem, fidem. Tulit ut consularem necesse esset, credo, quod principum munus esse ducebat resistere et levitati multitudinis et perditorum temeritati. Ex consularibus te creavit potissimum; dederas enim, quam contemneres populares insanias, jam ab adolescentia documenta maxima.

IX. 23. Quamobrem, judices, ut aliquando ad caussam crimenque veniamus, si neque omnis confessio facti est inusitata, neque de caussa nostra quidquam aliter, ac nos vellemus, a senatu judicatum est, et lator ipse legis, quum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, et ei lecti judices isque praepositus quaestioni, qui haec juste sapienterque disceptet, reliquum est, judices, ut nihil jam quaerere aliud debeatis, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit. Quod quo facilius argumentis perspicere possitis, rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite. 24. P. Clodius quum statuisset omni scelere

in praetura vexare rem publicam, videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore, ut non multos menses praeturam gerere posset, qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut ceteri, sed et L. Paullum collegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaereret, subito reliquit annum suum seseque in annum proximum transtulit, non, ut fit, religione aliqua, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, at praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam, plenum annum atque integrum. 25. Occurrebat ei mancam ac debilem praeturam suam futuram, consule Milone; eum porro summo consensu populi Romani consulem fieri videbat. Contulit se ad ejus competitores, sed ita, totam ut petitionem ipse solus, etiam invitis illis, gubernaret; tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, humeris sustineret. Convocabat tribus; se interponebat; Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat. Quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. Ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratissimus fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum, palam agere coepit et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem. 26. Servos agrestes et barbaros, quibus silvas publicas depopulatus erat Etruriamque vexarat, ex Apennino deduxerat, quos videbatis. Res erat minime obscura. Etenim, dictitabat palam consulatum eripi Miloni non posse, vitam posse. Significavit hoc saepe in senatu; dixit in contione: quin etiam M. Favonio, fortissimo viro, quaerenti ex eo, qua spe fureret, Milone vivo, respondit, triduo illum aut summum quatriduo esse periturum; quam vocem ejus ad hunc M. Catonem statim Favonius detulit.

X. 27. Interim, quum sciret Clodius (neque enim erat difficile scire) iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem XIII. Kalendas Feb. Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, [quod erat dictator Lanuvii Milo,] Roma

subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias collocaret. Atque ita profectus est, ut contionem turbulentam, in qua ejus furor desideratus est, quae illo ipsc die habita est, relinqueret, quam, nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. 28. Milo autem quum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, paullisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, deinde profectus id temporis, quum jam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. Obviam fit ei Clodius, expeditus, in equo, nulla rheda, nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat, sine uxore, quod numquam fere; quum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in rheda, paenulatus, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. 29. Fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus hora fere undecima aut non multo secus. Statim complures cum telis in hunc faciunt de loco superiore impetum: adversi rhedarium occidunt. Quum autem hic de rheda, rejecta paenula, desiluisset seque acri animo defenderet, illi, qui erant cum Clodio, gladiis eductis, partim recurrere ad rhedam, ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, partim quod hunc jam interfectum putarent, caedere incipiunt ejus servos, qui post erant, ex quibus qui animo fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, quum ad rhedam pugnari viderent, domino succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum ex ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis, (dicam enim aperte non derivandi criminis caussa, sed ut factum est,) nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset.

XI. 30. Haec, sicut, exposui, ita gesta sunt, judices: insidiator, superatus est, vi victa vis, vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est. Nihil dico, quid res publica consecuta sit, nihil, quid vos, nihil, quid omnes boni. Nihil sane id

prosit Miloni, qui hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare potuerit, quin una rem publicam vosque servaret. Si id jure fieri non potuit, nihil habeo, quod defendam. Sin hoc et ratio doctis et necessitas barbaris et mos gentibus et feris etiam belluis natura ipsa praescripsit, ut omnem semper vim, quacumque ope possent, a corpore, a capite, a vita sua propulsarent, non potestis hoc facinus improbum judicare, quin simul judicetis, omnibus, qui in latrones inciderint, aut illorum telis aut vestris sententiis esse pereundum. 31. Quod si ita putasset, certe optabilius Miloni fuit dare jugulum P. Clodio, non semel ab illo neque tum primum petitum, quam jugulari a vobis, quia se non jugulandum illi tradidisset. Sin hoc nemo vestrum ita sentit, non illud jam in judicium venit, occisusne sit, quod fatemur, sed jure an injuria, quod multis in caussis saepe quaesitum est. Insidias factas esse constat, et id est, quod senatus contra rem publicam factum judicavit: ab utro factae sint, incertum est. De hoc igitur latum est ut quaereretur. Ita et senatus rem, non hominem notavit, et Pompeius de jure, non de facto, quaestionem tulit.

XII. Numquid igitur aliud in judicium venit, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit? Profecto nihil: si hic illi, ut ne sit impune: si ille huic, ut nos scelere solvamur.

32. Quonam igitur pacto probari potest insidias Miloni fecisse Clodium? Satis est in illa quidem tam audaci, tam nefaria bellua docere, magnam ei caussam, magnam spem in Milonis morte propositam, magnas utilitates fuisse. Itaque illud Cassianum, CUI BONO FUERIT, in his personis valeat, etsi boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, improbi saepe parvo. Atqui, Milone interfecto, Clodius haec assequebatur, non modo ut praetor esset non eo consule, quo sceleris facere nihil posset, sed etiam, ut iis consulibus praetor esset, quibus si non adjuvantibus, at conniventibus certe, speraret se posse eludere in illis suis cogitatis furoribus; cujus illi conatus, ut ipse ratiocinabatur, nec cuperent reprimere, si possent, quum tantum

beneficium ei se debere arbitrarentur, et, si vellent, fortasse vix possent frangere hominis sceleratissimi corroboratam jam vetustate audaciam. 33. An vero, judices, vos soli ignoratis, vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, vestrae peregrinantur aures neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, quas ille leges, si leges nominandae sunt, ac non faces urbis, pestes rei publicae, fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus atque inusturus? Exhibe, quaeso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, quod te aiunt eripuisse e domo et ex mediis armis turbaque nocturna tamquam Palladium sustulisse, ut praeclarum videlicet munus atque instrumentum tribunatus ad aliquem, si nactus esses, qui tuo arbitrio tribunatum gereret, deferre posses. Atque per * * *. An hujus ille legis, quam Sex. Clodius a se inventam gloriatur, mentionem facere ausus esset, vivo Milone, non dicam consule? De nostrum omnium, — non audeo totum dicere. Videte, quid ea vitii lex habitura fuerit, cujus periculosa etiam reprehensio est. Et adspexit me illis quidem oculis, quibus tum solebat, quum omnibus omnia minabatur. Movet me quippe lumen curiae.

XIII. Quid? tu me tibi iratum, Sexte, putas, cujus tu inimicissimum multo crudelius etiam punitus es, quam erat humanitatis meae postulare? Tu P. Clodii cruentum cadaver ejecisti domo, tu in publicum abjecisti, tu spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, pompa, laudatione, infelicissimis lignis semustulatum, nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. Quare etsi nefarie fecisti, tamen, quoniam in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, laudare non possum, irasci certe non debeo. 34. [*Audistis, judices, quantum Clodii inter*] fuerit occidi Milonem. Convertite animos nunc vicissim ad Milonem. Quid Milonis intererat interfici Clodium? Quid erat, cur Milo, non dicam admitteret, sed optaret? — Obstabat in spe consulatus Miloni Clodius. — At eo repugnante fiebat; immo vero eo fiebat magis, nec me suffragatore meliore utebatur quam Clodio.

Valebat apud vos, judices, Milonis erga me remque publicam meritorum memoria; valebant preces et lacrimae nostrae, quibus ego tum vos mirifice moveri sentiebam; sed plus multo valebat periculorum impendentium timor. Quis enim erat civium, qui sibi solutam P. Clodii praeturam sine maximo rerum novarum metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul, qui eam auderet possetque constringere. Eum Milonem unum esse quum sentiret universus populus Romanus, quis dubitaret suffragio suo se metu, periculo rem publicam liberare? At nunc, Clodio remoto, usitatis jam rebus enitendum est Miloni, ut tueatur dignitatem suam; singularis illa et huic uni concessa gloria, quae quotidie augebatur frangendis furoribus Clodianis, jam Clodii morte cecidit. Vos adepti estis, ne quem civem metueretis: hic exercitationem virtutis, suffragationem consulatus, fontem perennem gloriae suae perdidit. Itaque Milonis consulatus, qui, vivo Clodio, labefactari non poterat, mortuo denique temptari coeptus est. Non modo igitur nihil prodest, sed obest etiam Clodii mors Miloni. 35. At valuit odium, fecit iratus, fecit inimicus, fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui. Quid? si haec, non dico majora fuerunt in Clodio quam in Milone, sed in illo maxima, nulla in hoc, quid vultis amplius? Quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiem suae gloriae, praeter hoc civile odium, quo omnes improbos odimus? Ille erat ut odisset, primum salutis meae defensorem, deinde vexatorem furoris, domitorem armorum suorum, postremo etiam accusatorem suum. Reus enim Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius, quoad vixit. Quo tandem animo hoc tyrannum illum tulisse creditis? quantum odium illius et in homine injusto quam etiam justum fuisse?

XIV. 36. Reliquum est, ut jam illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguant. Nihil per vim umquam Clodius, omnia per vim Milo. Quid? ego, judices, quum, maerentibus vobis, urbe cessi, judiciumne timui? non servos, non arma, non vim? Quae

fuisset igitur justa caussa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta ejiciendi? Diem mihi, credo, dixerat, multam irrogarat, actionem perduellionis intenderat, et mihi videlicet in caussa aut mala aut mea, non et praeclarissima et vestra, judicium timendum fuit. Servorum et egentium civium et facinorosorum armis meos cives, meis consiliis periculisque servatos, pro me objici nolui. 37. Vidi enim, vidi, hunc ipsum Q. Hortensium, lumen et ornamentum rei publicae, paene interfici servorum manu, quum mihi adesset; qua in turba C. Vibienus senator, vir optimus, cum hoc quum esset una, ita est mulcatus, ut vitam amiserit. Itaque quando illius postea sica illa, quam a Catilina acceperat, conquievit? Haec intentata nobis est; huic ego vos objici pro me non sum passus; haec insidiata Pompeio est; haec istam Appiam, monumentum sui nominis, nece Papirii cruentavit; haec eadem longo intervallo conversa rursus est in me: nuper quidem, ut scitis, me ad regiam paene confecit. 38. Quid simile Milonis? cujus vis omnis haec semper fuit, ne P. Clodius, quum in judicium detrahi non posset, vi oppressam civitatem teneret. Quem si interficere voluisset, quantae quoties occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt? Potuitne, quum domum ac deos penates suos, illo oppugnante, defenderet, jure se ulcisci? potuitne, civi egregio et viro fortissimo, P. Sestio, collega suo, vulnerato? potuitne, Q. Fabricio, viro optimo, quum de reditu meo legem ferret, pulso, crudelissima in foro caede facta? potuitne, L. Caecilii, justissimi fortissimique praetoris, oppugnata domo? potuitne illo die, quum est lata lex de me? quum totius Italiae concursus, quem mea salus concitarat, facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, ut, etiamsi id Milo fecisset, cuncta civitas eam laudem pro sua vindicaret?

XV. 39. At quod erat tempus! Clarissimus et fortissimus consul, inimicus Clodio, P. Lentulus, ultor sceleris illius, propugnator senatus, defensor vestrae voluntatis, patronus publici consensus, restitutor salutis meae: septem praetores, octo tribuni plebis, illius adversarii, defensores

mei : Cn. Pompeius auctor et dux mei reditus, illius hostis, cujus sententiam senatus omnis de salute mea gravissimam et ornatissimam secutus est ; qui populum Romanum est cohortatus ; qui, quum decretum de me Capuae fecisset, ipse cunctae Italiae cupienti et ejus fidem imploranti signum dedit, ut ad me restituendum Romam concurrerent : omnium tum denique in illum odia civium ardebant desiderio mei ; quem qui tum interemisset, non de impunitate ejus, sed de praemiis cogitaretur. 40. Tamen se Milo continuit et P. Clodium in judicium bis, ad vim numquam vocavit. Quid? privato Milone et reo ad populum, accusante P. Clodio, quum in Cn. Pompeium pro Milone dicentem impetus factus est, quae tum non modo occasio, sed etiam caussa illius opprimendi fuit? Nuper vero quum M. Antonius summam spem salutis bonis omnibus attulisset, gravissimamque adolescens nobilissimus rei publicae partem fortissime suscepisset, atque illam belluam, judicii laqueos declinantem, jam irretitam teneret, qui locus, quod tempus illud, dii immortales, fuit? Quum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebris abdidisset, magnum Miloni fuit conficere illam pestem nulla sua invidia, vero M. Antonii maxima gloria. 41. Quid? comitiis in campo quoties potestas fuit? quum ille in saepta ruisset, gladios destringendos, lapides jaciendos curavisset, dein subito, vultu Milonis perterritus, fugeret ad Tiberim, vos et omnes boni vota faceretis, ut Miloni uti virtute sua liberet?

XVI. Quem igitur cum omnium gratia noluit, hunc voluit cum aliquorum querela? quem jure, quem loco, quem tempore, quem impune non est ausus, hunc injuria, iniquo loco, alieno tempore, periculo capitis non dubitavit occidere? 42. praesertim, judices, quum honoris amplissimi contentio et dies comitiorum subesset; quo quidem tempore (scio enim, quam timida sit ambitio quantaque et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consulatus), omnia non modo, quae reprehendi palam, sed etiam quae obscure cogitari possunt, timemus, rumorem, fabulam fictam, levem perhorres-

cimus, ora omnium atque oculos intuemur. Nihil est enim tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, qui non modo improbitati irascuntur candidatorum, sed etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt. 43. Hunc igitur diem campi speratum atque exoptatum sibi proponens Milo, cruentis manibus, scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens ad illa augusta centuriarum auspicia veniebat? Quam hoc non credibile in hoc! quam idem in Clodio non dubitandum, qui se interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret! Quid? quod caput est audaciae, judices, quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? In utro igitur haec fuit? in Milone, qui etiam nunc reus est facti aut praeclari aut certe necessarii, an in Clodio, qui ita judicia poenamque contempserat, ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret? 44. Sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo? Te, Q. Petili, appello, optimum et fortissimum civem; te, M. Cato, testor; quos mihi divina quaedam sors dedit judices. Vos ex M. Favonio audistis Clodium sibi dixisse, et audistis vivo Clodio periturum Milonem triduo. Post diem tertium gesta res est, quam dixerat. Quum ille non dubitarit aperire, quid cogitaret, vos potestis dubitare, quid fecerit?

XVII. 45. Quemadmodum igitur eum dies non fefellit? Dixi equidem modo. Dictatoris Lanuvini stata sacrificia nosse negotii nihil erat. Vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso, quo est profectus, die. Itaque antevertit. At quo die? Quo, ut ante dixi, fuit insanissima contio, ab ipsius mercenario tribuno plebis concitata; quem diem ille, quam contionem, quos clamores, nisi ad cogitatum facinus approperaret, numquam reliquisset. Ergo illi ne caussa quidem itineris, etiam caussa manendi: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, exeundi non caussa solum, sed etiam necessitas fuit. Quid? si, ut ille scivit Milonem fore eo die in via, sic Clodium Milo ne suspicari quidem potuit? 46. Primum quaero, qui scire potuerit? quod vos idem in

Clodio quaerere non potestis. Ut enim neminem alium nisi T. Patinam, familiarissimum suum, rogasset, scire potuit illo ipso die Lanuvii a dictatore Milone prodi flaminem necesse esse. Sed erant permulti alii, ex quibus id facillime scire posset [: omnes scilicet Lanuvini]. Milo de Clodii reditu unde quaesivit? Quaesierit sane. Videte, quid vobis largiar. Servum etiam, ut Q. Arrius, meus amicus, dixit, corruperit. Legite testimonia testium vestrorum. Dixit C. Cassinius Schola, Interamnas, familiarissimus et idem comes Clodii, cujus jampridem testimonio Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, P. Clodium illo die in Albano mansurum fuisse, sed subito esse ei nuntiatum, Cyrum architectum esse mortuum; itaque repente Romam constituisse proficisci. Dixit hoc comes item P. Clodii, C. Clodius.

XVIII. 47. Videte, judices, quantae res his testimoniis sint confectae. Primum certe liberatur Milo, non eo consilio profectus esse, ut insidiaretur in via Clodio: quippe, si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat. Deinde, (non enim video, cur non meum quoque agam negotium,) scitis, judices, fuisse qui in hac rogatione suadenda dicerent, Milonis manu caedem esse factam, consilio vero majoris alicujus. Me videlicet latronem ac sicarium abjecti homines et perditi describebant. Jacent suis testibus, qui Clodium negant eo die Romam, nisi de Cyro audisset, fuisse rediturum. Respiravi, liberatus sum: non vereor, ne, quod ne suspicari quidem potuerim, videar id cogitasse. 48. Nunc persequar cetera. Nam occurrit illud: Igitur ne Clodius quidem de insidiis cogitavit, quoniam fuit in Albano mansurus. Si quidem exiturus ad caedem e villa non fuisset. Video enim illum, qui dicatur de Cyri morte nuntiasse, non id nuntiasse, sed Milonem appropinquare. Nam quid de Cyro nuntiaret, quem Clodius Roma proficiscens reliquerat morientem? Una fui; testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio; testamentum autem palam fecerat, et illum heredem et me scripserat. Quem pridie hora tertia animam efflantem reliquis-

set, eum mortuum postridie hora decima denique ei nuntiabatur?

XIX. 49. Age, sit ita factum: quae caussa, cur Romam properaret? cur in noctem se conjiceret? Quid afferebat festinationis quod heres erat? Primum erat nihil, cur properato opus esset: deinde, si quid esset, quid tandem erat, quod ea nocte consequi posset, amitteret autem, si postridie Romam mane venisset? Atque ut illi nocturnus ad urbem adventus vitandus potius quam expetendus fuit, sic Miloni, quum insidiator esset, si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit. 50. [Noctu, insidioso et pleno latronum in loco occidisset]: nemo ei neganti non credidisset, quem esse omnes salvum etiam confitentem volunt. Sustinuisset hoc crimen primum ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, quum neque muta solitudo indicasset, neque caeca nox ostendisset Milonem: deinde ibi multi ab illo violati, spoliati, bonis expulsi, multi haec etiam timentes in suspicionem caderent; tota denique rea citaretur Etruria. 51. Atque illo die certe Aricia rediens, devertit Clodius ad Albanum. Quod ut sciret Milo, illum Ariciae fuisse, suspicari tamen debuit, eum, etiamsi Romam illo die reverti vellet, ad villam suam, quae viam tangeret, deversurum. Cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa resideret, nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset?

Video adhuc constare, judices, omnia: Miloni etiam utile fuisse Clodium vivere, illi ad ea, quae concupierat, optatissimum interitum Milonis; odium fuisse illius in hunc acerbissimum, nullum hujus in illum; consuetudinem illius perpetuam in vi inferenda, hujus tantum in repellenda; 52. mortem ab illo denuntiatam Miloni et praedicatam palam, nihil umquam auditum ex Milone; profectionis hujus diem illi notum, reditus illius huic ignotum fuisse; hujus iter necessarium, illius etiam potius alienum; hunc prae se tulisse illo se die Roma exiturum, illum eo die se dissimulasse rediturum; hunc nullius rei mutasse consilium, illum caus-

sam mutandi consilii finxisse; huic, si insidiaretur, noctem prope urbem exspectandam, illi, etiamsi hunc non timeret, tamen accessum ad urbem nocturnum fuisse metuendum.

XX. 53. Videamus nunc id, quod caput est, locus ad insidias ille ipse, ubi congressi sunt, utri tandem fuerit aptior. Id vero, judices, etiam dubitandum et diutius cogitandum est? Ante fundum Clodii, quo in fundo propter insanas illas substructiones facile hominum mille versabantur valentium, edito adversarii atque excelso loco superiorem se fore putarat Milo et ob eam rem eum locum ad pugnam potissimum elegerat? an in eo loco est potius exspectatus ab eo, qui ipsius loci spe facere impetum cogitarat? Res loquitur ipsa, judices, quae semper valet plurimum. 54. Si haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen appareret, uter esset insidiator, uter nihil cogitaret mali, quum alter veheretur in rheda paenulatus, una sederet uxor. Quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus, an vehiculum, an comes? quid minus promptum ad pugnam, quum paenula irretitus, rheda impeditus, uxore paene constrictus esset? Videte nunc illum, primum egredientem e villa subito: cur? vesperi: quid necesse est? tarde: qui convenit, praesertim id temporis? Devertit in villam Pompeii. Pompeium ut videret? sciebat in Alsiensi esse: villam ut perspiceret? millies in ea fuerat. Quid ergo erat? mora et tergiversatio: dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit.

XXI. 55. Age, nunc iter expediti latronis cum Milonis impedimentis comparate. Semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine ea: numquam nisi in rheda, tum in equo: comites Graeculi, quocunque ibat, etiam quum in castra Etrusca properabat, tum nugarum in comitatu nihil. Milo, qui numquam, tum casu pueros symphoniacos uxoris ducebat et ancillarum greges. Ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres. Cur igitur victus est? Quia non semper viator a latrone, nonnumquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur: quia, quamquam paratus in imparatos Clodius, tamen

mulier inciderat in viros. 56. Nec vero sic erat umquam non paratus Milo contra illum, ut non satis fere esset paratus. Semper ille, et quantum interesset P. Clodii se perire, et quanto illi odio esset, et quantum ille auderet, cogitabat. Quamobrem vitam suam, quam maximis praemiis propositam et paene addictam sciebat, numquam in periculum sine praesidio et sine custodia projiciebat. Adde casus, adde incertos exitus pugnarum Martemque communem, qui saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto: adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, qui quum a tergo hostem interclusum reliquisset, nihil de ejus extremis comitibus cogitavit, in quos incensos ira vitamque domini desperantes quum incidisset, haesit in iis poenis, quas ab eo servi fideles pro domini vita expetiverunt. 57. Cur igitur eos manu misit? Metuebat scilicet, ne indicaretur, ne dolorem perferre non possent, ne tormentis cogerentur occisum esse a servis Milonis in Appia via P. Clodium confiteri. Quid opus est tortore? Quid quaeris? Occideritne? Occidit. Jure an injuria? Nihil ad tortorem. Facti enim in equuleo quaestio est, juris in judicio.

XXII. Quod igitur in caussa quaerendum est, id agamus hic: quod tormentis invenire vis, id fatemur. Manu vero cur miserit, si id potius quaeris, quam cur parum amplis affecerit praemiis, nescis inimici factum reprehendere. 58. Dixit enim hic idem, qui omnia semper constanter et fortiter, M. Cato, et dixit in turbulenta contione, quae tamen hujus auctoritate placata est, non libertate solum, sed etiam omnibus praemiis dignissimos fuisse, qui domini caput defendissent. Quod enim praemium satis magnum est tam benevolis, tam bonis, tam fidelibus servis, propter quos vivit? Etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem non sanguine et vulneribus suis crudelissimi inimici mentem oculosque satiavit. Quos nisi manu misisset, tormentis etiam dedendi fuerunt conservatores domini, ultores sceleris, defensores necis. Hic vero nihil habet in his malis, quod minus moleste ferat, quam, etiamsi quid ipsi accidat, esse tamen illis meri-

tum praemium persolutum. 59. Sed quaestiones urgent Milonem, quae sunt habitae nunc in atrio Libertatis. Quibusnam de servis? Rogas? de P. Clodii. Quis eos postulavit? Appius. Quis produxit? Appius. Unde? Ab Appio. Dii boni! quid potest agi severius? De servis nulla lege quaestio est in dominum, nisi de incestu, ut fuit in Clodium. Proxime deos accessit Clodius, propius quam tum, quum ad ipsos penetrarat, cujus de morte tamquam de caerimoniis violatis quaeritur. Sed tamen majores nostri in dominum de servo quaeri noluerunt, non quin non posset verum inveniri, sed quia videbatur indignum esse et domini morte ipsa tristius. In reum de servo accusatoris quum quaeritur, verum inveniri potest? 60. Age vero, quae erat aut qualis quaestio? Heus tu, Rufio, verbi caussa, cave sis mentiaris. Clodius insidias fecit Miloni? Fecit. Certa crux. Nullas fecit. Sperata libertas. Quid hac quaestione certius? Subito abrepti in quaestionem tamen separantur a ceteris et in arcas conjiciuntur, ne quis cum iis colloqui possit. Hi centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, ab eo ipso accusatore producti sunt. Quid hac quaestione dici potest integrius? quid incorruptius?

XXIII. 61. Quod si nondum satis cernitis, quum res ipsa tot tam claris argumentis signisque luceat, pura mente atque integra Milonem, nullo scelere imbutum, nullo metu perterritum, nulla conscientia exanimatum Romam revertisse, recordamini, per deos immortales! quae fuerit celeritas reditus ejus, qui ingressus in forum, ardente curia, quae magnitudo animi, qui vultus, quae oratio. Neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum etiam ejus potestati, cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat: cui numquam se hic profecto tradidisset, nisi caussae suae confideret, praesertim omnia audienti, magna metuenti, multa suspicanti, nonnulla credenti. Magna vis est conscientiae, judices, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant, qui

nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccarint. 62. Neque vero sine ratione certa caussa Milonis semper a senatu probata est. Videbant enim sapientissimi homines facti rationem, praesentiam animi, defensionis constantiam. An vero obliti estis, judices, recenti illo nuntio necis Clodianae non modo inimicorum Milonis sermones et opiniones, sed nonnullorum etiam imperitorum? Negabant eum Romam esse rediturum. 63. Sive enim illud animo irato ac percito fecisset, ut incensus odio trucidaret inimicum, arbitrabantur eum tanti mortem P. Clodii putasse, ut aequo animo patria careret, quum sanguine inimici explesset odium suum; sive etiam illius morte patriam liberare voluisset, non dubitaturum fortem virum, quin, quum suo periculo salutem rei publicae attulisset, cederet aequo animo legibus, secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset. Multi etiam Catilinam atque illa portenta loquebantur: "Erumpet, occupabit aliquem locum, bellum patriae faciet." Miseros interdum cives optime de re publica meritos, in quibus homines non modo res praeclarissimas obliviscuntur, sed etiam nefarias suspicantur! 64. Ergo illa falsa fuerunt, quae certe vera exstitissent, si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod non posset honeste vereque defendere.

XXIV. Quid? quae postea sunt in eum congesta, quae quemvis etiam mediocrium delictorum conscientia perculissent, ut sustinuit! dii immortales! sustinuit? immo vero ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! quae neque maximo animo nocens, neque innocens, nisi fortissimus vir, negligere potuisset. Scutorum, gladiorum, frenorum pilorumque etiam multitudo deprehendi posse indicabatur: nullum in urbe vicum, nullum angiportum esse dicebant, in quo Miloni non conducta esset domus: arma in villam Ocriculanam devecta Tiberi: domus in clivo Capitolino scutis referta: plena omnia malleolorum ad urbis incendia comparatorum. Haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, nec ante repudiata sunt quam quaesita. 65. Laudabam equidem

incredibilem diligentiam Cn. Pompeii, sed dicam, ut sentio, judices. Nimis multa audire, coguntur neque aliter facere possunt ii, quibus tota commissa est res publica. Quin etiam fuit audiendus popa Licinius nescio qui de circo maximo, servos Milonis apud se ebrios factos sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Pompeio conjurasse, deinde postea se gladio percussum esse ab uno de illis, ne indicaret. Pompeio in hortos nuntiavit. Arcessor in primis. De amicorum sententia rem defert ad senatum. Non poteram in illius mei patriaeque custodis tanta suspicione non metu exanimari, sed mirabar tamen credi popae, confessionem servorum audiri, vulnus in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari. 66. Verum, ut intelligo, cavebat magis Pompeius quam timebat, non ea solum, quae timenda erant, sed omnia, ne vos aliquid timeretis. Oppugnata domus C. Caesaris, clarissimi et fortissimi viri, per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur. Nemo audierat tam celebri loco, nemo senserat; tamen audiebatur. Non poteram Cn. Pompeium, praestantissima virtute virum, timidum suspicari: diligentiam, tota re publica suscepta, nimiam nullam putabam. Frequentissimo senatu nuper in Capitolio senator inventus est, qui Milonem cum telo esse diceret. Nudavit se in sanctissimo templo, quoniam vita talis et civis et viri fidem non faciebat, ut, eo tacente, res ipsa loqueretur.

XXV. 67. Omnia falsa atque insidiose ficta comperta sunt. Quum tamen, si metuitur etiam nunc Milo, non jam hoc Clodianum crimen timemus, sed tuas, Cn. Pompei, — te enim jam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis, — tuas, tuas, inquam, suspiciones perhorrescimus. Si Milonem times, si hunc de tua vita nefarie aut nunc cogitare aut molitum aliquando aliquid putas, si Italiae delectus, ut nonnulli conquisitores tui dictitarunt, si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, si delecta juventus, quae tuum corpus domumque custodit, contra Milonis impetum armata est, atque illa omnia in hunc unum insti-

tuta, parata, intenta sunt, magna in hoc certe vis et incredibilis animus et non unius viri vires atque opes judicantur, si quidem in hunc unum et praestantissimus dux electus et tota res publica armata est. 68. Sed quis non intelligit, omnes tibi rei publicae partes aegras et labantes, ut eas his armis sanares et confirmares, esse commissas? Quod si locus Miloni datus esset, probasset profecto tibi ipsi, neminem umquam hominem homini cariorem fuisse quam te sibi: nullum se umquam periculum pro tua dignitate fugisse: cum illa ipsa teterrima peste se saepissime pro tua gloria contendisse: tribunatum suum ad salutem meam, quae tibi carissima fuisset, consiliis tuis gubernatum: se a te postea defensum in periculo capitis, adjutum in petitione praeturae: duos se habere semper amicissimos sperasse, te tuo beneficio, me suo. Quae si non probaret, si tibi ita penitus inhaesisset ista suspicio, nullo ut evelli modo posset, si denique Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, nae iste haud dubitans cesisset patria, is, qui ita natus est et ita consuevit; te, Magne, tamen antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facit.

XXVI. 69. Vide, quam sit varia vitae commutabilisque ratio, quam vaga volubilisque fortuna, quantae infidelitates in amicis, quam ad tempus aptae simulationes, quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, quantae timiditates. Erit, erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, quum tu, salutaribus, ut spero, rebus tuis, sed fortasse motu aliquo communium temporum, — qui quam crebro accidat, experti scire debemus, — et amicissimi benevolentiam et gravissimi hominis fidem et unius post homines natos fortissimi viri magnitudinem animi desideres. 70. Quamquam quis hoc credat, Cn. Pompeium, juris publici, moris majorum, rei denique publicae peritissimum, quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, NE QUID RES PUBLICA DETRIMENTI CAPERET, quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, etiam nullis armis datis, hunc exer-

citu, hunc delectu dato, judicium exspectaturum fuisse in ejus consiliis vindicandis, qui vi judicia ipsa tolleret? Satis judicatum est a Pompeio, satis, falso ista conferri in Milonem, qui legem tulit, qua, ut ego sentio, Milonem absolvi a vobis oporteret, ut omnes confitentur, liceret. 71. Quod vero in illo loco atque illis publicorum praesidiorum copiis circumfusus sedet, satis declarat se non terrorem inferre vobis, — quid enim minus illo dignum quam cogere, ut vos eum condemnetis, in quem animadvertere ipse et more majorum et suo jure posset? — sed praesidio esse, ut intelligatis contra hesternam illam contionem licere vobis, quod sentiatis libere judicare.

XXVII. 72. Nec vero me, judices, Clodianum crimen movet, nec tam sum demens tamque vestri sensus ignarus atque expers, ut nesciam, quid de morte Clodii sentiatis. De qua, si jam nollem ita diluere crimen, ut dilui, tamen impune Miloni palam clamare ac mentiri gloriose liceret: "Occidi, occidi, non Sp. Maelium, qui annona levanda jacturisque rei familiaris, quia nimis amplecti plebem videbatur, in suspicionem incidit regni appetendi, non Ti. Gracchum, qui collegae magistratum per seditionem abrogavit, quorum interfectores impleverunt orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria, sed eum (auderet enim dicere, quum patriam periculo suo liberasset), cujus nefandum adulterium in pulvinaribus sanctissimis nobilissimae feminae comprehenderunt: 73. eum, cujus supplicio senatus sollemnes religiones expiandas saepe censuit: eum, quem cum sorore germana nefarium stuprum fecisse L. Lucullus juratus se, quaestionibus habitis, dixit comperisse: eum, qui civem, quem senatus, quem populus Romanus, quem omnes gentes urbis ac vitae civium conservatorem judicarant, servorum armis exterminavit: eum, qui regna dedit, ademit, orbem terrarum, quibuscum voluit, partitus est: eum, qui, plurimis caedibus in foro factis, singulari virtute et gloria civem domum vi et armis compulit: eum, cui nihil umquam nefas fuit nec in facinore nec in libidine:

eum, qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret: 74. eum denique, cui jam nulla lex erat, nullum civile jus, nulli possessionum termini: qui non calumnia litium, non injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat: qui non solum Etruscos, — eos enim penitus contempserat, — sed hunc P. Varium, fortissimum atque optimum civem, judicem nostrum, pellere possessionibus armis castrisque conatus est: qui cum architectis et decempedis villas multorum hortosque peragrabat: qui Janiculo et Alpibus spem possessionum terminarat suarum: qui, quum ab equite Romano splendido et forti, M. Paconio, non impetrasset, ut sibi insulam in lacu Prilio venderet, repente lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit, dominoque trans ripam inspectante non dubitavit aedificium exstruere in alieno: 75. qui huic T. Furfanio, cui viro! dii immortales! — quid enim ego de muliercula Scantia, quid de adolescente P. Apinio dicam? quorum utrique mortem est minitatus, nisi sibi hortorum possessione cessissent: — sed ausus est Furfanio dicere, si sibi pecuniam, quantam poposcerat, non dedisset, mortuum se in domum ejus illaturum, qua invidia huic esset tali viro conflagrandum: qui Appium fratrem, hominem mihi conjunctum fidissima gratia, absentem de possessione fundi dejecit: qui parietem sic per vestibulum sororis instituit ducere, sic agere fundamenta, ut sororem non modo vestibulo privaret, sed omni aditu et limine."

XXVIII. 76. Quamquam haec quidem jam tolerabilia videbantur, etsi aequabiliter in rem publicam, in privatos, in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat; sed nescio quomodo jam usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia. Quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea aut depellere potuissetis aut ferre? Imperium ille si nactus esset, omitto socios, exteras nationes, reges, tetrarchas; vota enim faceretis, ut

in eos se potius immitteret quam in vestras possessiones, vestra tecta, vestras pecunias: pecunias dico? a liberis, medius fidius, et a conjugibus vestris numquam ille effrenatas suas libidines cohibuisset. Fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur? servorum exercitus illum in urbe conscripturum fuisse, per quos totam rem publicam resque privatas omnium possideret? 77. Quamobrem, si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret T. Annius: "Adeste, quaeso, atque audite, cives: P. Clodium interfeci; ejus furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, hoc ferro et hac dextera a cervicibus vestris reppuli, per me ut unum jus, aequitas, leges, libertas, pudor, pudicitia in civitate manerent": esset vero timendum, quonam modo id ferret civitas! Nunc enim quis est, qui non probet? qui non laudet? qui non unum post hominum memoriam T. Annium plurimum rei publicae profuisse, maxima laetitia populum Romanum, cunctam Italiam, nationes omnes affecisse et dicat et sentiat? Non queo vetera illa populi Romani gaudia quanta fuerint judicare. Multas tamen jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, quarum nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit laetitiam nec tantam. 78. Mandate hoc memoriae, judices. Spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros: in iis singulis ita semper existimabitis, vivo P. Clodio nihil eorum vos visuros fuisse. In spem maximam et, quemadmodum confido, verissimam sumus adducti, hunc ipsum annum, hoc ipso summo viro consule, compressa hominum licentia, cupiditatibus fractis, legibus et judiciis constitutis, salutarem civitati fore. Num quis est igitur tam demens, qui hoc, P. Clodio vivo, contingere potuisse arbitretur? Quid? ea, quae tenetis privata atque vestra, dominante homine furioso, quod jus perpetuae possessionis habere potuissent?

XXIX. Non timeo, judices, ne odio mearum inimicitiarum inflammatus libentius haec in illum evomere videar quam verius. Etenim si praecipuum esse debebat, tamen

ita communis erat omnium ille hostis, ut in communi odio paene aequaliter versaretur odium meum. Non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum in illo sceleris, quantum exitii fuerit. 79. Quin sic attendite, judices. Nempe haec est quaestio de interitu P. Clodii. Fingite animis, — liberae sunt enim nostrae cogitationes et, quae volunt, sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus, quae videmus, — fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meae: si possim efficere ut Milonem absolvatis, sed ita, si P. Clodius revixerit — quid vultu extimuistis? quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, quos mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? Quid? si ipse Cn. Pompeius, qui ea virtute ac fortuna est, ut ea potuerit semper, quae nemo praeter illum, si is, inquam, potuisset aut quaestionem de morte P. Clodii ferre aut ipsum ab inferis excitare, utrum putatis potius facturum fuisse? Etiamsi propter amicitiam vellet illum ab inferis evocare, propter rem publicam non fecisset. Ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, cujus vitam si putetis per vos restitui posse, nolitis; et de ejus nece lata quaestio est, qui si eadem lege reviviscere posset, lata lex numquam esset. Hujus ergo interfector si esset, in confitendo ab iisne poenam timeret, quos liberavisset? 80. Graeci homines deorum honores tribuunt iis viris, qui tyrannos necaverunt. Quae ego vidi Athenis! quae aliis in urbibus Graeciae! quas res divinas talibus institutas viris! quos cantus! quae carmina! prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur: vos tanti conservatorem populi, tanti sceleris ultorem non modo honoribus nullis afficietis, sed etiam ad supplicium rapi patiemini? Confiteretur, confiteretur, inquam, si fecisset, et magno animo et libenter, fecisse se libertatis omnium caussa; quod esset ei non confitendum modo, verum etiam praedicandum.

XXX. 81. Etenim, si id non negat, ex quo nihil petit, nisi ut ignoscatur, dubitaret id fateri, ex quo etiam praemia laudis essent petenda? nisi vero gratius putat esse vobis,

sui se capitis quam vestri defensorem fuisse, quum praesertim in ea confessione, si grati esse velletis, honores assequeretur amplissimos. Si factum vobis non probaretur, — quamquam qui poterat salus sua cuiquam non probari? — sed tamen si minus fortissimi viri virtus civibus grata cecidisset, magno animo constantique cederet ex ingrata civitate. Nam quid esset ingratius quam laetari ceteros, lugere eum solum, propter quem ceteri laetarentur? 82. Quamquam hoc animo semper omnes fuimus in patriae proditoribus opprimendis, ut, quoniam nostra futura esset gloria, periculum quoque et invidiam nostram putaremus. Nam quae mihi ipsi tribuenda laus esset, quum tantum in consulatu meo pro vobis ac liberis vestris ausus essem, si id quod conabar sine maximis dimicationibus meis me esse ausurum arbitrarer? Quae mulier sceleratum ac perniciosum civem occidere non auderet, si periculum non timeret? Proposita invidia, morte, poena, qui nihilo segnius rem publicam defendit, is vir vere putandus est. Populi grati est praemiis afficere bene meritos de re publica cives, viri fortis ne suppliciis quidem moveri ut fortiter fecisse poeniteat. 83. Quamobrem uteretur eadem confessione T. Annius, qua Ahala, qua Nasica, qua Opimius, qua Marius, qua nosmet ipsi, et, si grata res publica esset, laetaretur, si ingrata, tamen in gravi fortuna conscientia sua niteretur.

Sed hujus beneficii gratiam, judices, fortuna populi Romani et vestra felicitas et dii immortales sibi deberi putant. Nec vero quisquam aliter arbitrari potest, nisi qui nullam vim esse ducit numenve divinum, quem neque imperii nostri magnitudo neque sol ille nec coeli signorumque motus nec vicissitudines rerum atque ordines movent neque, id quod maximum est, majorum sapientia, qui sacra, qui caerimonias, qui auspicia et ipsi sanctissime coluerunt et nobis, suis posteris, prodiderunt.

XXXI. 84. Est, est profecto illa vis, neque in his corporibus atque in hac imbecillitate nostra inest quiddam, quod

vigeat et sentiat, et non inest in hoc tanto naturae tam praeclaro motu : nisi forte idcirco non putant, quia non apparet nec cernitur ; proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem, qua sapimus, qua providemus, qua haec ipsa agimus ac dicimus, videre aut plane, qualis aut ubi sit, sentire possimus. Ea vis igitur ipsa, quae saepe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, cui primum mentem injecit, ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet vincereturque ab eo, quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam. 85. Non est humano consilio, ne mediocri quidem, judices, deorum immortalium cura res illa perfecta. Religiones mehercule ipsae, quae illam belluam cadere viderunt, commovisse se videntur et jus in illo suum retinuisse. Vos enim jam, Albani tumuli atque luci, vos, inquam, imploro atque obtestor, vosque, Albanorum obrutae arae, sacrorum populi Romani sociae et aequales, quas ille praeceps amentia, caesis prostratisque sanctissimis lucis, substructionum insanis molibus oppresserat : vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones viguerunt, vestra vis valuit, quam ille omni scelere polluerat ; tuque ex tuo edito monte, Latiaris sancte Juppiter, cujus ille lacus, nemora finesque saepe omni nefario stupro et scelere macularat, aliquando ad eum puniendum oculos aperuisti ; vobis illae, vobis vestro in conspectu serae, sed justae tamen et debitae poenae solutae sunt : 86. nisi forte hoc etiam casu factum esse dicemus, ut ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, quod est in fundo T. Sextii Galli, in primis honesti et ornati adolescentis, ante ipsam, inquam, Bonam Deam, quum proelium commisisset, primum illud vulnus acciperet, quo teterrimam mortem obiret, ut non absolutus judicio illo nefario videretur, sed ad hanc insignem poenam reservatus.

XXXII. Nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, ut sine imaginibus, sine cantu atque ludis, sine exsequiis, sine lamentis, sine laudationibus, sine funere, oblitus cruore et luto, spoliatus illius supremi

diei celebritate, cui cedere inimici etiam solent, ambureretur abjectus. Non fuisse credo fas clarissimorum virorum formas illi teterrimo parricidae aliquid decoris afferre, neque ullo in loco potius mortem ejus lacerari quam in quo esset vita damnata.

87. Dura, medius fidius, mihi jam fortuna populi Romani et crudelis videbatur, quae tot annos illum in hanc rem publicam insultare pateretur. Polluerat stupro sanctissimas religiones, senatus gravissima decreta perfregerat, pecunia se a judicibus palam redemerat, vexarat in tribunatu senatum, omnium ordinum consensu pro salute rei publicae gesta resciderat, me patria expulerat, bona diripuerat, domum incenderat, liberos, conjugem meam vexarat, Cn. Pompeio nefarium bellum indixerat, magistratuum privatorumque caedes effecerat, domum mei fratris incenderat, vastarat Etruriam, multos sedibus ac fortunis ejecerat: instabat, urgebat: capere ejus amentiam civitas, Italia, provinciae, regna non poterant: incidebantur jam domi leges, quae nos servis nostris addicerent: nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret. 88. Obstabat ejus cogitationibus nemo praeter Milonem. Illum ipsum, qui obstare poterat, novo reditu in gratiam quasi devinctum arbitrabatur: Caesaris potentiam suam esse dicebat: bonorum animos in meo casu contempserat: Milo unus urgebat.

XXXIII. Hic dii immortales, ut supra dixi, mentem illi perdito ac furioso dederunt, ut huic faceret insidias. Aliter perire pestis illa non potuit: numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta. Senatus, credo, praetorem eum circumscripsisset. Ne quum solebat quidem id facere, in privato eodem hoc aliquid profecerat. 89. An consules in praetore coercendo fortes fuissent? Primum, Milone occiso, habuisset suos consules: deinde quis in eo praetore consul fortis esset, per quem tribunum virtutem consularem crudelissime vexatam esse meminisset? Oppressisset omnia, possideret, teneret: lege nova, quae est inventa apud eum cum reliquis legi-

bus Clodianis, servos nostros libertos suos fecisset. Postremo, nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut homo effeminatus fortissimum virum conaretur occidere, hodie rem publicam nullam haberetis. 90. An ille praetor, ille vero consul, si modo haec templa atque ipsa moenia stare eo vivo tamdiu et consulatum ejus exspectare potuissent, ille denique vivus mali nihil fecisset, qui mortuus, uno ex suis satellitibus [Sex. Clodio] duce, curiam incenderit? Quo quid miserius, quid acerbius, quid luctuosius vidimus? templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, caput urbis, aram sociorum, portum omnium gentium, sedem ab universo populo concessam uni ordini, inflammari, exscindi, funestari, neque id fieri a multitudine imperita, quamquam esset miserum id ipsum, sed ab uno? Qui quum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abjecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat. 91. Et sunt, qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia! et qui ab eo spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit cadaveri curia! Excitate, excitate ipsum, si potestis, a mortuis. Frangetis impetum vivi, cujus vix sustinetis furias insepulti? Nisi vero sustinuistis eos, qui cum facibus ad curiam concurrerunt, cum falcibus ad Castoris, cum gladiis toto foro volitarunt. Caedi vidistis populum Romanum, contionem gladiis disturbari, quum audiretur silentio M. Coelius, tribunus plebis, vir et in re publica fortissimus et in suscepta caussa firmissimus et bonorum voluntati et auctoritati senatus deditus et in hac Milonis sive invidia sive fortuna singulari divina et incredibili fide.

XXXIV. 92. Sed jam satis multa de caussa: extra caussam etiam nimis fortasse multa. Quid restat, nisi ut orem obtesterque vos, judices, ut eam misericordiam tribuatis fortissimo viro, quam ipse non implorat, ego, etiam repugnante hoc, et imploro et exposco? Nolite, si in nostro omnium fletu nullam lacrimam adspexistis Milonis, si vultum semper eundem, si vocem, si orationem stabilem ac non mutatam vi-

detis, hoc minus ei parcere. Haud scio an multo sit etiam adjuvandus magis. Etenim si in gladiatoriis pugnis et in infimi generis hominum conditione atque fortuna timidos atque supplices et ut vivere liceat obsecrantes etiam odisse solemus, fortes et animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, eorumque nos magis miseret, qui nostram misericordiam non requirunt, quam qui illam efflagitant, quanto hoc magis in fortissimis civibus facere debemus? 93. Me quidem, judices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, quas audio assidue et quibus intersum quotidie. "Valeant," inquit, "valeant cives mei: sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati: stet haec urbs praeclara mihique patria carissima, quoquo modo erit merita de me: tranquilla re publica mei cives, quoniam mihi cum illis non licet, sine me ipsi, sed propter me tamen, perfruantur: ego cedam atque abibo: si mihi bona re publica frui non licuerit, at carebo mala, et quam primum tetigero bene moratam et liberam civitatem, in ea conquiescam. 94. O frustra, inquit, mei suscepti labores! o spes fallaces! o cogitationes inanes meae! Ego quum tribunus plebis, re publica oppressa, me senatui dedissem, quem exstinctum acceperam, equitibus Romanis, quorum vires erant debiles, bonis viris, qui omnem auctoritatem Clodianis armis abjecerant, mihi umquam bonorum praesidium defuturum putarem? ego, quum te — mecum enim saepissime loquitur — patriae reddidissem, mihi putarem in patria non futurum locum? Ubi nunc senatus est, quem secuti sumus? ubi equites Romani illi, illi, inquit, tui? ubi studia municipiorum? ubi Italiae voces? ubi denique tua illa, M. Tulli, quae plurimis fuit auxilio, vox atque defensio? mihine ea soli, qui pro te toties morti me obtuli, nihil potest opitulari?"

XXXV. 95. Nec vero haec, judices, ut ego nunc, flens, sed hoc eodem loquitur vultu, quo videtis. Negat enim se, negat ingratis civibus fecisse quae fecerit: timidis et omnia pericula circumspicientibus, non negat. Plebem et infimam multitudinem, quae P. Clodio duce fortunis ves-

tris imminebat, eam, quo tutior esset vestra vita, se fecisse commemorat, ut non modo virtute flecteret, sed etiam tribus suis patrimoniis deleniret; nec timet, ne quum plebem muneribus placarit, vos non conciliarit meritis in rem publicam singularibus. Senatus erga se benevolentiam temporibus his ipsis saepe esse perspectam, vestras vero et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, studia, sermones, quemcumque cursum fortuna dederit, secum se ablaturum esse dicit. 96. Meminit etiam sibi vocem praeconis modo defuisse, quam minime desiderarit, populi vero cunctis suffragiis, quod unum cupierit, se consulem declaratum: nunc denique, si haec contra se sint futura, sibi facinoris suspicionem, non facti crimen obstare. Addit haec, quae certe vera sunt, fortes et sapientes viros non tam praemia sequi solere recte factorum quam ipsa recte facta: se nihil in vita nisi praeclarissime fecisse, si quidem nihil sit praestabilius viro quam periculis patriam liberare: beatos esse, quibus ea res honori fuerit a suis civibus, 97. nec tamen eos miseros, qui beneficio cives suos vicerint; sed tamen ex omnibus praemiis virtutis, si esset habenda ratio praemiorum, amplissimum esse praemium gloriam: esse hanc unam, quae brevitatem vitae posteritatis memoria consolaretur, quae efficeret ut absentes adessemus, mortui viveremus: hanc denique esse, cujus gradibus etiam in coelum homines viderentur ascendere. 98. "De me, inquit, semper populus Romanus, semper omnes gentes loquentur, nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas. Quin hoc tempore ipso, quum omnes a meis inimicis faces invidiae meae subjiciantur, tamen omni in hominum coetu gratiis agendis et gratulationibus habendis et omni sermone celebramur. Omitto Etruriae festos et actos et institutos dies: centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodii et, opinor, altera: qua fines imperii populi Romani sunt, ea non solum fama jam de illo, sed etiam laetitia peragravit. Quamobrem, ubi corpus hoc sit, non, inquit, laboro, quoniam omnibus in terris et jam versatur et semper habitabit nominis mei gloria."

XXXVI. 99. Haec tu mecum saepe, his absentibus; sed iisdem audientibus haec ego tecum, Milo: te quidem, quum isto animo es, satis laudare non possum; sed, quo est ista magis divina virtus, eo majore a te dolore divellor. Nec vero, si mihi eriperis, reliqua est illa tamen ad consolandum querela, ut his irasci possim, a quibus tantum vulnus accepero. Non enim inimici mei te mihi eripient, sed amicissimi, non male aliquando de me meriti, sed semper optime. Nullum umquam, judices, mihi tantum dolorem inuretis, — ets iquis potest esse tantus? — sed ne hunc quidem ipsum, ut obliviscar, quanti me semper feceritis. Quae si vos cepit oblivio, aut si in me aliquid offendistis, cur non id meo capite potius luitur quam Milonis? Praeclare enim vixero, si quid mihi acciderit prius quam hoc tantum mali videro. 100. Nunc me una consolatio sustentat, quod tibi, T. Anni, nullum a me amoris, nullum studii, nullum pietatis officium defuit. Ego inimicitias potentium pro te appetivi: ego meum saepe corpus et vitam objeci armis inimicorum tuorum: ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abjeci: bona, fortunas meas ac liberorum meorum in communionem tuorum temporum contuli: hoc denique ipso die, si qua vis est parata, si qua dimicatio capitis futura, deposco. Quid jam restat? quid habeo, quod faciam pro tuis in me meritis, nisi ut eam fortunam, quaecumque erit tua, ducam meam? Non abnuo, non recuso, vosque obsecro, judices, ut vestra beneficia, quae in me contulistis, aut in hujus salute augeatis aut in ejusdem exitio occasura esse videatis.

XXXVII. 101. His lacrimis non movetur Milo: est quodam incredibili robore animi: exsilium ibi esse putat, ubi virtuti non sit locus; mortem naturae finem esse, non poenam. Sed hic ea mente, qua natus est: quid vos, judices? quo tandem animo eritis? Memoriam Milonis retinebitis, ipsum ejicietis? et erit dignior locus ullus in terris, qui hanc virtutem excipiat, quam hic, qui procreavit? Vos, vos appello, fortissimi viri, qui multum pro re publica

sanguinem effudistis: vos in viri et in civis invicti periculo appello, centuriones, vosque, milites: vobis non modo inspectantibus, sed etiam armatis et huic judicio praesidentibus, haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? 102. O me miserum, o me infelicem! Revocare tu me in patriam, Milo, potuisti per hos: ego te in patria per eosdem retinere non potero? Quid respondebo liberis meis, qui te parentem alterum putant? quid tibi, Quinte frater, qui nunc abes, consorti mecum temporum illorum? mene non potuisse Milonis salutem tueri per eosdem, per quos nostram ille servasset? At in qua caussa non potuisse? quae est grata gentibus. A quibus non potuisse? ab iis qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquierunt. Quo deprecante? me. 103. Quodnam ego concepi tantum scelus, aut quod in me tantum facinus admisi, judices, quum illa indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, exstinxi? Omnes in me meosque redundant ex fonte illo dolores. Quid me reducem esse voluistis? an ut, inspectante me, expellerentur ii, per quos essem restitutus? Nolite, obsecro vos, acerbiorem mihi pati reditum esse quam fuerit ille ipse discessus. Nam qui possum putare me restitutum esse, si distrahar ab iis, per quos restitutus sum.

XXXVIII. Utinam dii immortales fecissent,—pace tua, patria, dixerim; metuo enim, ne scelerate dicam in te, quod pro Milone dicam pie, — utinam P. Clodius non modo viveret, sed etiam praetor, consul, dictator esset potius, quam hoc spectaculum viderem! 104. O dii immortales! fortem et a vobis, judices, conservandum virum! "Minime, minime, inquit. Immo vero poenas ille debitas luerit: nos subeamus, si ita necesse est, non debitas." Hiccine vir patriae natus usquam nisi in patria morietur, aut, si forte, pro patria? hujus vos animi monumenta retinebitis, corporis in Italia nullum sepulcrum esse patiemini? hunc sua quisquam sententia ex hac urbe expellet, quem omnes urbes expulsum a vobis ad se vocabunt? 105. O terram

illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit; hanc ingratam, si ejecerit, miseram, si amiserit! Sed finis sit. Neque enim prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, et hic se lacrimis defendi vetat. Vos oro obtestorque, judices, ut in sententiis ferendis, quod sentietis, id audeatis. Vestram virtutem, justitiam, fidem, mihi credite, is maxime probabit, qui in judicibus legendis optimum et sapientissimum et fortissimum quemque delegit.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

ORATIO PRO M. MARCELLO,

IN SENATU AD C. CAESAREM.

I. 1. DIUTURNI silentii, patres conscripti, quo eram his temporibus usus, non timore aliquo, sed partim dolore, partim verecundia, finem hodiernus dies attulit, idemque initium quae vellem quaeque sentirem meo pristino more dicendi. Tantam enim mansuetudinem, tam inusitatam inauditamque clementiam, tantum in summa potestate rerum omnium modum, tam denique incredibilem sapientiam ac paene divinam tacitus praeterire nullo modo possum. 2. M. enim Marcello vobis, patres conscripti, reique publicae reddito, non illius solum, sed etiam meam vocem et auctoritatem et vobis et rei publicae conservatam ac restitutam puto. Dolebam enim, patres conscripti, et vehementer angebar virum talem, quum in eadem caussa, in qua ego, fuisset, non in eadem esse fortuna; nec mihi persuadere poteram nec fas esse ducebam versari me in nostro vetere curriculo, illo aemulo atque imitatore studiorum ac laborum meorum quasi quodam socio a me et comite distracto. Ergo et mihi meae pristinae vitae consuetudinem, C. Caesar, interclusam aperuisti et his omnibus ad bene de omni re publica sperandum quasi signum aliquod sustulisti. 3. Intellectum est enim mihi quidem in multis et maxime in me ipso, sed paullo ante omnibus, quum M. Marcellum senatui reique publicae concessisti, commemoratis praesertim offensionibus, te auctoritatem hujus ordinis dignitatemque rei publicae tuis vel doloribus vel suspicionibus anteferre.

Ille quidem fructum omnis ante actae vitae hodierno die maximum cepit, quum summo consensu senatus tum [praeterea] judicio tuo gravissimo et maximo. Ex quo profecto intelligis, quanta in dato beneficio sit laus, quum in accepto sit tanta gloria. Est vero fortunatus ille, cujus ex salute non minor paene ad omnes, quam ad illum ventura sit, laetitia pervenerit: 4. quod quidem ei merito atque optimo jure contigit. Quis enim est illo aut nobilitate aut probitate aut optimarum artium studio aut innocentia aut ullo laudis genere praestantior?

II. Nullius tantum flumen est ingenii, nulla dicendi aut scribendi tanta vis, tanta copia, quae non dicam exornare, sed enarrare, C. Caesar, res tuas gestas possit. Tamen affirmo, et hoc pace dicam tua, nullam in his esse laudem ampliorem quam eam, quam hodierno die consecutus es. 5. Soleo saepe ante oculos ponere idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus, omnes nostrorum imperatorum, omnes exterarum gentium potentissimorumque populorum, omnes clarissimorum regum res gestas cum tuis nec contentionum magnitudine nec numero proeliorum nec varietate regionum nec celeritate conficiendi nec dissimilitudine bellorum posse conferri; nec vero disjunctissimas terras citius passibus cujusquam potuisse peragrari, quam tuis non dicam cursibus, sed victoriis lustratae sunt. 6. Quae quidem ego nisi tam magna esse fatear, ut ea vix cujusquam mens aut cogitatio capere possit, amens sim; sed tamen sunt alia majora. Nam bellicas laudes solent quidam extenuare verbis easque detrahere ducibus, communicare cum multis, ne propriae sint imperatorum; et certe in armis militum virtus, locorum opportunitas, auxilia sociorum, classes, commeatus multum juvant; maximam vero partem quasi suo jure fortuna sibi vindicat et, quidquid prospere gestum est, id paene omne ducit suum. 7. At vero hujus gloriae, C. Caesar, quam es paullo ante adeptus, socium habes neminem: totum hoc, quantumcunque est, quod certe maximum est, totum est, inquam, tuum. Nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio, nihil

praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit: quin etiam illa ipsa rerum humanarum domina, Fortuna, in istius societatem gloriae se non offert: tibi cedit, tuam esse totam et propriam fatetur; numquam enim temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur neque ad consilium casus admittitur.

III. 8. Domuisti gentes immanitate barbaras, multitudine innumerabiles, locis infinitas, omni copiarum genere abundantes: sed tamen ea vicisti, quae et naturam et conditionem, ut vinci possent, habebant; nulla est enim tanta vis, quae non ferro et viribus debilitari frangique possit. Animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, adversarium nobilitate, ingenio, virtute praestantem non modo extollere jacentem, sed etiam amplificare ejus pristinam dignitatem, haec qui facit, non ego eum cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum deo judico. 9. Itaque, C. Caesar, bellicae tuae laudes celebrabuntur illae quidem non solum nostris, sed paene omnium gentium litteris atque linguis, nec ulla umquam aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet; sed tamen ejusmodi res nescio quomodo, etiam quum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur et tubarum sono. At vero quum aliquid clementer, mansuete, juste, moderate, sapienter factum, in iracundia praesertim, quae est inimica consilio, et in victoria, quae natura insolens et superba est, audimus aut legimus, quo studio incendimur non modo in gestis rebus, sed etiam in fictis, ut eos saepe, quos numquam vidimus, diligamus! 10. Te vero, quem praesentem intuemur, cujus mentem sensusque et os cernimus, ut, quidquid belli fortuna reliquum rei publicae fecerit, id esse salvum velis, quibus laudibus efferemus? quibus studiis prosequemur? qua benevolentia complectemur? Parietes, medius fidius, ut mihi videtur, hujus curiae tibi gratias agere gestiunt, quod brevi tempore futura sit illa auctoritas in his majorum suorum et suis sedibus.

IV. Equidem quum C. Marcelli viri optimi et incomparabili pietate praediti lacrimas modo vobiscum viderem, omnium Marcellorum meum pectus memoria obfudit, quibus

tu etiam mortuis, M. Marcello conservato, dignitatem suam reddidisti nobilissimamque familiam jam ad paucos redactam paene ab interitu vindicasti. 11. Hunc tu igitur diem tuis maximis et innumerabilibus gratulationibus jure antepones. Haec enim res unius est propria Caesaris: ceterae duce te gestae magnae illae quidem, sed tamen multo magnoque comitatu. Hujus autem rei tu idem es et dux et comes; quae quidem tanta est, ut nulla tropaeis et monumentis tuis allatura finem sit aetas — nihil est enim opere et manu factum, quod non aliquando conficiat et consumat vetustas — at haec tua justitia et lenitas animi florescet quotidie magis, ita ut, quantum operibus tuis diuturnitas detrahet, tantum afferat laudibus. 12. Et ceteros quidem omnes victores bellorum civilium jam ante aequitate et misericordia viceras: hodierno vero die te ipsum vicisti. Vereor ut hoc, quod dicam, perinde intelligi possit auditu atque ipse cogitans sentio: ipsam victoriam vicisse videris, quum ea, quae illa erat adepta, victis remisisti. Nam uum ipsius victoriae conditione omnes victi occidissemus, clementiae tuae judicio conservati sumus. Recte igitur unus invictus es, a quo etiam ipsius victoriae conditio visque devicta est.

V. 13. Atque hoc C. Caesaris judicium, patres conscripti, quam late pateat attendite: omnes enim, qui ad illa arma fato sumus nescio quo rei publicae misero funestoque compulsi, etsi aliqua culpa tenemur erroris humani, scelere certe liberati sumus. Nam quum M. Marcellum deprecantibus vobis rei publicae conservavit, me et mihi et item rei publicae nullo deprecante, reliquos amplissimos viros et sibi ipsos et patriae reddidit, quorum et frequentiam et dignitatem hoc ipso in consessu videtis, non ille hostes induxit in curiam, sed judicavit a plerisque ignoratione potius et falso atque inani metu quam cupiditate aut crudelitate bellum esse susceptum. 14. Quo quidem in bello semper de pace audiendum putavi, semperque dolui non modo pacem, sed etiam orationem civium pacem flagitantium repudiari. Neque enim ego illa nec ulla umquam secutus sum arma

civilia, semperque mea consilia pacis et togae socia, non belli atque armorum fuerunt. Hominem sum secutus privato officio, non publico; tantumque apud me grati animi fidelis memoria valuit, ut nulla non modo cupiditate, sed ne spe quidem prudens et sciens tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium. 15. Quod quidem meum consilium minime obscurum fuit. Nam et in hoc ordine integra re multa de pace dixi et in ipso bello eadem etiam cum capitis mei periculo sensi. Ex quo nemo jam erit tam injustus existimator rerum qui dubitet, quae Caesaris de bello voluntas fuerit, quum pacis auctores conservandos statim censuerit, ceteris fuerit iratior. Atque id minus mirum fortasse tum, quum esset incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli: qui vero victor pacis auctores diligit, is profecto declarat se maluisse non dimicare quam vincere.

VI. 16. Atque hujus quidem rei M. Marcello sum testis: nostri enim sensus, ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant. Quoties ego eum et quanto cum dolore vidi quum insolentiam certorum hominum, tum etiam ipsius victoriae ferocitatem extimescentem! Quo gratior tua liberalitas, C. Caesar, nobis, qui illa vidimus, debet esse; non enim jam caussae sunt inter se, sed victoriae comparandae. 17. Vidimus tuam victoriam proeliorum exitu terminatam: gladium vagina vacuum in urbe non vidimus. Quos amisimus cives, eos Martis vis perculit, non ira victoriae; ut dubitare debeat nemo quin multos, si fieri posset, C. Caesar ab inferis excitaret, quoniam ex eadem acie conservat quos potest. Alterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam, id quod omnes verebamur, nimis iracundam futuram fuisse victoriam. 18. Quidam enim non modo armatis, sed interdum etiam otiosis minabantur, nec quid quisque sensisset, sed ubi fuisset, cogitandum esse dicebant; ut mihi quidem videantur dii immortales, etiam si poenas a populo Romano ob aliquod delictum expetiverunt, qui civile bellum tantum et tam luctuosum excitaverunt, vel placati jam vel satiati aliquando

omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse.

19. Quare gaude tuo isto tam excellenti bono, et fruere quum fortuna et gloria, tum etiam natura et moribus tuis; ex quo quidem maximus est fructus jucunditasque sapienti. Cetera quum tua recordabere, etsi persaepe virtuti, tamen plerumque felicitati tuae gratulabere: de nobis, quos in re publica tecum simul esse voluisti, quoties cogitabis, toties de maximis tuis beneficiis, toties de incredibili liberalitate, toties de singulari sapientia tua cogitabis; quae non modo summa bona, sed nimirum audebo vel sola dicere. Tantus est enim splendor in laude vera, tanta in magnitudine animi et consilii dignitas, ut haec a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata esse videantur. 20. Noli igitur in conservandis bonis viris defatigari, non cupiditate praesertim aliqua aut pravitate lapsis, sed opinione officii stulta fortasse, certe non improba, et specie quadam rei publicae; non enim tua ulla culpa est, si te aliqui timuerunt, contraque summa laus, quod minime timendum fuisse senserunt.

VII. 21. Nunc venio ad gravissimam querelam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, quae non tibi ipsi magis quam quum omnibus civibus, tum maxime nobis, qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est; quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo [verbis]. Tua enim cautio nostra cautio est, ut, si in alterutro peccandum sit, malim videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens. Sed quisnam est iste tam demens? De tuisne? — tametsi qui magis sunt tui, quam quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti? — an ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? Non est credibilis tantus in ullo furor, ut, quo duce omnia summa sit adeptus, hujus vitam non anteponat suae. An si nihil tui cogitant sceleris, cavendum est ne quid inimici? Qui? omnes enim, qui fuerunt, aut sua pertinacia vitam amiserunt aut tua misericordia retinuerunt, ut aut nulli supersint de inimicis aut qui superfuerunt sint amicissimi. 22. Sed

tamen quum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint et tanti recessus, augeamus sane suspicionem tuam; simul enim augebimus diligentiam. Nam quis est omnium tam ignarus rerum, tam rudis in re publica, tam nihil umquam nec de sua nec de communi salute cogitans, qui non intelligat tua salute contineri suam et ex unius tua vita pendere omnium? Equidem de te dies noctesque, ut debeo, cogitans casus dumtaxat humanos et incertos eventus valetudinis et naturae communis fragilitatem extimesco, doleoque, quum res publica immortalis esse debeat, eam in unius mortalis anima consistere. 23. Si vero ad humanos casus incertosque motus valetudinis sceleris etiam accedat insidiarumque consensio, quem deum, si cupiat, posse opitulari rei publicae credamus?

VIII. Omnia sunt excitanda tibi, C. Caesar, uni, quae jacere sentis belli ipsius impetu, quod necesse fuit, perculsa atque prostrata: constituenda judicia, revocanda fides, comprimendae libidines, propaganda suboles, omnia quae dilapsa jam defluxerunt severis legibus vincienda sunt. 24. Non fuit recusandum in tanto civili bello, tanto animorum ardore et armorum, quin quassata res publica, quicunque belli eventus fuisset, multa perderet et ornamenta dignitatis et praesidia stabilitatis suae, multaque uterque dux faceret armatus, quae idem togatus fieri prohibuisset. Quae quidem tibi nunc omnia belli vulnera sananda sunt, quibus praeter te mederi nemo potest. 25. Itaque illam tuam praeclarissimam et sapientissimam vocem invitus audivi: "Satis diu vel naturae vixi vel gloriae." Satis, si ita vis, fortasse naturae, addo etiam, si placet, gloriae: at, quod maximum est, patriae certe parum. Quare omitte istam, quaeso, doctorum hominum in contemnenda morte prudentiam: noli nostro periculo esse sapiens. Saepe enim venit ad aures meas, te idem istud nimis crebro dicere, tibi satis te vixisse. Credo; sed tum id audirem, si tibi soli viveres aut si tibi etiam soli natus esses. Omnium salutem civium cunctamque rem publicam res tuae gestae

complexae sunt: tantum abes a perfectione maximorum operum, ut fundamenta nondum quae cogitas jeceris. Hic tu modum vitae tuae non salute rei publicae, sed aequitate animi definies? Quid, si istud ne gloriae tuae quidem satis est? cujus te esse avidissimum, quamvis sis sapiens, non negabis. 26. Parumne igitur, inquies, gloriam magnam relinquemus? Immo vero aliis quamvis multis satis, tibi uni parum. Quidquid est enim, quamvis amplum sit, id est certe parum tum, quum est aliquid amplius. Quod si rerum tuarum immortalium, C. Caesar, hic exitus futurus fuit, ut, devictis adversariis, rem publicam in eo statu relinqueres, in quo nunc est, vide, quaeso, ne tua divina virtus admirationis plus sit habitura quam gloriae, siquidem gloria est illustris ac pervagata magnorum vel in suos vel in patriam vel in omne genus hominum fama meritorum.

IX. 27. Haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est: hic restat actus: in hoc elaborandum est, ut rem publicam constituas eaque tu in primis summa tranquillitate et otio perfruare: tum te, si voles, quum patriae, quod debes, solveris, et naturam ipsam expleveris satietate vivendi, satis diu vixisse dicito. Quid est enim hoc ipsum diu, in quo est aliquid extremum? quod quum venit, omnis voluptas praeterita pro nihilo est, quia postea nulla est futura. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit; semper immortalitatis amore flagravit. 28. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur. Illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigebit memoria seculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet, quae quidem, quae miretur, jampridem multa habet, nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescent posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumerabiles, incredibiles victorias, monumenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos. 29. Sed nisi haec urbs stabilita tuis consiliis et institutis erit, vagabitur modo nomen tuum

longe atque late: sedem stabilem et domicilium certum non habebit. Erit inter eos etiam, qui nascentur, sicut inter nos fuit, magna dissensio, quum alii laudibus ad coelum res tuas gestas efferent, alii fortasse aliquid requirent, idque vel maximum, nisi belli civilis incendium salute patriae restinxeris, ut illud fati fuisse videatur, hoc consilii. Servi igitur iis etiam judicibus, qui multis post seculis de te judicabunt et quidem haud scio an incorruptius quam nos; nam et sine amore et sine cupiditate, et rursus sine odio et sine invidia judicabunt. 30. Id autem etiam si tum ad te, ut quidam falso putant, non pertinebit, nunc certe pertinet esse te talem, ut tuas laudes obscuratura nulla umquam sit oblivio.

X. Diversae voluntates civium fuerunt distractaeque sententiae: non enim consiliis solum et studiis, sed armis etiam et castris dissedebamus; erat enim obscuritas quaedam, erat certamen inter clarissimos duces: multi dubitabant quid optimum esset, multi quid sibi expediret, multi quid deceret, nonnulli etiam quid liceret. 31. Perfuncta res publica est hoc misero fatalique bello: vicit is, qui non fortuna inflammaret odium suum, sed bonitate leniret; nec qui omnes, quibus iratus esset, eosdem [etiam] exsilio aut morte dignos judicaret. Arma ab aliis posita, ab aliis erepta sunt. Ingratus est injustusque civis, qui armorum periculo liberatus animum tamen retinet armatum, ut etiam ille melior sit, qui in acie cecidit, qui in caussa animam profudit; quae enim pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest. 32. Sed jam omnis fracta dissensio est armis, exstincta aequitate victoris: restat ut omnes unum velint, qui modo habent aliquid non solum sapientiae, sed etiam sanitatis. Nisi te, C. Caesar, salvo et in ista sententia, qua quum antea, tum hodie vel maxime usus es, manente, salvi esse non possumus. Quare omnes te, qui haec salva esse volumus, et hortamur et obsecramus, ut vitae tuae et saluti consulas, omnesque tibi, ut pro aliis etiam loquar quod de me ipse sentio, quoniam subesse aliquid putas,

quod cavendum sit, non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur.

XI. 33. Sed ut, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar, majores etiam habemus. Nam omnes idem sentiunt, quod ex omnium precibus et lacrimis sentire potuisti; sed quia non est omnibus stantibus necesse dicere, a me certe dici volunt, cui necesse est quodammodo, et quod fieri decet, M. Marcello a te huic ordini populoque Romano et rei publicae reddito, fieri id intelligo. Nam laetari omnes non de unius solum, sed de communi salute sentio. 34. Quod autem summae benevolentiae est, quae mea erga illum omnibus semper nota fuit, ut vix C. Marcello, optimo et amantissimo fratri, praeter eum quidem cederem nemini, quum id sollicitudine, cura, labore tamdiu praestiterim, quamdiu est de illius salute dubitatum, certe hoc tempore, magnis curis, molestiis, doloribus liberatus, praestare debeo. Itaque, C. Caesar, sic tibi gratias ago, ut omnibus me rebus a te non conservato solum, sed etiam ornato, tamen ad tua in me unum innumerabilia merita, quod fieri jam posse non arbitrabar, maximus hoc tuo facto cumulus accesserit.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

ORATIO PRO Q. LIGARIO,

AD C. CAESAREM.

I. 1. Novum crimen, C. Caesar, et ante hunc diem non auditum propinquus meus ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Q. Ligarium in Africa fuisse; idque C. Pansa, praestanti vir ingenio, fretus fortasse familiaritate ea, quae est ei tecum, ausus est confiteri. Itaque quo me vertam nescio. Paratus enim veneram, quum tu id neque per te scires neque audire aliunde potuisses, ut ignoratione tua ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer. Sed quoniam diligentia inimici investigatum est quod latebat, confitendum est, ut opinor, praesertim quum meus necessarius Pansa fecerit, ut id integrum jam non esset; omissaque controversia, omnis oratio ad misericordiam tuam conferenda est, qua plurimi sunt conservati, quum a te non liberationem culpae, sed errati veniam impetravissent. 2. Habes igitur, Tubero, quod est accusatori maxime optandum, confitentem reum; sed tamen hoc confitentem, se in ea parte fuisse, qua te, qua virum omni laude dignum, patrem tuum. Itaque prius de vestro delicto confiteamini necesse est, quam Ligarii ullam culpam reprehendatis.

Quintus enim Ligarius, quum esset nulla belli suspicio, legatus in Africam cum C. Consilio profectus est; qua in legatione et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut decedens Considius provincia satisfacere hominibus non posset, si quemquam alium provinciae praefecisset. Itaque Ligarius, quum diu recusans nihil profecisset, provinciam accepit in-

vitus; cui sic praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas ac fides. 3. Bellum subito exarsit, quod, qui erant in Africa, ante audierunt geri quam parari. Quo audito, partim cupiditate inconsiderata, partim caeco quodam timore, primo salutis, post etiam studii sui quaerebant aliquem ducem; quum Ligarius domum spectans, ad suos redire cupiens, nullo se implicari negotio passus est. Interim P. Attius Varus, qui praetor Africam obtinuerat, Uticam venit. Ad eum statim concursum est. Atque ille non mediocri cupiditate arripuit imperium, si illud imperium esse potuit, quod privato clamore multitudinis imperitae, nullo publico consilio deferebatur. 4. Itaque Ligarius, qui omne tale negotium cuperet effugere, paullum adventu Vari conquievit.

II. Adhuc, C. Caesar, Q. Ligarius omni culpa vacat. Domo est egressus non modo nullum ad bellum, sed ne ad minimam quidem suspicionem belli: legatus in pace profectus, in provincia pacatissima ita se gessit, ut ei pacem esse expediret. Profectio certe animum tuum non debet offendere. Num igitur remansio? Multo minus; nam profectio voluntatem habuit non turpem, remansio necessitatem etiam honestam. Ergo haec duo tempora carent crimine: unum, quum est legatus profectus, alterum, quum efflagitatus a provincia praepositus Africae est. 5. Tertium tempus est, quod post adventum Vari in Africa restitit; quod si est criminosum, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis. An ille, si potuisset ullo modo evadere, Uticae quam Romae, cum P. Attio quam cum concordissimis fratribus, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? Quum ipsa legatio plena desiderii ac sollicitudinis fuisset propter incredibilem quendam fratrum amorem, hic aequo animo esse potuit, belli discidio distractus a fratribus? 6. Nullum igitur habes, Caesar, adhuc in Q. Ligario signum alienae a te voluntatis; cujus ego caussam, animadverte, quaeso, qua fide defendam: prodo meam. O clementiam admirabilem atque omnium laude, praedicatione, litteris monumentisque decorandam! Quum

M. Cicero apud te defendit, alium in ea voluntate non fuisse, in qua se ipsum confitetur fuisse, nec tuas tacitas cogitationes extimescit, nec, quid tibi de alio audienti de se ipso occurrat, reformidat.

III. Vide, quam non reformidem; vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur. Quantum potero voce contendam, ut hoc populus Romanus exaudiat: Suscepto bello, Caesar, gesto etiam ex parte magna, nulla vi coactus, judicio ac voluntate ad ea arma profectus sum, quae erant sumpta contra te. 7. Apud quem igitur hoc dico? Nempe apud eum, qui, quum hoc sciret, tamen me, antequam vidit, rei publicae reddidit: qui ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, ut essem idem qui fuissem: qui quum ipse imperator in toto imperio populi Romani unus esset, esse me, alterum passus est: a quo, hoc ipso C. Pansa mihi hunc nuntium perferente, concessos fasces laureatos tenui, quoad tenendos putavi: qui mihi tum denique se salutem putavit reddere, si eam nullis spoliatam ornamentis dedisset. 8. Vide, quaeso, Tubero, ut, qui de meo facto non dubitem, de Ligarii non audeam confiteri. Atque haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero, quum de se eadem dicerem, ignosceret; cujus ego industriae gloriaeque faveo vel propter propinquam cognationem, vel quod ejus ingenio studiisque delector, vel quod laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare. 9. Sed hoc quaero: quis putat esse crimen fuisse in Africa? Nempe is, qui et ipse in eadem Africa esse voluit et prohibitum se a Ligario queritur, et certe contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus. Quid enim, tuus ille Tubero, destrictus in acie Pharsalica gladius agebat? cujus latus ille mucro petebat? qui sensus erat armorum tuorum? quae tua mens, oculi, manus, ardor animi? quid cupiebas? quid optabas? Nimis urgeo; commoveri videtur adolescens: ad me revertar: iisdem in armis fui.

IV. 10. Quid autem aliud egimus, Tubero, nisi ut, quod hic potest, nos possemus? Quorum igitur impunitas, Caesar,

tuae clementiae laus est, eorum ipsorum ad crudelitatem te acuet oratio? Atque in hac caussa nonnihil equidem, Tubero, etiam tuam, sed multo magis patris tui prudentiam desidero, quod homo quum ingenio, tum etiam doctrina excellens, genus hoc caussae quod esset, non viderit: nam, si vidisset, quovis profecto quam isto modo a te agi maluisset. Arguis fatentem; non est satis: accusas eum, qui caussam habet aut, ut ego dico, meliorem quam tu, aut, ut tu vis, parem. 11. Haec admirabilia, sed prodigii simile est quod dicam. Non habet eam vim ista accusatio, ut Q. Ligarius condemnetur, sed ut necetur. Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo. Externi isti mores usque ad sanguinem incitari solent odio, aut levium Graecorum aut immanium barbarorum. Nam quid agis aliud? Romae ne sit? ut domo careat? ne cum optimis fratribus, ne cum hoc T. Broccho avunculo, ne cum ejus filio, consobrino suo, ne nobiscum vivat? ne sit in patria? Num est? num potest magis carere his omnibus, quam caret? Italia prohibetur, exsulat. Non tu ergo patria privare, qua caret, sed vita vis. 12. At istud ne apud eum quidem dictatorem, qui omnes, quos oderat, morte multabat, quisquam egit isto modo. Ipse jubebat occidi, nullo postulante; praemiis etiam invitabat; quae tamen crudelitas ab hoc eodem aliquot annis post, quem tu nunc crudelem esse vis, vindicata est.

V. Ego vero istud non postulo, inquies. Ita mehercule existimo, Tubero. Novi enim te, novi patrem, novi domum nomenque vestrum; studia generis ac familiae vestrae virtutis, humanitatis, doctrinae, plurimarum artium atque optimarum, nota mihi sunt omnia. 13. Itaque certo scio vos non petere sanguinem, sed parum attenditis; res enim eo spectat, ut ea poena, in qua adhuc Q. Ligarius sit, non videamini esse contenti. Quae est igitur alia praeter mortem? Si enim est in exsilio, sicuti est, quid amplius postulatis? an, ne ignoscatur? Hoc vero multo acerbius multoque durius. Quod nos [domi] petimus precibus, lacrimis, strati ad pedes, non tam nostrae caussae fidentes quam hujus hu-

manitati, id ne impetremus oppugnabis, et in nostrum fletum irrumpes, et nos jacentes ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? 14. Si, quum hoc domi faceremus, quod et fecimus et, ut spero, non frustra fecimus, tu repente irruisses et clamare coepisses, "C. Caesar, cave ignoscas, cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereat," nonne omnem humanitatem exuisses? Quanto hoc durius, quod nos domi petimus, id te in foro oppugnare et in tali miseria multorum perfugium misericordiae tollere? 15. Dicam plane, Caesar, quod sentio. Si in hac tanta tua fortuna lenitas tanta non esset, quam tu per te, per te, inquam, obtines, — intelligo, quid loquar, — acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria. Quam multi enim essent de victoribus, qui te crudelem esse vellent, quum etiam de victis reperiantur! quam multi, quum a te ignosci nemini vellent, impedirent clementiam tuam, quum etiam hi, quibus ipse ignovisti, nolint te esse in alios misericordem! 16. Quod si probare Caesari possemus in Africa Ligarium omnino non fuisse, si honesto et misericordi mendacio saluti civi calamitoso esse vellemus, tamen hominis non esset in tanto discrimine et periculo civis refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium; et, si esset alicujus, ejus certe non esset, qui in eadem caussa et fortuna fuisset. Sed tamen aliud est errare Caesarem nolle, aliud nolle misereri. Tunc diceres: "Caesar, cave credas: fuit in Africa; tulit arma contra te." Nunc quid dicis? "Cave ignoscas." Haec nec hominis nec ad hominem vox est: qua qui apud te, C. Caesar, utitur, suam citius abjiciet humanitatem quam extorquebit tuam.

VI. 17. Ac primus aditus et postulatio Tuberonis haec, ut opinor, fuit, velle se de Q. Ligarii scelere dicere. Non dubito quin admiratus sis, vel quod de nullo alio [quisquam], vel quod is, qui in eadem caussa fuisset, vel quidnam novi [sceleris] afferret. Scelus tu illud vocas, Tubero? cur? Isto enim nomine illa adhuc caussa caruit. Alii errorem appellant, alii timorem: qui durius, spem, cupiditatem, odium, pertinaciam: qui gravissime, temeritatem: scelus prae-

ter te adhuc nemo. Ac mihi quidem, si proprium et verum nomen nostri mali quaeritur, fatalis quaedam calamitas incidisse videtur et improvidas hominum mentes occupavisse; ut nemo mirari debeat humana consilia divina necessitate esse superata. 18. Liceat esse miseros: quamquam hoc victore esse non possumus. Sed non loquor de nobis: de illis loquor, qui occiderunt. Fuerint cupidi, fuerint irati, fuerint pertinaces: sceleris vero crimine, furoris, parricidii liceat Cn. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis carere. Quando hoc quisquam ex te, Caesar, audivit? aut tua quid aliud arma voluerunt nisi a te contumeliam propulsare? quid egit tuus invictus exercitus, nisi ut suum jus tueretur et dignitatem tuam? Quid? tu, quum pacem esse cupiebas, idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? 19. Mihi vero, Caesar, tua in me maxima merita tanta certe non viderentur, si me ut sceleratum a te conservatum putarem. Quomodo autem tu de re publica bene meritus esses, quum tot sceleratos incolumi dignitate esse voluisses? Secessionem tu illam existimavisti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, neque hostile odium, sed civile dissidium; utrisque cupientibus rem publicam salvam, sed partim consiliis, partim studiis a communi utilitate aberrantibus. Principum dignitas erat paene par; non par fortasse eorum, qui sequebantur: caussa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utraque parte, quod probari posset: nunc melior ea judicanda est, quam etiam dii adjuverunt. Cognita vero clementia tua, quis non eam victoriam probet, in qua occiderit nemo nisi armatus?

VII. 20. Sed, ut omittam communem caussam, veniamus ad nostram. Utrum tandem existimas facilius fuisse, Tubero, Ligarium ex Africa exire, an vos in Africam non venire? Poteramusne, inquies, quum senatus censuisset? Si me consulis, nullo modo. Sed tamen Ligarium senatus idem legaverat; atque ille eo tempore paruit, quum parere senatui necesse erat: vos tunc paruistis, quum paruit nemo qui noluit. Reprehendo igitur? Minime vero; neque enim

licuit aliter vestro generi, nomini, familiae, disciplinae. Sed hoc non concedo, ut, quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, easdem in aliis reprehendatis. 21. Tuberonis sors conjecta est ex senatus consulto, quum ipse non adesset, morbo etiam impediretur: statuerat excusare. Haec ego novi propter omnes necessitudines, quae mihi sunt cum L. Tuberone: domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, post affines, in omni denique vita familiares; magnum etiam vinculum, quod iisdem studiis semper usi sumus. Scio igitur Tuberonem domi manere voluisse; sed ita quidam agebat, ita rei publicae sanctissimum nomen opponebat, ut, etiamsi aliter sentiret, verborum tamen ipsorum pondus sustinere non posset. 22. Cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit. Una est profectus cum iis, quorum erat una caussa; tardius iter fecit. Itaque in Africam venit jam occupatam. Hinc in Ligarium crimen oritur vel ira potius. Nam, si crimen est [illum] voluisse, non minus magnum est vos Africam, arcem omnium provinciarum, natam ad bellum contra hanc urbem gerendum, obtinere voluisse quam aliquem se maluisse. Atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit. Varus imperium se habere dicebat: fasces certe habebat. 23. Sed quoquo modo se illud habet, haec querela, Tubero, vestra quid valet? "Recepti in provinciam non sumus." Quid si essetis? Caesarine eam tradituri fuistis, an contra Caesarem retenturi?

VIII. Vide, quid licentiae, Caesar, nobis tua liberalitas det vel potius audaciae. Si responderit Tubero Africam, quo senatus eum sorsque miserat, tibi patrem suum traditurum fuisse, non dubitabo apud ipsum te, cujus id eum facere interfuit, gravissimis verbis ejus consilium reprehendere. Non enim, si tibi ea res grata fuisset, esset etiam probata. 24. Sed jam hoc totum omitto, non tam ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures, quam ne Tubero, quod numquam cogitavit, facturus fuisse videatur. Veniebatis igitur in Africam, provinciam unam ex omnibus huic victoriae maxime infestam, in qua erat rex potentissimus, ini-

micus huic caussae, aliena voluntas, conventus firmi atque magni. Quaero, Quid facturi fuistis? quamquam quid facturi fueritis dubitem, quum videam quid feceritis? Prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere, et prohibiti summa cum injuria. 25. Quomodo id tulistis? acceptae injuriae querelam ad quem detulistis? Nempe ad eum, cujus auctoritatem secuti in societatem belli veneratis. Quod si Caesaris caussa in provinciam veniebatis, ad eum profecto exclusi provincia venissetis. Venistis ad Pompeium. Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querela, quum eum accusetis, a quo queramini prohibitos vos contra Caesarem gerere bellum? Atque in hoc quidem vel cum mendacio, si vultis, gloriemini per me licet vos provinciam fuisse Caesariondituros. Etiamsi a Varo et a quibusdam aliis prohibiti estis, ego tamen confitebor culpam esse Ligarii, qui vos tantae laudis occasione privaverit.

IX. 26. Sed vide, quaeso, Caesar, constantiam ornatissimi viri [Tuberonis], quam ego, quamvis ipse probarem, ut probo, tamen non commemorarem, nisi a te cognovissem in primis eam virtutem solere laudari. Quae fuit igitur umquam in ullo homine tanta constantia? constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere. Quotus enim istud quisque fecisset, ut, a quibus in dissensione civili non esset receptus, esset etiam cum crudelitate rejectus, ad eos ipsos rediret? Magni cujusdam animi atque ejus viri est, quem de suscepta caussa propositaque sententia nulla contumelia, nulla vis, nullum periculum possit depellere. 27. Ut enim cetera paria Tuberoni cum Varo fuissent, honos, nobilitas, splendor, ingenium, quae nequaquam fuerunt; hoc certe praecipuum Tuberonis, quod justo cum imperio ex senatus consulto in provinciam suam venerat. Hinc prohibitus non ad Caesarem, ne iratus, non domum, ne iners, non in aliquam regionem, ne condemnare caussam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur: in Macedoniam ad Cn. Pompeii castra venit, in eam ipsam caussam, a qua erat rejectus cum injuria. 28. Quid?

quum ista res nihil commovisset ejus animum, ad quem veneratis, languidiore, credo, studio in caussa fuistis: tantummodo in praesidiis eratis, animi vero a caussa abhorrebant: an, ut fit in civilibus bellis * * * nec in vobis magis quam in reliquis? omnes enim vincendi studio tenebamur. Pacis equidem semper auctor fui, sed tum sero; erat enim amentis, quum aciem videres, pacem cogitare. Omnes, inquam, vincere volebamus: tu certe praecipue, qui in eum locum veneras, ubi tibi esset pereundum, nisi vicisses: quamquam ut nunc se res habet, non dubito quin hanc salutem anteponas illi victoriae.

X. 29. Haec ego non dicerem, Tubero, si aut vos constantiae vestrae aut Caesarem beneficii sui poeniteret. Nunc quaero, utrum vestras injurias an rei publicae persequamini? Si rei publicae, quid de vestra in illa caussa perseverantia respondebitis? si vestras, videte ne erretis, qui Caesarem vestris inimicis iratum fore putetis, quum ignoverit suis.

Itaque num tibi videor in caussa Ligarii esse occupatus? num de ejus facto dicere? Quidquid dixi, ad unam summam referri volo vel humanitatis vel clementiae vel misericordiae. 30. Caussas, Caesar, egi multas, et quidem tecum, dum te in foro tenuit ratio honorum tuorum; certe numquam hoc modo: *Ignoscite, judices: erravit, lapsus est, non putavit; si umquam posthac.* Ad parentem sic agi solet: ad judices: *Non fecit, non cogitavit; falsi testes, fictum crimen.* Dic te, Caesar, de facto Ligarii judicem esse; quibus in praesidiis fuerit, quaere: taceo, ne haec quidem colligo, quae fortasse valerent etiam apud judicem: "Legatus ante bellum profectus, relictus in pace, bello oppressus, in eo ipso non acerbus, jam est totus animo ac studio tuus." Ad judicem sic agi solet; sed ego apud parentem loquor: "Erravit, temere fecit, poenitet; ad clementiam tuam confugio, delicti veniam peto; ut ignoscatur oro." Si nemo impetravit, arroganter: si plurimi, tu idem fer opem, qui spem dedisti. 31. An sperandi Ligario caussa

non sit, quum mihi apud te locus sit etiam pro altero deprecandi? Quamquam nec in hac oratione spes est posita caussae, nec in eorum studiis, qui a te pro Ligario petunt, tui necessarii.

XI. Vidi enim et cognovi, quid maxime spectares, quum pro alicujus salute multi laborarent: caussas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus; neque te spectare, quam tuus esset necessarius is, qui te oraret, sed quam illius, pro quo laboraret. Itaque tribuis tu quidem tuis ita multa, ut mihi beatiores illi videantur interdum, qui tua liberalitate fruantur, quam tu ipse, qui illis tam multa concedas. Sed video tamen apud te caussas, ut dixi, valere plus quam preces, ab iisque te moveri maxime, quorum justissimum videas dolorem in petendo. 32. In Q. Ligario conservando multis tu quidem gratum facies necessariis tuis; sed hoc, quaeso, considera, quod soles. Possum fortissimos viros, Sabinos, tibi probatissimos, totumque agrum Sabinum, florem Italiae, robur rei publicae proponere. Nosti optimos homines. Animadverte horum omnium maestitiam et dolorem: hujus T. Brocchi, de quo non dubito quid existimes, lacrimas squaloremque ipsius et filii vides. 33. Quid de fratribus dicam? Noli, Caesar, putare, de unius capite nos agere: aut tres tibi Ligarii retinendi in civitate sunt aut tres ex civitate exterminandi. Nam quodvis exsilium his est optatius quam patria, quam domus, quam dii penates, uno illo exsulante. Si fraterne, si pie, si cum dolore faciunt, moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas; valeat tua vox illa, quae vicit. Te enim dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent; te omnes, qui contra te non essent, tuos. Videsne igitur hunc splendorem omnium, hanc Brocchorum domum, hunc L. Marcium, C. Caesetium, L. Corfidium, hos omnes equites Romanos, qui adsunt veste mutata, non solum notos tibi, verum etiam probatos viros, qui tecum fuerunt? Atque his irascebamur, hos requirebamus, his nonnulli etiam

minabamur. Conserva igitur tuis suos, ut, quemadmodum cetera, quae dicta sunt a te, sic hoc verissimum reperiatur.

XII. 34. Quod si penitus perspicere posses concordiam Ligariorum, omnes fratres tecum judicares fuisse. An potest quisquam dubitare quin, si Q. Ligarius in Italia esse potuisset, in eadem sententia fuisset futurus, in qua fratres fuerunt? Quis est, qui horum consensum conspirantem et paene conflatum in hac prope aequalitate fraterna non noverit? qui hoc non sentiat, quidvis prius futurum fuisse, quam ut hi fratres diversas sententias fortunasque sequerentur? Voluntate igitur omnes tecum fuerunt: tempestate abreptus est unus; qui si consilio id fecisset, esset eorum similis, quos tu tamen salvos esse voluisti. 35. Sed ierit ad bellum, dissenserit non a te solum, verum etiam a fratribus: hi te orant tui. Equidem, quum tuis omnibus negotiis interessem, memoria teneo, qualis T. Ligarius quaestor urbanus fuerit erga te et dignitatem tuam. Sed parum est me hoc meminisse: spero etiam te, qui oblivisci nihil soles nisi injurias, quoniam hoc est animi, quoniam etiam ingenii tui, te aliquid de hujus illo quaestorio officio, etiam de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscentem, recordari. 36. Hic igitur T. Ligarius, qui tum nihil egit aliud, — neque enim haec divinabat, — nisi ut tui eum studiosum et bonum virum judicares, nunc a te supplex fratris salutem petit. Quam hujus admonitus officio quum utrisque his dederis, tres fratres optimos et integerrimos non solum sibi ipsos neque his tot ac talibus viris neque nobis necessariis tuis, sed etiam rei publicae condonaveris. 37. Fac igitur, quod de homine nobilissimo et clarissimo fecisti nuper in curia, nunc idem in foro de optimis et huic omni frequentiae probatissimis fratribus. Ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, cujus voluntatem carissimam semper habuisti; et, si ille dies tibi gloriosissimus, populo Romano gratissimus fuit, noli, obsecro, dubitare, C. Caesar, similem illi gloriae laudem quam saepissime quaerere.

Nihil est tam populare quam bonitas; nulla de virtutibus tuis plurimis nec admirabilior nec gratior misericordia est; homines enim ad deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando. 38. Nihil habet nec fortuna tua majus, quam ut possis, nec natura melius, quam ut velis servare quam plurimos. Longiorem orationem caussa forsitan postulat, tua certe natura breviorem. Quare, quum utilius esse arbitrer te ipsum quam me aut quemquam loqui tecum, finem jam faciam: tantum te admonebo, si illi absentis alutem dederis, praesentibus his omnibus te daturum.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO REGE DEIOTARO

APUD CAIUM CAESAREM

ORATIO.

I. 1. Quum in omnibus caussis gravioribus, C. Caesar, initio dicendi commoveri soleam vehementius, quam videtur vel usus vel aetas mea postulare, tum in hac caussa ita me multa perturbant, ut, quantum mea fides studii mihi afferat ad salutem regis Deiotari defendendam, tantum facultatis timor detrahat. Primum dico pro capite fortunisque regis; quod ipsum, etsi non iniquum est in tuo dumtaxat periculo, tamen est ita inusitatum, regem reum capitis esse, ut ante hoc tempus non sit auditum. 2. Deinde eum regem, quem ornare antea cuncto cum senatu solebam pro perpetuis ejus in nostram rem publicam meritis, nunc contra atrocissimum crimen cogor defendere. Accedit, ut accusatorum alterius crudelitate, alterius indignitate conturber. Crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium, qui nepos avum in capitis discrimen adduxerit adolescentiaeque suae terrorem intulerit ei, cujus senectutem tueri et tegere debebat, commendationemque ineuntis aetatis ab impietate et scelere duxerit; avi servum corruptum praemiis ad accusandum dominum impulerit, a legatorum pedibus abduxerit. 3. Fugitivi autem dominum accusantis, et dominum absentem et dominum amicissimum nostrae rei publicae, quum os videbam, quum verba audiebam, non tam afflictam regiam conditionem dolebam quam de fortunis communibus extimescebam. Nam quum more

majorum de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quaeri liceat, in qua quaestione dolor elicere veram vocem possit etiam ab invito, exortus est servus, qui, quem in eculeo appellare non posset, eum accuset solutus.

II. 4. Perturbat me, C. Caesar, etiam illud interdum, quod tamen, quum te penitus recognovi, timere desino; re enim iniquum est, sed tua sapientia fit aequissimum. Nam dicere apud eum de facinore, contra cujus vitam consilium facinoris inisse arguare, quum per se ipsum consideres, grave est; nemo enim fere est, qui sui periculi judex non sibi se aequiorem quam reo praebeat: sed tua, Caesar, praestans singularisque natura hunc mihi metum minuit. Non enim tam timeo quid tu de rege Deiotaro, quam intelligo quid de te ceteros velis judicare. 5. Moveor etiam loci ipsius insolentia, quod tantam caussam, quanta nulla umquam in disceptatione versata est, dico intra domesticos parietes, dico extra conventum et eam frequentiam, in qua oratorum studia niti solent: in tuis oculis, in tuo ore vultuque acquiesco; te unum intueor; ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio. Quae mihi ad spem obtinendae veritatis gravissima sunt, ad motum animi et ad omnem impetum dicendi contentionemque leviora. 6. Hanc enim, C. Caesar, caussam si in foro dicerem, eodem audiente et disceptante te, quantam mihi alacritatem populi Romani concursus afferret! Quis enim civis ei regi non faveret, cujus omnem aetatem in populi Romani bellis consumptam esse meminisset? Spectarem curiam, intuerer forum, coelum denique testarer ipsum. Sic, quum et deorum immortalium et populi Romani et senatus beneficia in regem Deiotarum recordarer, nullo modo mihi deesse posset oratio. 7. Quae quoniam angustiora parietes faciunt, actioque maximae caussae debilitatur loco, tuum est, Caesar, qui pro multis saepe dixisti, quid mihi nunc animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, quo facilius quum aequitas tua, tum audiendi diligentia minuat hanc perturbationem meam.

Sed antequam de accusatione ipsa dico, de accusatorum spe pauca dicam; qui quum videantur nec ingenio nec usu

atque exercitatione rerum valere, tamen ad hanc caussam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt. III. 8. Iratum te regi Deiotaro fuisse non erant nescii; affectum illum quibusdam incommodis et detrimentis propter offensionem animi tui meminerant; [teque quum huic iratum, tum sibi amicum esse cognoverant;] quumque apud ipsum te de tuo periculo dicerent, fore putabant, ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret. Quamobrem hoc nos primum metu, Caesar, per fidem et constantiam et clementiam tuam libera, ne residere in te ullam partem iracundiae suspicemur. Per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti: istam, inquam, dexteram, non tam in bellis neque in proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmiorem. Tu illius domum inire, tu vetus hospitium renovare voluisti: te ejus dii penates acceperunt; te amicum et placatum Deiotari regis arae focique viderunt. 9. Quum facile orari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles. Nemo umquam te placavit inimicus, qui ullas resedisse in te simultatis reliquias senserit. Quamquam cui sunt inauditae cum Deiotaro querelae tuae? Numquam tu illum accusavisti ut hostem, sed ut amicum officio parum functum, quod propensior in Cn. Pompeii amicitiam fuisset quam in tuam; cui tamen ipsi rei veniam te daturum fuisse dicebas, si tantum auxilia Pompeio, vel si etiam filium misisset, ipse aetatis excusatione usus esset. Ita quum maximis eum rebus liberares, perparvam amicitiae culpam relinquebas. 10. Itaque non solum in eum non animadvertisti, sed omni metu liberavisti, hospitem agnovisti, regem reliquisti. Neque enim ille odio tui progressus, sed errore communi lapsus est. Is rex, quem senatus hoc nomine saepe honorificentissimis decretis appellavisset, quique illum ordinem ab adolescentia gravissimum sanctissimumque duxisset, iisdem rebus est perturbatus, homo longinquus et alienigena, quibus nos in media re publica nati semperque versati.

IV. 11. Quum audiret senatus consentientis auctoritate arma sumpta, consulibus, praetoribus, tribunis plebis, nobis

imperatoribus rem publicam defendendam datam, movebatur animo, et vir huic imperio amicissimus de salute populi Romani extimescebat, in qua etiam suam esse inclusam videbat: in summo tamen timore quiescendum sibi esse arbitrabatur. Maxime vero perturbatus est, ut audivit consules ex Italia profugisse omnesque consulares — sic enim ei nuntiabatur — cunctum senatum, totam Italiam esse effusam. Talibus enim nuntiis et rumoribus patebat ad Orientem via, nec ulli veri subsequebantur. Nihil ille de conditionibus tuis, nihil de studio concordiae et pacis, nihil de conspiratione audiebat certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam. Quae quum ita essent, tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad a Cn. Pompeio ad eum legati litteraeque venerunt. 12. Ignosce, ignosce, Caesar, si ejus viri auctoritati rex Deiotarus cessit, quem nos omnes secuti sumus; ad quem quum dii atque homines omnia ornamenta congessissent, tum tu ipse plurima et maxima. Neque enim, si tuae res gestae ceterorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt, idcirco Cn. Pompeii memoriam amisimus. Quantum nomen ejus fuerit, quantae opes, quanta in omni genere bellorum gloria, quanti honores populi Romani, quanti senatus, quanti tui, quis ignorat? Tanto ille superiores vicerat gloria, quanto tu omnibus praestitisti. Itaque Cn. Pompeii bella, victorias, triumphos, consulatus admirantes numerabamus: tuos enumerare non possumus.

V. 13. Ad eum igitur rex Deiotarus venit hoc misero fatalique bello, quem antea justis hostilibusque bellis adjuverat, quocum erat non hospitio solum, verum etiam familiaritate conjunctus; et venit vel rogatus ut amicus, vel arcessitus ut socius, vel evocatus ut is, qui senatui parere didicisset: postremo venit ut ad fugientem, non ut ad insequentem, id est ad periculi, non ad victoriae societatem. Itaque Pharsalico proelio facto a Pompeio discessit; spem infinitam persequi noluit: vel officio, si quid debuerat, vel errori, si quid nescierat, satisfactum esse duxit: domum se contulit, teque Alexandrinum bellum gerente utilitatibus tuis

paruit. 14. Ille exercitum Cn. Domitii amplissimi viri suis tectis et copiis sustentavit: ille Ephesum ad eum, quem tu ex tuis fidelissimum et probatissimum omnibus delegisti, pecuniam misit: ille iterum, ille tertio, auctionibus factis pecuniam dedit, qua ad bellum uterere: ille corpus suum periculo objecit, tecumque in acie contra Pharnacem fuit, tuumque hostem esse duxit suum. Quae quidem a te in eam partem accepta sunt, Caesar, ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine affeceris. 15. Is igitur non modo a te periculo liberatus, sed etiam honore amplissimo ornatus, arguitur domi te suae interficere voluisse; quod tu, nisi eum furiosissimum judicas, suspicari profecto non potes. Ut enim omittam, cujus tanti sceleris fuerit in conspectu deorum penatium necare hospitem; cujus tantae importunitatis omnium gentium atque omnis memoriae clarissimum lumen exstinguere; cujus tantae ferocitatis victorem orbis terrarum non extimescere; cujus tam inhumani et ingrati animi, a quo rex appellatus esset, in eo tyrannum inveniri: ut haec omittam, cujus tanti furoris fuit omnes reges, quorum multi erant finitimi, omnes liberos populos, omnes socios, omnes provincias, omnia denique omnium arma contra se unum excitare? Quonam ille modo cum regno, cum domo, cum conjuge, cum carissimo filio distractus esset, tanto scelere non modo perfecto, sed etiam cogitato?

VI. 16. At, credo, haec homo inconsultus et temerarius non videbat. Quis consideratior illo? quis tectior? quis prudentior? quamquam hoc loco Deiotarum non tam ingenio et prudentia quam fide et religione vitae defendendum puto. Nota tibi est hominis probitas, C. Caesar, noti mores, nota constantia. Cui porro, qui modo populi Romani nomen audivit, Deiotari integritas, gravitas, virtus, fides non audita est? Quod igitur facinus nec in hominem imprudentem caderet propter metum praesentis exitii, nec in facinorosum, nisi esset idem amentissimus, id vos et a viro optimo et ab homine minime stulto cogitatum esse confingitis. 17. At quam non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose qui-

dem! Quum, inquit, in castellum Luceium venisses et domum regis, hospitis tui, devertisses, locus erat quidam, in quo erant ea composita, quibus te rex munerare constituerat. Huc te e balneo, priusquam accumberes, ducere volebat; ibi enim erant armati, qui te interficerent, in eo ipso loco collocati. En crimen, en caussa, cur regem fugitivus, dominum servus accuset. Ego mehercule, Caesar, initio, quum est ad me ista caussa delata, Phidippum medicum, servum regium, qui cum legatis missus esset, ab isto adolescente esse corruptum, hac sum suspicione percussus: medicum indicem subornavit; finget videlicet aliquod crimen veneni. Etsi a veritate longe, tamen a consuetudine criminandi non multum res abhorrebat. 18. Quid ait medicus? Nihil de veneno. At id fieri potuit primum occultius in potione, in cibo; deinde etiam impunius fit, quod quum est factum, negari potest. Si palam te interemisset, omnium in se gentium non solum odia, sed etiam arma convertisset: si veneno, Jovis ille quidem hospitalis numen numquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celasset. Quod igitur et conari occultius et efficere cautius potuit, id tibi et medico callido et servo, ut putabat, fideli non credidit: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? 19. At quam festive crimen contexitur! Tua te, inquit, eadem, quae semper, fortuna servavit: negavisti tum te inspicere velle.

VII. Quid postea? an Deiotarus, re illo tempore non perfecta, continuo dimisit exercitum? nullus erat alius insidiandi locus? At eodem te, quum coenavisses, rediturum dixeras; itaque fecisti. Horam unam aut duas eodem loco armatos, ut collocati fuerant, retinere magnum fuit? Quum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, tum illuc isti, ut dixeras. Quo in loco Deiotarum talem erga te cognovisti, qualis rex Attalus in P. Africanum fuit, cui magnificentissima dona, ut scriptum legimus, usque ad Numantiam misit ex Asia; quae Africanus inspectante exercitu accepit. Quod quum praesens Deiotarus regio et animo et more fecisset, tu in cubiculum discessisti. 20. Obsecro, Caesar,

repete illius temporis memoriam, pone illum ante oculos diem, vultus hominum te intuentium atque admirantium recordare. Num quae trepidatio? num qui tumultus? num quid nisi moderate, nisi quiete, nisi ex hominis gravissimi et sanctissimi disciplina? Quid igitur caussae excogitari potest, cur te lautum voluerit, coenatum noluerit occidere? 21. In posterum, inquit, diem distulit, ut, quum in castellum Luceium ventum esset, ibi cogitata perficeret. Non video caussam mutandi loci; sed tamen acta res criminose est. Quum, inquit, vomere post coenam te velle dixisses, in balneum te ducere coeperunt; ibi enim erant insidiae. At te eadem tua fortuna servavit: in cubiculo malle dixisti. Dii te perduint, fugitive! ita non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es. Quid? ille signa aenea in insidiis posuerat, quae e balneo in cubiculum transferri non possent? Habes crimina insidiarum: nihil enim dixit amplius. Horum, inquit, eram conscius. Quid tum? ita ille demens erat, ut eum, quem conscium tanti sceleris haberet, a se dimitteret? Romam etiam mitteret, ubi et inimicissimum sciret esse nepotem suum, et C. Caesarem, cui fecisset insidias? praesertim quum is unus esset, qui posset de absente se indicare? 22. Et fratres meos, inquit, quod erant conscii, in vincula conjecit. Quum igitur eos vinciret, quos secum habebat, te solutum Romam mittebat, qui eadem scires, quae illos scire dicis?

VIII. Reliqua pars accusationis duplex fuit: una, regem semper in speculis fuisse, quum a te animo esset alieno; altera, exercitum eum contra te magnum comparasse. De exercitu dicam breviter, ut cetera. Numquam eas copias rex Deiotarus habuit, quibus inferre bellum populo Romano posset; sed quibus fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniis tueretur et imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret. Atque antea quidem majores copias alere poterat; nunc exiguas vix tueri potest. 23. At misit ad Caecilium nescio quem; sed eos, quos misit, quod ire noluerunt, in vincula conjecit. Non quaero, quam veri

simile sit aut non habuisse regem, quos mitteret, aut eos, quos misisset, non paruisse, aut, qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, eos vinctos potius quam necatos. Sed tamen quum ad Caecilium mittebat, utrum caussam illam victam esse nesciebat, an Caecilium istum magnum hominem putabat? quem profecto is, qui optime nostros homines novit, vel quia non nosset, vel si nosset, contemneret. 24. Addit etiam illud, equites non optimos misisse. Credo, Caesar, nihil ad tuum equitatum; sed misit ex iis, quos habuit, electos. Ait nescio quem ex eo numero servum judicatum. Non arbitror; non audivi; sed in eo, etiam si accidisset, culpam regis nullam fuisse arbitrarer.

IX. Alieno autem a te animo quomodo? Speravit, credo, difficiles tibi Alexandriae fore exitus propter regionis naturam et fluminis. At eo tempore ipso pecuniam dedit, exercitum aluit, ei, quem Asiae praefeceras, nulla in re defuit: tibi victori non solum ad hospitium, sed ad periculum etiam atque ad aciem praesto fuit. 25. Secutum est bellum Africanum: graves de te rumores, qui etiam furiosum illum Caecilium excitaverunt. Quo tum rex animo fuit? qui auctionatus sit seseque spoliare maluerit quam tibi pecuniam non subministrare. At eo, inquit, tempore ipso Nicaeam Ephesumque mittebat, qui rumores Africanos exciperent et celeriter ad se referrent. Itaque quum esset ei nunciatum Domitium naufragio perisse, te in castello circumsederi, de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eadem sententia, qua etiam nos habemus Latinum: —

Pereant amici, dum una inimici intercidant;

quod ille, si esset tibi inimicissimus, numquam tamen dixisset; ipse enim mansuetus, versus immanis. Qui autem Domitio poterat esse amicus, qui tibi esset inimicus? Tibi porro inimicus cur esset, a quo quum vel interfici belli lege potuisset, regem et se et filium suum constitutos esse meminisset? 26. Quid deinde? furcifer quo progreditur? Ait hac laetitia Deiotarum elatum vino se obruisse, in con-

vivioque nudum saltavisse. Quae crux huic fugitivo potest satis supplicii afferre? Deiotarum saltantem quisquam aut ebrium vidit umquam? Omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, quod te, Caesar, ignorare non arbitror, sed praecipue singularis et admiranda frugalitas: etsi hoc verbo scio laudari regem non solere. Frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege: fortem, justum, severum, gravem, magnanimum, largum, beneficum, liberalem, hae sunt regiae laudes; illa privata est. Ut volet quisque accipiat; ego tamen frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam judico. Haec in illo est ab ineunte aetate quum a cuncta Asia, quum a magistratibus legatisque nostris, tum ab equitibus Romanis qui in Asia negotiati sunt, perspecta et cognita. 27. Multis ille quidem gradibus officiorum erga rem publicam nostram ad hoc regium nomen ascendit; sed tamen quidquid a bellis populi Romani vacabat, cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, ut non solum tetrarches nobilis, sed etiam optimus paterfamilias et diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius haberetur. Qui igitur adolescens, nondum tanta gloria praeditus, nihil umquam nisi severissime et gravissime fecerit, is ea existimatione eaque aetate saltavit?

X. 28. Imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas quam optimo et clarissimo viro fugitivi ore maledicere. Quod si saltatorem avum habuisses, neque eum virum, unde pudoris pudicitiaeque exempla peterentur, tamen hoc maledictum minime in illam aetatem conveniret. Quibus ille studiis ab ineunte aetate se imbuerat, non saltandi, sed bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, ea tamen illum cuncta jam exacta aetate defecerant. Itaque Deiotarum quum plures in equum sustulissent, quod haerere in eo senex posset, admirari solebamus. Hic vero adolescens, qui meus in Cilicia miles, in Graecia commilito fuit, quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret cum suis delectis equitibus, quos una cum eo ad Pompeium pater miserat, quos concursus facere solebat! quam se jactare! quam

ostentare! quam nemini in illa caussa studio et cupiditate concedere! 29. Quum vero, exercitu amisso, ego, qui pacis semper auctor fui, post Pharsalicum proelium suasor fuissem armorum non deponendorum, sed abjiciendorum, hunc ad meam auctoritatem non potui adducere, quod et ipse ardebat studio illius belli, et patria satisfaciendum esse arbitrabatur. Felix ista domus, quae non impunitatem solum adepta sit, sed accusandi etiam licentiam: calamitosus Deiotarus, qui et ab eo, qui in iisdem castris fuerit, et a suis accusetur. Vos vestra secunda fortuna, Castor, non potestis sine propinquorum calamitate esse contenti?

XI. 30. Sint sane inimicitiae, quae esse non debebant; — rex enim Deiotarus vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit: quis tuum patrem antea, quis esset, quam cujus gener esset audivit? — sed quamvis ingrate et impie necessitudinis nomen repudiaretis, tamen inimicitias hominum more gerere poteratis, non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis arcessere. Esto; concedatur haec quoque acerbitas et odii magnitudo: adeone, ut omnia vitae salutisque communis atque etiam humanitatis jura violentur? Servum sollicitare verbis, spe promissisque corrumpere, abducere domum, contra dominum armare, hoc est non uni propinquo, sed omnibus familiis nefarium bellum indicere. Nam ista corruptela servi si non modo impunita fuerit, sed etiam a tanta auctoritate approbata, nulli parietes nostram salutem, nullae leges, nulla jura custodient. Ubi enim id, quod intus est atque nostrum, impune evolare potest contraque nos pugnare, fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus. 31. O tempora, o mores! Cn. Domitius ille, quem nos pueri consulem, censorem, pontificem maximum vidimus, quum tribunus plebis M. Scaurum principem civitatis in judicium populi vocasset Scaurique servus ad eum clam domum venisset et crimina in dominum delaturum se esse dixisset, prehendi hominem jussit ad Scaurumque de-

duci. Vide, quid intersit; etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo; sed tamen ille inimico servum remisit, tu abavo abduxisti: ille incorruptum audire noluit, tu corrupisti: ille adjutorem servum contra dominum repudiavit, tu etiam accusatorem adhibuisti. 32. At semel iste est corruptus a vobis. Nonne, quum esset productus et quum tecum fuisset, refugit ad legatos? nonne etiam ad hunc Cn. Domitium venit? nonne, audiente hoc Ser. Sulpicio, clarissimo viro, qui tum casu apud Domitium coenabat, et hoc T. Torquato, optimo adolescente, se a te corruptum, tuis promissis in fraudem impulsum esse confessus est?

XII. Quae est ista tam impotens, tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas? Idcirco in hanc urbem venisti, ut hujus urbis jura et exempla corrumperes, domesticaque immanitate nostrae civitatis humanitatem inquinares? 33. At quam acute collecta crimina! Blesamius, inquit, — ejus enim nomine, optimi viri nec tibi ignoti, maledicebat tibi, — ad regem scribere solebat te in invidia esse, tyrannum existimari, statua inter reges posita animos hominum vehementer offensos, plaudi tibi non solere. Nonne intelligis, Caesar, ex urbanis malevolorum sermunculis haec ab istis esse collecta? Blesamius tyrannum Caesarem scriberet? Multorum enim capita civium viderat; multos jussu Caesaris vexatos, verberatos, necatos; multas afflictas et eversas domos; armatis militibus refertum forum. Quae semper in civili victoria sensimus, ea te victore non vidimus. 34. Solus, inquam, es, C. Caesar, cujus in victoria ceciderit nemo nisi armatus. Et quem nos liberi, in summa populi Romani libertate nati, non modo non tyrannum, sed etiam clementissimum in victoria ducimus, is Blesamio, qui vivit in regno, tyrannus videri potest? Nam de statua quis queritur, una praesertim, quum tam multas videat? Valde enim invidendum est ejus statuis, cujus tropaeis non invidimus. Nam si locus affert invidiam, nullus locus est ad statuam quidem Rostris clarior. De plausu autem quid respondeam? qui nec desideratus umquam a te est,

et nonnumquam, obstupefactis hominibus, ipsa admiratione compressus est, et fortasse eo praetermissus, quia nihil vulgare te dignum videri potest.

XIII. 35. Nihil a me arbitror praetermissum, sed aliquid ad extremam caussae partem reservatum. Id autem aliquid est, te ut plane Deiotaro reconciliet oratio mea. Non enim jam metuo ne illi tu succenseas: illud vereor ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere: quod abest longissime, mihi crede, Caesar. Quid enim retineat per te meminit, non quid amiserit; neque se a te multatum arbitratur; sed quum existimares multis tibi multa esse tribuenda, quominus a se, qui in altera parte fuisset, ea sumeres non recusavit. 36. Etenim si Antiochus Magnus ille, rex Asiae, quum, posteaquam a L. Scipione devictus est Tauro tenus regnare jussus esset omnemque hanc Asiam, quae est nunc nostra provincia, amisisset, dicere est solitus benigne sibi a populo Romano esse factum, quod nimis magna procuratione liberatus modicis regni terminis uteretur, potest multo facilius se Deiotarus consolari. Ille enim furoris multam sustulerat, hic erroris. Omnia tu Deiotaro, Caesar, tribuisti, quum et ipsi et filio nomen regium concessisti. Hoc nomine retento atque servato, nullum beneficium populi Romani, nullum judicium de se senatus imminutum putat. Magno animo et erecto est, nec umquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem. 37. Multa se arbitratur et peperisse ante factis et habere in animo atque virtute, quae nullo modo possit amittere. Quae enim fortuna aut quis casus aut quae tanta possit injuria omnium imperatorum de Deiotaro decreta delere? Ab omnibus est enim ornatus, qui, posteaquam in castris esse potuit per aetatem, in Asia, Cappadocia, Ponto, Cilicia, Syria bella gesserunt. Senatus vero judicia de illo tam multa tamque honorifica, quae publicis populi Romani litteris monumentisque consignata sunt, quae umquam vetustas obruet aut quae tanta delebit oblivio? Quid de virtute ejus dicam? de magnitudine animi, gravitate, con-

stantia? quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, hisque non modo ad bene, sed etiam ad beate vivendum contentam esse virtutem. 38. Haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans non modo tibi non succenset, — esset enim non solum ingratus, sed etiam amens, — verum omnem tranquillitatem et quietem senectutis acceptam refert clementiae tuae.

XIV. Quo quidem animo quum antea fuit, tum non dubito quin tuis litteris, quarum exemplum legi, quas ad eum Tarracone huic Blesamio dedisti, se magis etiam erexerit ab omnique sollicitudine abstraxerit. Jubes enim eum bene sperare et bono esse animo; quod scio te non frustra scribere solere. Memini enim iisdem fere verbis ad me te scribere meque tuis litteris bene sperare non frustra esse jussum. 39. Laboro equidem regis Deiotari caussa, quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, familiaritatem consuetudo attulit, summam vero necessitudinem magna ejus officia in me et in exercitum meum effecerunt; sed quum de illo laboro, tum de multis amplissimis viris, quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet, nec beneficium tuum in dubium vocari, nec haerere in animis hominum sollicitudinem sempiternam nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui sint semel a te liberati timore. 40. Non debeo, C. Caesar, quod fieri solet in tantis periculis, tentare ecquonam modo dicendo misericordiam tuam commovère possim. Nihil opus est: occurrere solet ipsa supplicibus et calamitosis, nullius oratione evocata. Propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes. Dabis profecto id misericordiae, quod iracundiae denegavisti. Multa sunt tuae clementiae monumenta, sed maxime eorum incolumitates, quibus salutem dedisti. Quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, multo magis commemorabuntur in regibus. Semper regium nomen in hac civitate sanctum fuit; sociorum vero regum et amicorum sanctissimum.

XV. 41. Quod nomen hi reges ne amitterent, te vic-

tore, timuerunt; retentum vero et a te confirmatum posteris etiam suis tradituros esse confidunt. Corpora sua pro salute regum suorum hi legati tibi regii tradunt, Hieras et Blesamius et Antigonus, tibi nobisque omnibus jamdiu noti, eademque fide et virtute praeditus Dorylaus, qui nuper cum Hiera legatus est ad te missus, quum regum amicissimi, tum tibi etiam, ut spero, probati. 42. Exquire de Blesamio, numquid ad regem contra dignitatem tuam scripserit. Hieras quidem caussam omnem suscipit et criminibus illis pro rege se supponit reum; memoriam tuam implorat, qua vales plurimum; negat umquam se a te in Deiotari tetrarchia pedem discessisse; in primis finibus tibi se praesto fuisse dicit, usque ad ultimos prosecutum; quum e balneo exisses, tecum se fuisse, quum illa munera inspexisses coenatus, quum in cubiculo recubuisses; eandemque assiduitatem tibi se praebuisse postridie. 43. Quamobrem si quid eorum, quae objecta sunt, cogitatum sit, non recusat, quin id suum facinus judices. Quocirca, C. Caesar, velim existimes, hodierno die sententiam tuam aut cum summo dedecore miserrimam pestem importaturam esse regibus, aut incolumem famam cum salute, quorum alterum optare illorum crudelitatis est, alterum conservare clementiae tuae.

EPISTOLAE CICERONIS.

EPISTOLA I.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 692.)

A. U. C. 692. Ante C. N. 62. Anni Cic. 45.

Coss. D. Junius Silanus, L. Licinius Murena.
Praett. C. Julius Caesar, Q. Tullius Cicero (Marci pater).
Trib. plebis, M. Porcius Cato.

Catilina, adversus quem Antonius procos. cum exercitu missus erat, victus ab ejus legato M. Petreio perit. Antonius in Macedoniam, quae provincia ei obtigerat, proficiscitur. Pompeius confecto Mithridatico bello redit. Hoc anno Cic. habuit orationem pro P. Cornelio Sulla, a L. Torquato conjurationis accusato.

M. Tullius M. F. Cicero S. D. Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno, Imperatori.

1. S. T. E. Q. V. B. E. Ex litteris tuis, quas publice misisti, cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem; tantam enim spem otii ostendisti, quantam ego semper omnibus te uno fretus pollicebar. Sed hoc scito, tuos veteres hostes, novos amicos, vehementer litteris perculsos atque ex magna spe deturbatos jacere. 2. Ad me autem litteras, quas misisti, quamquam exiguam significationem tuae erga me voluntatis habebant, tamen mihi scito jucundas fuisse; nulla enim re tam laetari soleo quam meorum officiorum conscientia, quibus si quando non mutue respondetur, apud me plus officii residere facillime patior. Illud non dubito quin si te mea summa erga te studia parum mihi adjunxerint, res publica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit. 3. Ac, ne

* Ad Fam. V. 7.

ignores, quid ego in tuis litteris desiderarim, scribam aperte, sicut et mea natura et nostra amicitia postulat. Res eas gessi, quarum aliquam in tuis litteris et nostrae necessitudinis et rei publicae caussa gratulationem exspectavi; quam ego abs te praetermissam esse arbitror, quod vererere, ne cujus animum offenderes. Sed scito, ea, quae nos pro salute patriae gessimus, orbis terrae judicio ac testimonio comprobari. Quae, quum veneris, tanto consilio tantaque animi magnitudine a me gesta esse cognosces, ut tibi multo majori, quam Africanus fuit, tamen non multo minorem quam Laelium facile et in re publica et in amicitia adjunctum esse patiare. Vale.

EPISTOLA II.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 692.)

M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp.

1. Etsi statueram nullas ad te litteras mittere nisi commendaticias, — non quo eas intelligerem satis apud te valere, sed ne iis, qui me rogarent, aliquid de nostra conjunctione imminutum esse ostenderem, — tamen, quum T. Pomponius, homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, tui cupidus, nostri amantissimus, ad te proficisceretur, aliquid mihi scribendum putavi, praesertim quum aliter ipsi Pomponio satisfacere non possem. 2. Ego si abs te summa officia desiderem, mirum nemini videri debeat. Omnia enim a me in te profecta sunt, quae ad tuum commodum, quae ad honorem, quae ad dignitatem pertinerent. Pro his rebus nullam mihi abs te relatam esse gratiam, tu es optimus testis: contra etiam esse aliquid abs te profectum ex multis audivi. Nam "comperisse" me non audeo dicere ne forte id ipsum verbum ponam, quod abs te aiunt falso in me solere conferri. Sed ea, quae ad me delata sunt, malo

* Ad Fam. V. 5.

te ex Pomponio, cui non minus molesta fuerunt, quam ex meis litteris cognoscere. Meus in te animus quam singulari officio fuerit, et senatus et populus Romanus testis est: tu quam gratus erga me fueris, ipse existimare potes: quantum mihi debeas, ceteri existimant. 3. Ego quae tua caussa antea feci, voluntate sum adductus posteaque constantia. Sed reliqua, mihi crede, multo majus meum studium majoremque gravitatem et laborem desiderant. Quae ego si non profundere ac perdere videbor, omnibus meis viribus sustinebo; sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar. Ea quae sint et cujusmodi, poteris ex Pomponio cognoscere. Atque ipsum tibi Pomponium ita commendo, ut, quamquam ipsius caussa confido te facturum esse omnia, tamen abs te hoc petam, ut, si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id omne in Pomponii negotio ostendas. Hoc mihi nihil gratius facere potes.

EPISTOLA III.*

(Scr. Romae VI. Kal. Febr. A. U. C. 693.)

A. U. C. 693. Ante C. N. 61. Anni Cic. 46.

Coss. M. Pupius Piso, M. Valerius Messala.

Clodius incesti crimine accusatus id amoliri studet, quum diceret, se illa nocte non Romae, sed Interamnae fuisse. Cicero testis productus dicit illum eodem die ad se domum venisse; Clodius tamen absolvitur. Q. Ciceroni M. fratri ex praetura Asia provincia obtingit. Cicero Clodium in senatu tum oratione perpetua, tum altercatione frangit. Hoc anno idem orationem pro *Archia poeta* habuit.

Pompeius III. et prid. Kal. Octobr. de Mithridate, Tigrane aliisque regibus victis triumphum agit. Caesar ex praetura Hispaniam obtinet.

Cicero Attico S.

1. Accepi tuas tres jam epistolas: unam a M. Cornelio, quam Tribus Tabernis, ut opinor, ei dedisti; alteram, quam mihi Canusinus tuus hospes reddidit; tertiam, quam, ut scri-

Att. I. 13.

bis, ancora soluta, de phaselo dedisti: quae fuerunt omnes rhetorum. Pure loquuntur, quum humanitatis sparsae sale, tum insignes amoris notis. Quibus epistolis sum equidem abs te lacessitus ad scribendum; sed idcirco sum tardior, quod non invenio fidelem tabellarium. Quotus enim quisque est, qui epistolam paullo graviorem ferre possit, nisi eam pellectione relevarit? Accedit eo, quod mihi non perinde est, ut quisque in Epirum proficiscitur. Ego enim te arbitror, caesis apud Amaltheam tuam victimis, statim esse ad Sicyonem oppugnandum profectum. Neque tamen id ipsum certum habeo, quando ad Antonium proficiscare, aut quid in Epiro temporis ponas. Ita neque Achaicis hominibus neque Epiroticis paullo liberiores litteras committere audeo. 2. Sunt autem post discessum a me tuum res dignae litteris nostris, sed non committendae ejusmodi periculo, ut aut interire aut aperiri aut intercipi possint. Primum igitur scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, praepositumque esse nobis pacificatorem Allobrogum, idque admurmurante senatu neque me invito esse factum. Sum enim et ab observando homine perverso liber et ad dignitatem in re publica retinendam contra illius voluntatem solutus; et ille secundus in dicendo locus habet auctoritatem paene principis et voluntatem non nimis devinctam beneficio consulis. Tertius est Catulus, quartus — si etiam hoc quaeris — Hortensius. Consul autem ipse parvo animo et pravo, tantum cavillator genere illo moroso, quod etiam sine dicacitate ridetur, facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, nihil a gens cum re publica, sejunctus ab optimatibus, a quo nihil speres boni rei publicae, quia non vult; nihil [metuas] mali, quia non audet. Ejus autem collega et in me perhonorificus et partium studiosus ac defensor bonarum. Quin nunc leviter inter se dissident. 3. Sed vereor, ne hoc, quod infectum est, serpat longius. Credo enim te audisse, quum apud Caesarem pro populo fieret, venisse eo muliebri vestitu virum; idque sacrificium quum virgines instaurassent, mentionem a Q. Cornificio in senatu factam, — is fuit princeps, ne tu forte ali-

quem nostrum putes, — postea rem ex senatus consulto ad pontifices relatam, idque ab iis nefas esse decretum: deinde ex senatus consulto consules rogationem promulgasse: uxori Caesarem nuntium remisisse. In hac caussa Piso amicitia P. Clodii ductus operam dat, ut ea rogatio, quam ipse fert et fert ex senatus consulto et de religione, antiquetur. Messala vehementer adhuc agit severe. Boni viri precibus Clodii removentur a caussa: operae comparantur: nosmet ipsi, qui Lycurgei a principio fuissemus, quotidie demitigamur: instat et urget Cato. Quid multa? Verior ne haec, neglecta a bonis, defensa ab improbis, magnorum rei publicae malorum caussa sint. 4. Tuus autem ille amicus — scin' quem dicam? de quo tu ad me scripsisti, postea quam non auderet reprehendere, laudare coepisse — nos, ut ostendit, admodum diligit, amplectitur, amat, aperte laudat: occulte, sed ita, ut perspicuum sit, invidet. Nihil come, nihil simplex, nihil ἐν τοῖς πολιτικοῖς honestum, nihil illustre, nihil forte, nihil liberum. Sed haec ad te scribam alias subtilius; nam neque adhuc mihi satis nota sunt, et huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo. 5. Provincias praetores nondum sortiti sunt. Res eodem est loci, quo reliquisti. Τοποθεσίαν, quam postulas, Miseni et Puteolorum, includam orationi meae. A. d. III. Non. Decembr. mendose fuisse animadverteram. Quae laudas ex orationibus, mihi crede, valde mihi placebant, sed non audebam antea dicere; nunc vero, quod a te probata sunt, multo mi ἀττικώτερα videntur. In illam orationem Metellinam addidi quaedam. Liber tibi mittetur, quoniam te amor nostri φιλορήτορα reddidit. 6. Novi tibi quidnam scribam? quid? Etiam. Messala consul Autronianam domum emit HS. CXXXIV. Quid id ad me, inquies? Tantum, quod ea emptione et nos bene emisse judicati sumus et homines intelligere coeperunt, licere amicorum facultatibus in emendo ad dignitatem aliquam pervenire. Teucris illa lentum negotium est, sed tamen est in spe. Tu ista confice. A nobis liberiorem epistolam exspecta.

VI. Kalend. Febr. M. Messala, M. Pisone coss.

EPISTOLA IV.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 694.)

A. U. C. 694. Ante C. N. 60. Anni Cic. 47.

Coss. Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer, L. Afranius.

Initio anni Cicero effecit, ne Q. fratri in Asia succederetur. P. Clodius Ciceronis ulciscendi caussa tribunatus cupidus transitionem ad plebem molitur. Cicero *commentarium consulatus* sui scribit; de eodem librum Graece scriptum edit; denique poëma de consulatu tribus libris conscribit. Item Arati prognostica versibus Latinis interpretatur.

Hoc anno ad finem vergente Pompeius cum C. Julio Caesare et M. Licinio Crasso coitionem facit.

Cicero Attico S.

1. Nihil mihi nunc scito tam deesse quam hominem eum, quocum omnia, quae me cura aliqua afficiunt, una communicem, qui me amet, qui sapiat, quicum ego etiam loquar, nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam. Abest enim frater ἀφελέστατος et amantissimus; Metellus non homo, sed litus atque aër et solitudo mera; tu autem, qui saepissime curam et angorem animi mei sermone et consilio levasti tuo, qui mihi et in publica re socius et in privatis omnibus conscius et omnium meorum sermonum et consiliorum particeps esse soles, ubinam es? Ita sum ab omnibus destitutus, ut tantum requietis habeam, quantum cum uxore et filiola et mellito Cicerone consumitur. Nam illae ambitiosae nostrae fucosaeque amicitiae sunt in quodam splendore forensi; fructum domesticum non habent. Itaque, quum bene completa domus est tempore matutino, quum ad forum stipati gregibus amicorum descendimus, reperire ex magna turba neminem possumus, quocum aut jocari libere aut suspirare familiariter possimus. Quare te exspectamus, te desideramus, te jam etiam arcessimus; multa sunt enim, quae me sollicitant anguntque,

* Att. I. 18.

quae mihi videor, aures nactus tuas, unius ambulationis sermone exhaurire posse. 2. Ac domesticarum quidem sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, neque ego huic epistolae atque ignoto tabellario committam. Atque hi — nolo enim te permoveri — non sunt permolesti, sed tamen insident et urgent et nullius amantis consilio aut sermone requiescunt. In re publica vero, quamquam animus est praesens, tamen voluntas etiam atque etiam ipsa medicinam refugit. Nam, ut ea breviter, quae post tuum discessum acta sunt, colligam, jam exclames necesse est res Romanas diutius stare non posse. Etenim, post profectionem tuam, primus, ut opinor, introitus fuit in caussam fabulae Clodianae; in qua ego nactus, ut mihi videbar, locum resecandae libidinis et coërcendae juventutis, vehemens fui et omnes profudi vires animi atque ingenii mei, non odio adductus alicujus, sed spe rei publicae corrigendae et sanandae civitatis. 3. Afflicta res publica est empto constupratoque judicio. Vide, quae sint postea consecuta. Consul est impositus is nobis, quem nemo praeter nos philosophos adspicere sine suspiritu possit. Quantum hoc vulnus? Facto senatus consulto de ambitu, de judiciis, nulla lex perlata, exagitatus senatus, alienati equites Romani. Sic ille annus duo firmamenta rei publicae, per me unum constituta, evertit; nam et senatus auctoritatem abjecit et ordinum concordiam disjunxit. * * * * * * 4. Est autem C. Herennius quidam tribunus pl., quem tu fortasse ne nosti quidem; tametsi potes nosse; tribulis enim tuus est, et Sextus, pater ejus, nummos vobis dividere solebat: is ad plebem P. Clodium traducit; idemque fert, ut universus populus in campo Martio suffragium de re Clodii ferat. Hunc ego accepi in senatu, ut soleo; sed nihil est illo homine lentius. 5. Metellus est consul egregius et nos amat, sed imminuit auctoritatem suam, quod habet dicis caussa promulgatum illud idem de Clodio. Auli autem filius, O dii immortales! quam ignavus ac sine animo miles! quam dignus, qui Palicano, sicut facit, os ad male

audiendum quotidie praebeat! 6. Agraria autem promulgata est a Flavio, sane levis, eadem fere, quae fuit Plotia. Sed interea πολιτικὸς ἀνὴρ οὐδ' ὄναρ quisquam inveniri potest. Qui poterat, familiaris noster, — sic est enim: volo te hoc scire, — Pompeius, togulam illam pictam silentio tuetur suam. Crassus verbum nullum contra gratiam. Ceteros jam nosti; qui ita sunt stulti, ut amissa re publica piscinas suas fore salvas sperare videantur. 7. Unus est, qui curet constantia magis et integritate, quam, ut mihi videtur, consilio aut ingenio, Cato; qui miseros publicanos, quos habuit amantissimos sui, tertium jam mensem vexat, neque iis a senatu responsum dari patitur. Ita nos cogimur reliquis de rebus nihil decernere ante, quam publicanis responsum sit. Quare etiam legationes rejectum iri puto. 8. Nunc vides, quibus fluctibus jactemur; et, si ex iis, quae scripsimus, tanta etiam a me non scripta perspicis, revise nos aliquando; et quamquam sunt haec fugienda, quo te voco, tamen fac, ut amorem nostrum tanti aestimes, ut eo vel cum his molestiis perfrui velis. Nam, ne absens censeare, curabo edicendum et proponendum locis omnibus. Sub lustrum autem censeri germani negotiatoris est. Quare cura, ut te quam primum videamus.

Vale. XI. Kal. Febr. Q. Metello, L. Afranio coss.

EPISTOLA V.*

(Scr. Romae exeunte Quintili A. U. C. 695.)

A. U. C. 695. Ante C. N. 59. Anni Cic. 48.

Coss. C. Julius Caesar, M. Calpurnius Bibulus.

Cicero legationem sibi a Caesare oblatam aspernatur, idemque locum in XX. Viris agro Campano dividundo recusat. Quod Caesar aegre ferens Clodium, qui se P. Fonteio plebeio homini in adoptionem dederat, ad plebem traducit. Hoc anno C. Antonius, post reditum e provincia

* Att. II. 21.

accusatus, a Cicerone defenditur. Condemnatus tamen exsul abit in Cephaleniam. Postea Cicero Aulum Thermum bis defendit, effecitque, ut absolveretur. Deinde orationem habuit pro L. Valerio Flacco a D. Laelio repetundarum accusato, eumque de manifestissimis criminibus joci opportunitate exemit.

Caesari consuli, rogatione P. Vatinii trib. pl., invito senatu, Gallia citerior cum Illyrico et tribus legionibus in quinquennium decernitur, quo facto senatus ei Galliam ulteriorem cum alia legione addit. P. Clodius comitiis tribunitiis trib. pl. designatur eumque tribunatum adit mense Decembri.

Cicero Attico S.

1. De re publica quid ego tibi subtiliter? Tota periit, atque hoc est miserior, quam reliquisti, quod tum videbatur ejusmodi dominatio civitatem oppressisse, quae jucunda esset multitudini, bonis autem ita molesta, ut tamen sine pernicie; nunc repente tanto in odio est omnibus, ut, quorsus eruptura sit, horreamus. Nam iracundiam atque intemperantiam illorum sumus experti, qui Catoni irati omnia perdiderunt. Sed ita lenibus uti videbantur venenis, ut posse videremur sine dolore interire. Nunc vero sibilis vulgi, sermonibus honestorum, fremitu Italiae vereor ne exarserint. 2. Equidem sperabam, ut saepe etiam loqui tecum solebam, sic orbem rei publicae esse conversum, ut vix sonitum audire, vix impressam orbitam videre possemus; et fuisset ita, si homines transitum tempestatis exspectare potuissent; sed quum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt. 3. Itaque ille amicus noster, insolens infamiae, semper in laude versatus, circumfluens gloria, deformatus corpore, fractus animo, quo se conferat nescit: progressum praecipitem, inconstantem reditum videt: bonos inimicos habet, improbos ipsos non amicos. Ac vide mollitiem animi. Non tenui lacrimas, quum illum a. d. VIII. Kal. Sext. vidi de edictis Bibuli contionantem. Qui antea solitus esset jactare se magnificentissime illo in loco, summo cum amore populi, cunctis faventibus, ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat, ut ipse etiam sibi, non iis solum, qui

aderant, displicebat! 4. O spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item! nam, quia deciderat ex astris, lapsus quam progressus potius videbatur; et, ut Apelles, si Venerem, aut si Protogenes Ialysum illum suum coeno oblitum videret, magnum, credo, acciperet dolorem, sic ego hunc omnibus a me pictum et politum artis coloribus subito deformatum non sine magno dolore vidi. Quamquam nemo putabat, propter Clodianum negotium, me illi amicum esse debere; tamen tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria. Itaque Archilochia in illum edicta Bibuli populo ita sunt jucunda, ut eum locum, ubi proponuntur, prae multitudine eorum, qui legunt, transire nequeam: ipsi ita acerba, ut tabescat dolore: mihi mehercule molesta, quod et eum, quem semper dilexi, nimis excruciant, et timeo, tam vehemens vir tamque acer in ferro et tam insuetus contumeliae, ne omni animi impetu dolori et iracundiae pareat. 5. Bibuli qui sit exitus futurus, nescio. Ut nunc res se habet, admirabili gloria est. Quin quum comitia in mensem Octobrem distulisset, quod solet ea res populi voluntatem offendere, putarat Caesar oratione sua posse impelli contionem, ut iret ad Bibulum: multa quum seditiosissime diceret, vocem exprimere non potuit. Quid quaeris? Sentiunt se nullam ullius partis voluntatem tenere; eo magis vis nobis est timenda. 6. Clodius inimicus est nobis. Pompeius confirmat eum nihil esse facturum contra me. Mihi periculosum est credere: ad resistendum me paro. Studia spero me summa habiturum omnium ordinum. Te quum ego desidero, tum vero res ad tempus illud vocat. Plurimum consilii, animi, praesidii denique mihi, si te ad tempus videro, accesserit. Varro mihi satisfacit: Pompeius loquitur divinitus. Spero nos aut certe cum summa gloria aut sine molestia etiam discessuros. Tu, quid agas, quemadmodum te oblectes, quid cum Sicyoniis egeris, ut sciam, cura.

EPISTOLA VI.*

(Scr. Brundisii prid. Kal. Maii A. U. C. 696.)

A. U. C. 696. Ante C. N. 58. Anni Cic. 49.

Coss. L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus, A. Gabinius.

Clodius trib. pl. leges tulit 1. ut frumentum populo gratis daretur; 2. ne quis per eos dies, quibus cum populo agi liceret, de coelo servaret; 3. de collegiis restituendis novisque instituendis; 4. ne quem censores in senatu legendo praeterirent, neve qua ignominia afficerent, nisi qui apud eos accusatus, et utriusque censoris sententia damnatus esset. Praeterea legem tulit, ut, qui civem Romanum indemnatum interemisset, ei aqua et igni interdiceretur. Quo facto, Cicero vestem mutat, et sordidatus populo supplicat. Multi senatores et XX millia hominum aliorum, imprimis equites fere omnes, vestitum mutant. Cicero mense Martio extremo urbe cedit. Post ejus discessum Clodius de ejus exsilio ad populum fert, edictumque proponit, ut illi aqua et igni interdiceretur, et ne intra quadringenta millia passuum ei liceret esse. Deinde Ciceronis domum in Palatio, item villam Tusculanam et Formianam incendit, bona diripit. Cicero Vibonem, Thurium, Tarentum, Brundisium, petit, et X. Kal. Jun. Thessalonicam venit. Inde quum ei spes reditus facta esset, Dyrrhachium redit circa VI. Kal. Dec. Q. frater ante Kal. Maias Asia provincia decessit, quam per triennium obtinuerat.

Cicerone expulso, Clodius legem tulit de Ptolemaeo, rege Cypri, ut bona ejus publicarentur, et regnum in provinciae formam redigeretur; quod negotium M. Catoni mandatum est.

Tullius Terentiae, et Tulliolae, et Ciceroni Suis S. P. D.

1. Ego minus saepe do ad vos litteras, quam possum, propterea quod quum omnia mihi tempora sunt misera, tum vero, quum aut scribo ad vos, aut vestras lego, conficior lacrimis sic, ut ferre non possim. Quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! certe nihil aut non multum in vita mali vidissemus. Quodsi nos ad aliquam alicujus commodi aliquando reciperandi spem fortuna reservavit, minus est erratum a nobis; sin haec mala fixa sunt, ego vero te quam primum, mea vita, cupio videre et in tuo complexu emori,

* Ad Fam. XIV. 4.

quoniam neque dii, quos tu castissime coluisti, neque homines quibus ego semper servivi, nobis gratiam retulerunt. 2. Nos Brundisii apud M. Laenium Flaccum dies XIII. fuimus, virum optimum, qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui prae mea salute neglexit, neque legis improbissimae poena deductus est, quo minus hospitii et amicitiae jus officiumque praestaret. Huic utinam aliquando gratiam referre possimus! habebimus quidem semper. 3. Brundisio profecti sumus prid. Kalendas Maias: per Macedoniam Cyzicum petebamus. O me perditum! O afflictum! quid nunc rogem te, ut venias, mulierem aegram, et corpore et animo confectam? Non rogem? Sine te igitur sim? Opinor, sic agam: si est spes nostri reditus, eam confirmes et rem adjuves; sin, ut ego metuo, transactum est, quoquo modo potes ad me fac venias. Unum hoc scito: si te habebo, non mihi videbor plane perisse. Sed quid Tulliola mea fiet? Jam id vos videte; mihi deest consilium. Sed certe, quoquo modo se res habebit, illius misellae et matrimonio et famae serviendum est. Quid? Cicero meus quid aget? Iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo. Non queo plura jam scribere: impedit maeror. Tu quid egeris nescio: utrum aliquid teneas, an, quod metuo, plane sis spoliata. 4. Pisonem, ut scribis, spero fore semper nostrum. De familia liberata, nihil est, quod te moveat. Primum, tuis ita promissum est, te facturam esse, ut quisque esset meritus. Est autem in officio adhuc Orpheus; praeterea magno opere nemo. Ceterorum servorum ea caussa est, ut, si res a nobis abisset, liberti nostri essent, si obtinere potuissent; sin ad nos pertineret, servirent, praeterquam oppido pauci. Sed haec minora sunt. 5. Tu quod me hortaris, ut animo sim magno et spem habeam recuperandae salutis, id velim sit ejusmodi, ut recte sperare possimus. Nunc, miser quando tuas jam litteras accipiam? quis ad me perferet? quas ego exspectassem Brundisii, si esset licitum per nautas, qui tempestatem praetermittere noluerunt. Quod reliquum est, sustenta te, mea Terentia, ut potes,

honestissime. Viximus; floruimus; non vitium nostrum sed virtus nostra nos afflixit. Peccatum est nullum, nisi quod non una animam cum ornamentis amissimus. Sed si hoc fuit liberis nostris gratius, nos vivere, cetera, quamquam ferenda non sunt, feramus. Atque ego, qui te confirmo, ipse me non possum. 6. Clodium Philhetaerum, quod valetudine oculorum impediebatur, hominem fidelem, remisi. Salustius officio vincit omnes. Pescennius est perbenevolus nobis; quem semper spero tui fore observantem. Sicca dixerat se mecum fore, sed Brundisio discessit. Cura, quoad potes, ut valeas, et sic existimes, me vehementius tua miseria quam mea commoveri. Mea Terentia, fidissima atque optima uxor, et mea carissima filiola, et spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, valete.

Pridie Kalendas Maias, Brundisio.

EPISTOLA VII.*

(Data Thessalonicae a. d. III. Non. Octobr. A. U. C. 696.)

M. TULLIUS S. D. TERENTIAE ET TULLIOLAE ET CICERONI SUIS.

1. Noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si quis ad me plura scripsit, cui puto rescribi oportere. Nec enim habeo, quid scribam, nec hoc tempore quidquam difficilius facio. Ad te vero et ad nostram Tulliolam non queo sine plurimis lacrimis scribere. Vos enim video esse miserrimas, quas ego beatissimas semper esse volui idque praestare debui et, nisi tam timidi fuissemus, praestitissem. 2. Pisonem nostrum merito ejus amo plurimum. Eum, ut potui, per litteras cohortatus sum gratiasque egi, ut debui. In nobis tribunis pl. intelligo spem te habere. Id erit firmum, si Pompeii voluntas erit; sed

* Ad Fam. XIV. 2.

Crassum tamen metuo. A te quidem omnia fieri fortissime et amantissime video, nec miror; sed maereo casum ejusmodi, ut tantis tuis miseriis meae miseriae subleventur. Nam ad me P. Valerius, homo officiosus, scripsit, id quod ego maximo cum fletu legi, quemadmodum a Vestae ad tabulam Valeriam ducta esses. Hem, mea lux, meum desiderium, unde omnes opem petere solebant! te nunc, mea Terentia, sic vexari, sic jacere in lacrimis et sordibus! idque fieri mea culpa, qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus! 3. Quod de domo scribis, hoc est, de area: ego vero tum denique mihi videbor restitutus, si illa nobis erit restituta. Verum haec non sunt in nostra manu. Illud doleo, quae impensa facienda est, in ejus partem te miseram et despoliatam venire. Quod si conficitur negotium, omnia consequemur; sin eadem nos fortuna premet, etiamne reliquias tuas misera projicies? Obsecro te, mea vita, quod ad sumptum attinet, sine alios, qui possunt, si modo volunt, sustinere, et valetudinem istam infirmam, si me amas, noli vexare. Nam mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris: omnes labores te excipere video; timeo, ut sustineas. Sed video in te esse omnia. Quare, ut id, quod speras et quod agis, consequamur, servi valetudini. 4. Ego, ad quos scribam, nescio, nisi ad eos, qui ad me scribunt, aut ad eos, de quibus ad me vos aliquid scribitis. Longius, quoniam ita vobis placet, non discedam; sed velim quam saepissime litteras mittatis, praesertim, si quid est firmius, quod speremus. Valete, mea desideria, valete.

D. a. d. III. Nonas Octobres. Thessalonica.

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EPISTOLA VIII.*

(Data Dyrrhachii prid. Kal. Dec. A. U. C. 696.)

M. Tullius S. D. Terentiae suae et Tulliae et Ciceroni.

1. Accepi ab Aristocrito tres epistolas, quas ego lacrimis prope delevi. Conficior enim maerore, mea Terentia, nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae vestraeque. Ego autem hoc miserior sum quam tu, quae es miserrima, quod ipsa calamitas communis est utriusque nostrum, sed culpa mea propria est. Meum fuit officium, vel legatione vitare periculum, vel diligentia et copiis resistere, vel cadere fortiter. Hoc miserius, turpius, indignius nobis nihil fuit. 2. Quare quum dolore conficior, tum etiam pudore. Pudet enim me uxori meae optimae, suavissimis liberis virtutem et diligentiam non praestitisse. Nam mi ante oculos dies noctesque versatur squalor vester et maeror et infirmitas valetudinis tuae; spes autem salutis pertenuis ostenditur. Inimici sunt multi, invidi paene omnes. Ejicere nos magnum fuit, excludere facile est. Sed tamen quamdiu vos eritis in spe, non deficiam, ne omnia mea culpa cecidisse videantur. 3. Ut tuto sim, quod laboras, id mihi nunc facillimum est, quem etiam inimici volunt vivere in his tantis miseriis. Ego tamen faciam, quae praecipis. Amicis, quibus voluisti, egi gratias, et eas litteras Dexippo dedi, neque de eorum officio scripsi a te certiorem esse factum. Pisonem nostrum mirifico esse studio in nos et officio et ego perspicio et omnes praedicant. Dii faxint, ut tali genero mihi praesenti tecum simul et cum liberis nostris frui liceat! Nunc spes reliqua est in novis tribunis pl. et in primis quidem diebus; nam si inveterarit, actum est. 4. Ea re ad te statim Aristocritum misi, ut ad me continuo initia rerum et rationem totius negotii posses scribere; etsi Dexippo quoque ita impe-

* Ad Fam. XIV. 3.

ravi, statim huc ut recurreret, et ad fratrem misi, ut crebro tabellarios mitteret. Nam ego eo nomine sum Dyrrhachii hoc tempore, ut quam celerrime, quid agatur, audiam, et sum tuto; civitas enim haec semper a me defensa est. Quum inimici nostri venire dicentur, tum in Epirum ibo. 5. Quod scribis te, si velim, ad me venturam: ego vero, quum sciam magnam partem istius oneris abs te sustineri, te istic esse volo. Si perficitis quod agitis, me ad vos venire oportet; sin autem ——— sed nihil opus est reliqua scribere. Ex primis aut summum secundis litteris tuis constituere poterimus, quid nobis faciendum sit. Tu modo ad me velim omnia diligentissime perscribas; etsi magis jam rem quam litteras debeo exspectare. Cura, ut valeas et ita tibi persuadeas, mihi te carius nihil esse nec umquam fuisse. Vale, mea Terentia, quam ego videre videor, itaque debilitor lacrimis.

Vale. Pridie Kalendas Decembres.

EPISTOLA IX.*

(Scr. post initium anni A. U. C. 697.)

A. U. C. 697. Ante C. N. 57. Anni Cic. 50.

Coss. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, Q. Caecilius Metellus Nepos.

Kalendis Januariis Lentulus Spinther cos. de revocando Cic. in senatu agere coepit, adjuvantibus fere omnibus tribunis plebis, in primis P. Sextio et T. Annio Milone. His studiis effectum est, ut primum S. Ctum fieret de ejus salute, deinde lex de eo revocando ad populum lata prid. Non. Sextil. omnium centuriarum consensu perlata est. Eodem die Cic. Dyrrhachio profectus Nonis Sextil. Tulliae natali Brundisium venit. Inde per Italiam omnium municipiorum, praefecturarum, coloniarum summa gratulatione et plausu exceptus Romam venit prid. Non. Sept. Postridie senatui, deinde populo, concione a consulibus data gratias egit. Prid. Kal. Oct. Cic. apud pontifices pro domo dicit. Domus in Palatio, Tusculana et Formiana villa pecunia publica, aestimatione facta, aedificanda locatur.

* Ad Fam. V. 4.

M. Cicero S. D. Q. Metello Cos.

1. Litterae Quinti fratris et T. Pomponii, necessarii mei, tantum spei dederant, ut in te non minus auxilii quam in tuo collega mihi constitutum fuerit. Itaque ad te litteras statim misi, per quas, ut fortuna postulabat, et gratias tibi egi et de reliquo tempore auxilium petii. Postea mihi non tam meorum litterae quam sermones eorum, qui hac iter faciebant, animum tuum immutatum significabant: quae res fecit, ut tibi litteris obstrepere non auderem. 2. Nunc mihi Quintus frater meus mitissimam tuam orationem, quam in senatu habuisses, perscripsit; qua inductus ad te scribere sum conatus, et abs te, quantum tua fert voluntas, peto quaesoque, ut tuos mecum serves potius quam propter arrogantem crudelitatem tuorum me oppugnes. Tu, tuas inimicitias ut rei publicae donares, te vicisti: alienas ut contra rem publicam confirmes, adduceris? Quodsi mihi tua clementia opem tuleris, omnibus in rebus me fore in tua potestate tibi confirmo; sin mihi neque magistratum neque senatum neque populum auxiliari propter eam vim, quae me cum re publica vicit, licuerit, vide, ne, quum velis revocare tempus omnium reservandorum, quum, qui servetur, non erit, non possis. Vale.

EPISTOLA X.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 697.)

Cicero Attico S.

1. Quum primum Romam veni, fuitque, cui recte ad te litteras darem, nihil prius faciendum mihi putavi, quam ut tibi absenti de reditu nostro gratularer. Cognoram enim, ut vere scribam, te in consiliis mihi dandis nec fortiorem

* Ad Att. IV. 1.

nec prudentiorem quam me ipsum, nec etiam, pro praeterita mea in te observantia, nimium in custodia salutis meae diligentem; eundemque te, qui primis temporibus erroris nostri aut potius furoris particeps et falsi timoris socius fuisses, acerbissime discidium nostrum tulisse, plurimumque operae, studii, diligentiae, laboris ad conficiendum reditum meum contulisse. 2. Itaque hoc tibi vere affirmo, in maxima laetitia et exoptatissima gratulatione unum ad cumulandum gaudium conspectum aut potius complexum mihi tuum defuisse, quem semel nactus numquam dimisero; ac, nisi etiam praetermissos fructus tuae suavitatis praeteriti temporis omnes exegero, profecto hac restitutione fortunae me ipse non satis dignum judicabo. 3. Nos adhuc in nostro statu, quod difficillime recuperari posse arbitrati sumus, splendorem nostrum illum forensem et in senatu auctoritatem et apud viros bonos gratiam magis, quam optaramus consecuti sumus. In re autem familiari, quae quemadmodum fracta, dissipata, direpta sit, non ignoras, valde laboramus, tuarumque non tam facultatum, quas ego nostras esse judico, quam consiliorum ad colligendas et constituendas reliquias nostras indigemus. 4. Nunc, etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror aut etiam nuntiis ac rumore perlata, tamen ea scribam brevi, quae te puto potissimum ex meis litteris velle cognoscere. Pridie Nonas Sext. Dyrrhachio sum profectus, ipso illo die, quo lex est lata de nobis. Brundisium veni Nonis Sext. Ibi mihi Tulliola mea fuit praesto natali suo ipso die, qui casu idem natalis erat et Brundisinae coloniae et tuae vicinae Salutis; quae res animadversa a multitudine summa Brundisinorum gratulatione celebrata est. Ante diem VI. Id. Sext. cognovi, quum Brundisii essem, litteris Quinti fratris, mirifico studio omnium aetatum atque ordinum, incredibili concursu Italiae legem comitiis centuriatis esse perlatam. Inde a Brundisinis honestissimis ornatus, iter ita feci, ut undique ad me cum gratulatione legati convenerint. 5. Ad urbem ita veni, ut nemo ullius ordinis homo nomenclatori notus fuerit, qui mihi

obviam non venerit, praeter eos inimicos, quibus id ipsum non liceret aut dissimulare aut negare. Quum venissem ad portam Capenam, gradus templorum ab infima plebe completi erant; a qua plausu maximo quum esset mihi gratulatio significata, similis et frequentia et plausus me usque ad Capitolium celebravit; in foroque et in ipso Capitolio miranda multitudo fuit. Postridie in senatu, qui fuit dies Non. Septembr., senatui gratias egimus. 6. Eo biduo quum esset annonae summa caritas, et homines ad theatrum primo, deinde ad senatum concurrissent, impulsu Clodii, mea opera frumenti inopiam esse clamarent; quum per eos dies senatus de annona haberetur, et ad ejus procurationem sermone non solum plebis, verum etiam bonorum Pompeius vocaretur, idque ipse cuperet, multitudoque a me nominatim, ut id decernerem, postularet; feci et accurate sententiam dixi, quum abessent consulares, quod tuto se negarent posse sententiam dicere, praeter Messalam et Afranium. Factum est senatus consultum in meam sententiam, ut cum Pompeio ageretur, ut eam rem susciperet, lexque ferretur; quo senatus consulto recitato, quum continuo more hoc insulso et novo, plausum meo nomine recitando dedisset, habui contionem: omnes magistratus praesentes praeter unum praetorem et duos tribunos pl. dederunt. 7. Postridie senatus frequens et omnes consulares nihil Pompeio postulanti negarunt. Ille legatos quindecim quum postularet, me principem nominavit et ad omnia me alterum se fore dixit. Legem consules conscripserunt, qua Pompeio per quinquennium omnis potestas rei frumentariae toto orbe terrarum daretur; alteram Messius, qui omnis pecuniae dat potestatem et adjungit classem et exercitum et majus imperium in provinciis quam sit eorum, qui eas obtineant. Illa nostra lex consularis nunc modesta videtur, haec Messii non ferenda. Pompeius illam velle se dicit, familiares hanc. Consulares, duce Favonio, fremunt; nos tacemus, et eo magis, quod de domo nostra nihil adhuc pontifices responderunt. Qui si sustulerint religionem, aream praeclaram

habebimus; superficiem consules ex senatus consulto aestimabunt; sin aliter, demolientur, suo nomine locabunt, rem totam aestimabunt. 8. Ita sunt res nostrae: ut in secundis, fluxae; ut in adversis, bonae. In re familiari valde sumus, ut scis, perturbati. Praeterea sunt quaedam domestica, quae litteris non committo. Quintum fratrem, insigni pietate, virtute, fide praeditum, sic amo, ut debeo. Te exspecto, et oro, ut matures venire, eoque animo venias, ut me tuo consilio egere non sinas. Alterius vitae quoddam initium ordimur. Jam quidam, qui nos absentes defenderunt, incipiunt praesentibus occulte irasci, aperte invidere. Vehementer te requirimus.

EPISTOLA XI.*

(Scr. Romae a. d. XVI. Kal. Febr. A. U. C. 698.)

A. U. C. 698. Ante C. N. 56. Anni Cic. 51.

Coss. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, L. Marcius Philippus.

Initio anni Cic. in senatu agit, ut P. Lentulo Ciliciae procos. negotium daretur Ptolemaei regis in regnum reducendi. P. Sextius, Bestia, et alii a Cicerone defenduntur.

C. Julius Caesar, exercitu in hibernis collocato, discedens in Italiam Lucae hiemat. Eo Pompeium et Crassum vocat, cum iisque paciscitur, ut ambo consulatum alterum petant, et hac ratione L. Domitium consulatu detrudant, qui minatus erat, se, si consul factus esset, Caesari exercitus ademptururm.

M. Cicero S. D. P. Lentulo Procos.

1. Idibus Januariis in senatu nihil est confectum, propterea quod dies magna ex parte consumptus est altercatione Lentuli consulis et Caninii tribuni pl. Eo die nos quoque multa verba fecimus maximeque visi sumus senatum com-

* Ad Fam. I. 2.

memoratione tuae voluntatis erga illum ordinem permovere. Itaque postridie placuit, ut breviter sententias diceremus. Videbatur enim reconciliata nobis voluntas esse senatus; quod quum dicendo, tum singulis appellandis rogandisque perspexeram. Itaque quum sententia prima Bibuli pronunciata esset, ut tres legati regem reducerent; secunda Hortensii, ut tu sine exercitu reduceres; tertia Volcatii, ut Pompeius reduceret: postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur. Quatenus de religione dicebat, cui rei jam obsisti non poterat, Bibulo assensum est; de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia. 2. Proxima erat Hortensii sententia, quum Lupus, tribunus pl., quod ipse de Pompeio rettulisset, intendere coepit, ante se oportere discessionem facere quam consules. Ejus orationi vehementer ab omnibus reclamatum est; erat enim et iniqua et nova. Consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, diem consumi volebant; id quod est factum. Perspiciebant enim in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros, quamquam aperte Volcatio assentirentur. Multi rogabantur, atque id ipsum consulibus invitis; nam ii Bibuli sententiam valere cupierunt. 3. Hac controversia usque ad noctem ducta, senatus dimissus; et ego eo die casu apud Pompeium coenavi nactusque tempus hoc magis idoneum quam umquam antea, quod post tuum discessum is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, ita sum cum illo locutus, ut mihi viderer animum hominis ab omni alia cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam traducere. Quem ego ipsum quum audio, prorsus eum libero omni suspicione cupiditatis; quum autem ejus familiares omnium ordinum video, perspicio, id quod jam omnibus est apertum, totam rem istam jam pridem a certis hominibus, non invito rege ipso consiliariisque ejus, esse corruptam. 4. Haec scripsi a. d. XVI. Kal. Febr. ante lucem. Eo die senatus erat futurus. Nos in senatu, quemadmodum spero, dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, retinebimus. Quod ad popularem rationem attinet, hoc vi-

demur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possit. De his rebus pridie, quam haec scripsi, senatus auctoritas gravissima intercessit; cui quum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta. Eam ad te missam esse arbitror. De ceteris rebus, quidquid erit actum, scribam ad te, et, ut quam rectissime agatur, omni mea cura, opera, diligentia, gratia providebo.

EPISTOLA XII.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 698.)

M. CICERO S. D. P. LENTULO PROCOS.

I. A. Trebonio, qui in tua provincia magna negotia et ampla et expedita habet, multos annos utor valde familiariter. Is quum antea semper et suo splendore et nostra ceterorumque amicorum commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, tum hoc tempore propter tuum in me amorem nostramque necessitudinem vehementur confidit his meis litteris se apud te gratiosum fore. 2. Quae ne spes eum fallat, vehementer rogo te commendoque tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, in primisque ut, quae T. Ampius de ejus re decrevit, ea comprobes omnibusque rebus eum ita tractes, ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse.

* Ad Fam. I. 3.

EPISTOLA XIII.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 699.)

A. U. C. 699. Ante C. N. 55. Anni Cic. 52.

Coss. Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.

Consules ex interregno magistratum ineunt. Provinciae iis in quinquennium decernuntur, Pompeio Hispaniae cum Africa, Crasso Syria, Galliae Caesari in alterum quinquennium prorogantur. Pompeius provincias suas per legatos Afranium et Petreium administrari jubet, ipse in Italia manet. M. Crassus ad bellum Parthis inferendum antequam paludatus in provinciam exiret, apud Ciceronem in Crassipedis generi hortis coenat.

Hoc anno Cicero orationem habuit in *Pisonem*, scripsitque libros tres *de Oratore*.

M. Cicero S. D. M. Mario.

1. Si te dolor aliqui corporis aut infirmitas valetudinis tuae tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, fortunae magis tribuo quam sapientiae tuae; sin haec, quae ceteri mirantur, contemnenda duxisti, et, quum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti, utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, quum ea, quae sine caussa mirantur alii, neglexeris; modo ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, quo quidem tibi perfrui mirifice licuit, quum esses in ista amoenitate paene solus relictus. Neque tamen dubito, quin tu ex illo cubiculo tuo, ex quo tibi Stabianum perforasti et patefecisti Misenum, per eos dies matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris, quum illi interea, qui te istic reliquerunt, spectarent communes mimos semisomni. Reliquas vero partes diei tu consumebas iis delectationibus, quas tibi ipse ad arbitrium tuum compararas; nobis autem erant ea perpetienda, quae scilicet Sp. Maecius probavisset. 2. Omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi; conjecturam enim facio de meo. Nam primum honoris caussa in scenam redierant ii, quos ego honoris caussa de scena decessisse arbitrabar. Deliciae vero tuae, noster

* Ad Fam. VII. 1.

Aesopus, ejusmodi fuit, ut ei desinere per omnes homines liceret. Is jurare quum coepisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: *Si sciens fallo.* Quid tibi ego alia narrem? nosti enim reliquos ludos. Quid? ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, quod solent mediocres ludi; apparatus enim spectatio tollebat omnem hilaritatem; quo quidem apparatu non dubito, quin animo aequissimo carueris. Quid enim delectationis habent sexcenti muli in Clytaemnestra? aut in Equo Trojano craterarum tria milia? aut armatura varia peditatus et equitatus in aliqua pugna? quae popularem admirationem habuerunt, delectationem tibi nullam attulissent. 3. Quodsi tu per eos dies operam dedisti Protogeni tuo, dummodo is tibi quidvis potius quam orationes meas legerit, nae tu haud paullo plus, quam quisquam nostrum, delectationis habuisti. Non enim te puto Graecos aut Oscos ludos desiderasse, praesertim quum Oscos ludos vel in senatu vestro spectare possis, Graecos ita non ames, ut ne ad villam quidem tuam via Graeca ire soleas. Nam quid ego te athletas putem desiderare, qui gladiatores contempseris? in quibus ipse Pompeius confitetur se et operam et oleum perdidisse. Reliquae sunt venationes binae per dies quinque, magnificae,—nemo negat,—sed quae potest homini esse polito delectatio, quum aut homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, aut praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur? Quae tamen, si videnda sunt, saepe vidisti; neque nos, qui haec spectamus, quidquam novi vidimus. Extremus elephantorum dies fuit; in quo admiratio magna vulgi atque turbae, delectatio nulla exstitit. Quin etiam misericordia quaedam consecuta est atque opinio ejusmodi, esse quandam illi beluae cum genere humano societatem.

4. His ego tamen diebus, ludis scenicis, ne forte videar tibi non modo beatus, sed liber omnino fuisse, dirupi me paene in judicio Galli Caninii, familiaris tui. Quodsi tam facilem populum haberem, quam Aesopus habuit, libenter mehercule artem desinerem, tecumque et cum similibus nostri viverem. Nam me quum antea taedebat, quum et

aetas et ambitio me hortabatur et licebat denique, quem nolebam, non defendere, tum vero hoc tempore vita nulla est. Neque enim fructum ullum laboris exspecto, et cogor nonnumquam homines non optime de me meritos rogatu eorum, qui bene meriti sunt, defendere. 5. Itaque quaero caussas omnes aliquando vivendi arbitratu meo, teque et istam rationem otii tui et laudo vehementer et probo, quodque nos minus intervisis, hoc fero animo aequiore, quod, si Romae esses, tamen neque nos lepore tuo, neque te, si qui est in me, meo frui liceret propter molestissimas occupationes meas; quibus si me relaxaro,—nam, ut plane exsolvam, non postulo,—te ipsum, qui multos annos nihil aliud commentaris, docebo profecto, quid sit humaniter vivere. Tu mihi modo istam imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae sustenta et tuere, ut facis, ut nostras villas obire et mecum simul lecticula concursare possis. 6. Haec ad te pluribus verbis scripsi, quam soleo, non otii abundantia, sed amoris erga te, quod me quadam epistola subinvitaras, si memoria tenes, ut ad te aliquid ejusmodi scriberem, quo minus te praetermisisse ludos poeniteret. Quod si assecutus sum, gaudeo; sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor, quod posthac ad ludos venies nosque vises, neque in epistolis relinques meis spem aliquam delectationis tuae. Vale.

EPISTOLA XIV.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 700.)

A. U. C. 700. Ante C. N. 54. Anni Cic. 53.

Coss. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Ap. Claudius Pulcher.

Cicero *Crassi* caussam in senatu defendit: orationes habet pro *Vatinio*, pro *Messio* et *Druso*, pro *M. Aemilio Scauro* a C. Triario repetundarum postulato, pro *Cn. Plancio*, pro *A. Gabinio* repetundarum accusato. — quem

* Ad Fam. XVI. 13.

rogatu Pompeii defendit; — pro *C. Rabirio Postumo* majestatis reo. Otium impendit libris *de re publica* scribendis. Q. Cicero legatus Caesaris in Galliam proficiscitur.

Julia Caesaris filia Cn. Pompeii Magni uxor moritur.

TULLIUS TIRONI S.

Omnia a te data mihi putabo, si te valentem videro. Summa cura exspectabam adventum Menandri, quem ad te miseram. Cura, si me diligis ut valeas, et, quum te bene confirmaris, ad nos venias.

Vale. IV. Idus April.

EPISTOLA XV.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 700.)

TULLIUS TIRONI S.

1. Andricus postridie ad me venit, quam exspectaram. Itaque habui noctem plenam timoris ac miseriae. Tuis litteris nihilo sum factus certior, quomodo te haberes; sed tamen sum recreatus. Ego omni delectatione litterisque omnibus careo; quas ante, quam te videro, attingere non possum. Medico mercedis, quantum poscet, promitti jubeto: id scripsi ad Ummium. 2. Audio te animo angi et medicum dicere ex eo te laborare. Si me diligis, excita ex somno tuas litteras humanitatemque, propter quam mihi es carissimus. Nunc opus est te animo valere, ut corpore possis. Id quum tua, tum mea caussa facias, a te peto. Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur. Conserva te mihi: dies promissorum adest; quem etiam repraesentabo, si adveneris. Etiam atque etiam vale. III. Idus hora VI.

* Ad Fam. XVI. 14.

EPISTOLA XVI.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 700.)

TULLIUS TIRONI S.

1. Aegypta ad me venit pridie Idus Apriles. Is etsi mihi nuntiavit te plane febri carere et belle habere, tamen, quod negavit te potuisse ad me scribere, curam mi attulit, et eo magis, quod Hermia, quem eodem die venire oportuerat, non venerat. Incredibili sum sollicitudine de tua valetudine; qua si me liberaris, ego te omni cura liberabo. Plura scriberem, si jam putarem lubenter te legere posse. Ingenium tuum, quod ego maximi facio, confer ad te mihi tibique conservandum. Cura te etiam atque etiam diligenter. Vale. 2. Scripta jam epistola, Hermia venit. Accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis; nec mirum, tam gravi morbo. Ego ad te Aegyptam misi, quod nec inhumanus est et te visus est mihi diligere, ut is tecum esset, et cum eo cocum quo uterere. Vale.

EPISTOLA XVII.†

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 701.)

A. U. C. 701. Ante C. N. 53. Anni Cic. 54.

COSS. CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS, M. VALERIUS MESSALA.

Hi consules non Kal. Januariis magistratum inierunt, sed post plura interregna mense Aprili demum creati sunt.

Cicero, postquam M. Crassus, exercitu a Parthis deleto, perierat, in ejus locum *augur* factus est.

M. T. CICERO C. CURIONI S. D.

1. Epistolarum genera multa esse non ignoras; sed unum illud certissimum, cujus caussa inventa res ipsa est, ut

* Ad Fam. XVI. 15.

† Ad Fam. II. 4.

certiores faceremus absentes, si quid esset, quod eos scire aut nostra aut ipsorum interesset. Hujus generis litteras a me profecto non exspectas. Tuarum enim rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuntios; in meis autem rebus nihil est sane novi. Reliqua sunt epistolarum genera duo, quae me magno opere delectant: unum familiare et jocosum, alterum severum et grave. Utro me minus deceat uti, non intelligo. Jocerne tecum per litteras? Civem mehercule non puto esse, qui temporibus his ridere possit. An gravius aliquid scribam? Quid est, quod possit graviter a Cicerone scribi ad Curionem, nisi de re publica? Atque in hoc genere haec mea caussa est, ut neque ea, quae sentio, nec quae non sentio velim scribere. 2. Quamobrem, quoniam mihi nullum scribendi argumentum relictum est, utar ea clausula, qua soleo, teque ad studium summae laudis cohortabor. Est enim tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam exspectatio; quam tu una re facillime vinces, si hoc statueris, quarum laudum gloriam adamaris, quibus artibus eae laudes comparantur, in iis esse elaborandum. In hanc sententiam scriberem plura, nisi te tua sponte satis incitatum esse confiderem; et hoc, quidquid attigi, non feci inflammandi tui caussa, sed testificandi amoris mei. Vale.

EPISTOLA XVIII.*

(Scr. Romae A. U. C. 702.)

A. U. C. 702. Ante C. N. 52. Anni Cic. 55.

Cos. Cn. Pompeius Magnus III.

Hoc anno Milo, P. Plautius Hypsaeus et Q. Metellus Scipio consulatum, Clodius praeturam petebat. Ambitus non more majorum, sed largitione aperta agebatur: denique res ad vim et caedem spectabat. XIII. Kal. Febr. quum Milo Lanuvium ad flaminem ibi prodendum proficisceretur,

* Ad Fam. VII. 2.

obviam ei fit Clodius Aricia rediens, et pugna coorta interficitur. Pompeius ab interrege Ser. Sulpicio V. Kal. Martias cos. creatus paullatim coepit se a Caesare avertere. Uxorem duxit Corneliam Q. Metelli Scipionis filiam, socerumque sibi in quinque extremos h. a. menses collegam in consulatu subrogavit.

Cicero Milonem de vi accusatum defendit, sed ita, ut fori adspectu, jussu Pompeii militibus circumdati, et acclamationibus Clodianorum perturbatus parum constanter diceret. Eam quae exstat pro Milone orationem postea scripsit quum Milo condemnatus Massiliam exsulatum abiisset. Deinde defendit M. Saufeium, qui absolutus est. Mense Decembri T. Munatius Plancus Bursa, tribunatu plebis deposito, accusatus a Cicerone et condemnatus est. Hoc anno post Milonianum judicium scripsit Cicero *libros de legibus.*

M. Cicero S. D. M. Mario.

1. Mandatum tuum curabo diligenter. Sed homo acutus ei mandasti potissimum, cui expediret illud venire quam plurimo. Sed eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem. Quodsi mihi permisisses, qui meus amor in te est, confecissem cum coheredibus: nunc, quoniam tuum pretium novi, illicitatorem potius ponam, quam illud minoris veneat. Sed de joco satis est. 2. Tuum negotium agam, sicuti debeo, diligenter. De Bursa, te gaudere certo scio; sed nimis verecunde mihi gratularis. Putas enim, ut scribis, propter hominis sordes minus me magnam illam laetitiam putare. Credas mihi velim magis me judicio hoc quam morte inimici laetatum. Primum enim judicio malo quam gladio, deinde gloria potius amici quam calamitate. In primisque me delectavit tantum studium bonorum in me exstitisse contra incredibilem contentionem clarissimi et potentissimi viri. 3. Postremo, — vix verisimile fortasse videatur, — oderam multo pejus hunc quam illum ipsum Clodium. Illum enim oppugnaram, hunc defenderam. Et ille, quum omnis res publica in meo capite discrimen esset habitura, magnum quiddam spectavit; nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio, qui, me stante, stare non poterant: hic simiolus animi caussa me, in quem inveheretur, delegerat persuaseratque nonnullis invidis meis se in me emissarium sem-

per fore. Quamobrem valde jubeo gaudere te : magna res gesta est. Numquam ulli fortiores cives fuerunt, quam qui ausi sunt eum contra tantas opes ejus, a quo ipsi lecti judices erant, condemnare. Quod fecissent numquam, nisi iis dolori meus fuisset dolor. 4. Nos hic in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum et novis legibus ita distinemur, ut quotidie vota faciamus, ne intercaletur, ut quam primum te videre possimus.

EPISTOLA XIX.*

(Scr. in itinere ex castris ad Cybistra in Ciliciam medio Sept. A. U. C. 703.)

A. U. C. 703. Ante C. N. 51. Anni Cic. 56.

Coss. Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, M. Claudius Marcellus.

Quum superiore anno senatus consulto cautum esset, ne quis praetorius aut consularis intra quinquennium in provinciam iret, coacti sunt ii provincias administrare, qui in eas e consulatu et praetura nondum iverant. Itaque Ciceroni obtigit Cilicia pro consule regenda, cum exercitu peditum XII. m., equitum MMDC.

Successit in provincia Ap. Claudio. Laodiceam in provinciam venit prid. Kal. Sext.

M. Tullius M. F. Cicero Procos. S. P. D. Coss. Praett. Tribb. Pl. Senatui.

1. S. V. V. B. E. E. Q. V. Quum pridie Kalend. Sext. in provinciam venissem neque maturius propter itinerum et navigationum difficultatem venire potuissem, maxime convenire officio meo reique publicae conducere putavi, parare ea, quae ad exercitum quaeque ad rem militarem pertinerent. Quae quum essent a me cura magis et diligentia quam facultate et copia constituta, nuntiique et litterae de bello a Parthis in provinciam Syriam illato quotidie fere afferrentur, iter mihi faciendum per Lycaoniam et per Isauros et per Cappadociam arbitratus sum. Erat enim magna

* Ad Fam. XV. 2.

suspicio, Parthos, si ex Syria egredi atque irrumpere in meam provinciam conarentur, ita eos per Cappadociam, quod ea maxime pateret, esse facturos. 2. Itaque cum exercitu per Cappadociae partem eam, quae cum Cilicia continens est, iter feci, castraque ad Cybistra, quod oppidum est ad montem Taurum, locavi; ut Artuasdes, rex Armenius, quocumque animo esset, sciret, non procul a suis finibus exercitum populi Romani esse, et Deiotarum, fidelissimum regem atque amicissimum rei publicae nostrae, maxime conjunctum haberem, cujus et consilio et opibus adjuvari posset res publica. 3. Quo quum in loco castra haberem equitatumque in Ciciliam misissem, ut et meus adventus iis civitatibus, quae in ea parte essent, nuntiatus firmiores animos omnium faceret et ego mature, quid ageretur in Syria, scire possem, tempus ejus tridui, quod in iis castris morabar, in magno officio et necessario mihi ponendum putavi. 4. Quum enim vestra auctoritas intercessisset, ut ego regem Ariobarzanem Euseben et Philoromaeum tuerer ejusque regis salutem, incolumitatem regnumque defenderem, regi regnoque praesidio essem; adjunxissetisque salutem ejus regis populo senatuique magnae curae esse, quod nullo umquam de rege decretum esset a nostro ordine; existimavi me judicium vestrum ad regem deferre debere eique praesidium meum et fidem et diligentiam polliceri, ut, quoniam salus ipsius, incolumitas regni mihi commendata esset a vobis, diceret, si quid vellet. 5. Quae quum essem in consilio meo cum rege locutus, initio ille orationis suae vobis maximas, ut debuit, deinde etiam mihi gratias egit, quod ei permagnum et perhonorificum videbatur, S. P. Q. R. tantae curae esse salutem suam meque tantam diligentiam adhibere, ut et mea fides et commendationis vestra auctoritas perspici posset. Atque ille primo, quod mihi maximae laetitiae fuit, ita mecum locutus est, ut nullas insidias neque vitae suae neque regno diceret se aut intelligere fieri aut etiam suspicari. Quum ego ei gratulatus essem idque me gaudere dixissem, cohortatus, ut recordaretur casum illum interitus paterni et

vigilanter se tueretur atque admonitu senatus consuleret saluti suae, tum a me discessit in oppidum Cybistra. 6. Postero autem die cum Ariarathe, fratre suo, et cum paternis amicis majoribus natu ad me in castra venit, perturbatusque et flens, quum idem et frater faceret et amici, meam fidem, vestram commendationem implorare coepit. Quum admirarer, quid accidisset novi, dixit ad se indicia manifestarum insidiarum esse delata, quae essent ante adventum meum occultata, quod ii, qui ea patefacere possent, propter metum reticuissent; eo autem tempore spe mei praesidii complures ea, quae scirent, audacter ad se detulisse; in iis amantissimum sui, summa pietate praeditum fratrem dicere ea, quae me is quoque audiente dicebat, se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet; id vivo fratre suo accipere non potuisse; se tamen ante illud tempus eam rem numquam in medium propter periculi metum protulisse. Quae quum esset locutus, monui regem, ut omnem diligentiam ad se conservandum adhiberet, amicosque patris ejus atque avi judicio probatos hortatus sum, regis sui vitam docti casu acerbissimo patris ejus omni cura custodiaque defenderent. 7. Quum rex a me equitatum cohortesque de exercitu meo postularet, etsi intelligebam vestro senatus consulto non modo posse me id facere sed etiam debere, tamen, quum res publica postularet propter quotidianos ex Syria nuntios, ut quam primum exercitum ad Ciliciae fines adducerem, quumque mihi rex, patefactis jam insidiis, non egere exercitu populi Romani, sed posse se suis opibus defendere videretur, illum cohortatus sum, ut in sua vita conservanda primum regnare disceret; a quibus perspexisset sibi insidias paratas, in eos uteretur jure regio; poena afficeret eos, quos necesse esset; reliquos metu liberaret; praesidio exercitus mei ad eorum, qui in culpa essent, timorem potius quam ad contentionem uteretur; fore autem, ut omnes, quoniam senatus consultum nossent, intelligerent me regi, si opus esset, ex auctoritate vestra praesidio futurum. 8. Ita confirmato illo, ex eo loco castra movi; iter in Ciliciam facere

instituí, quum hac opinione e Cappadocia discederem, ut consilio vestro, casu incredibili ac paene divino regem, quem vos honorificentissime appellassetis, nullo postulante, quemque meae fidei commendassetis et cujus salutem magnae vobis curae esse decressetis, meus adventus praesentibus insidiis liberarit. Quod ad vos a me scribi non alienum putavi, ut intelligeretis ex iis, quae paene acciderunt, vos multo ante, ne ea acciderent, providisse ; eoque vos studiosius feci certiores, quod in rege Ariobarzane ea mihi signa videor virtutis, ingenii, fidei benevolentiaeque erga vos perspexisse, ut non sine caussa tantam curam in ejus vos salutem, diligentiamque videamini contulisse.

EPISTOLA XX.*

(Scr. Initio Januarii A. U. C. 704.)

A. U. C. 704. Ante C. N. 50. Anni Cic. 57.

Coss. L. Aemilius Paulus, C. Claudius Marcellus.

Ciceroni Romae pro re bene gesta supplicationes decernuntur. Ipse III. Kal. Sextil. de provincia decedens C. Coelium quaestorem ei praefecit. Epheso profectus Kal. Oct. Athenas venit prid. Id. Patris Tironem aegrum reliquit. Brundisium venit VII. Kal. Dec.

M. T. Cicero Imp. M. Catoni S. D.

1. Summa tua auctoritas fecit meumque perpetuum de tua singulari virtute judicium, ut magni mea interesse putarem et res eas, quas gessissem, tibi notas esse, et non ignorari a te, qua aequitate et continentia tuerer socios provinciamque administrarem. Iis enim a te cognitis arbitrabar facilius me tibi, quae vellem, probaturum. 2. Quum in provinciam pridie Kal. Sext. venissem et propter anni tempus ad exercitum mihi confestim esse eundum viderem, biduum Laodiceae fui, deinde Apameae quatriduum, triduum

* Ad Fam. XV. 4.

Synnadis, totidem dies Philomelii. Quibus in oppidis quum magni conventus fuissent, multas civitates acerbissimis tributis et gravissimis usuris et falso aere alieno liberavi. Quumque ante adventum meum seditione quadam exercitus esset dissipatus, quinque cohortes sine legato, sine tribuno militum, denique etiam sine centurione ullo apud Philomelium consedissent, reliquus exercitus esset in Lycaonia, M. Anneio legato imperavi, ut eas quinque cohortes ad reliquum exercitum duceret coactoque in unum locum exercitu castra in Lycaonia apud Iconium faceret. 3. Quod quum ab illo diligenter esset actum, ego in castra a. d. VII. Kal. Septembr. veni, quum interea superioribus diebus ex senatus consulto et evocatorum firmam manum et equitatum sane idoneum et populorum liberorum regumque sociorum auxilia voluntaria comparavissem. Interim quum, exercitu lustrato, iter in Ciliciam facere coepissem, Kal. Septembr. legati a rege Commageno ad me missi pertumultuose, neque tamen non vere, Parthos in Syriam transisse nuntiaverunt. 4. Quo audito, vehementer sum commotus quum de Syria, tum de mea provincia, de reliqua denique Asia. Itaque exercitum mihi ducendum per Cappadociae regionem eam, quae Ciliciam attingeret, putavi. Nam si me in Ciliciam demisissem, Ciliciam quidem ipsam propter montis Amani naturam facile tenuissem; — duo sunt enim aditus in Ciliciam ex Syria, quorum uterque parvis praesidiis propter angustias intercludi potest, nec est quidquam Cilicia contra Syriam munitius; — sed me Cappadocia movebat, quae patet a Syria regesque habet finitimos, qui etiamsi sunt etiam amici nobis, tamen aperte Parthis inimici esse non audent. Itaque in Cappadocia extrema non longe a Tauro apud oppidum Cybistra castra feci, ut et Ciliciam tuerer et Cappadociam tenens nova finitimorum consilia impedirem. 5. Interea in hoc tanto motu tantaque exspectatione maximi belli rex Deiotarus, cui non sine caussa plurimum semper et meo et tuo et senatus judicio tributum est, vir quum benevolentia et fide erga populum Romanum singulari, tum prae-

sentia, magnitudine et animi et consilii, legatos ad me misit se cum omnibus suis copiis in mea castra esse venturum. Cujus ego studio officioque commotus egi ei per litteras gratias, idque ut maturaret, hortatus sum. 6. Quum autem ad Cybistra propter rationem belli quinque dies essem moratus, regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu, te auctore, commendatam habebam, praesentibus insidiis necopinantem liberavi; neque solum ei saluti fui, sed etiam curavi, ut cum auctoritate regnaret. Metram et eum, quem tu mihi diligenter commendaras, Athenaeum, importunitate Athenaidis exsilio multatos, maxima apud regem auctoritate gratiaque constitui. Quumque magnum bellum in Cappadocia concitaretur, si sacerdos armis se, quod facturus putabatur, defenderet, adolescens et equitatu et peditatu et pecunia paratus ex toto iis, qui novari aliquid volebant, perfeci, ut e regno ille discederet rexque sine tumultu ac sine armis, omni auctoritate aulae communita, regnum cum dignitate obtineret. 7. Interea cognovi multorum litteris atque nuntiis magnas Parthorum copias et arabum ad oppidum Antiocheam accessisse magnumque eorum equitatum, qui in Ciliciam transisset, ab equitum meorum turmis et a cohorte praetoria, quae erat Epiphaneae praesidii caussa, occidione occisum. Quare quum viderem a Cappadocia Parthorum copias aversas, non longe a finibus esse Ciliciae, quam potui maximis itineribus ad Amanum exercitum duxi. Quo ut veni, hostem ab Antiochea recessisse, Bibulum Antiocheae esse cognovi: Deiotarum confestim jam ad me venientem cum magno et firmo equitatu et peditatu et cum omnibus suis copiis certiorem feci non videri esse caussam, cur abesset a regno, meque ad eum, si quid novi forte accidisset, statim litteras nuntiosque missurum esse. 8. Quumque eo animo venissem, ut utrique provinciae, si ita tempus ferret, subvenirem, tum id, quod jam ante statueram vehementer interesse utriusque provinciae, pacare Amanum et perpetuum hostem ex eo monte tollere, agere perrexi. Quumque me discedere ab eo monte simulassem

et alias partes Ciliciae petere, abessemque ab Amano iter unius diei, et castra apud Epiphaneam fecissem, a. d. IIII. Idus Octobres, quum advesperasceret, expedito exercitu ita noctu iter feci, ut a. d. III. Idus Octobres, quum lucisceret, in Amanum ascenderem, distributisque cohortibus et auxiliis, quum aliis Q. frater legatus mecum simul, aliis C. Pomptinus legatus, reliquis M. Anneius et L. Tulleius legati praeessent; plerosque necopinantes oppressimus, qui occisi captique sunt, interclusi fuga. Eranam autem, quae fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, quod erat Amani caput, itemque Sepyram et Commorim, acriter et diu repugnantibus, Pomptino illam partem Amani tenente, ex antelucano tempore usque ad horam diei decimam, magna multitudine hostium occisa, cepimus; castellaque sex capta; complura incendimus. 9. His rebus ita gestis, castra in radicibus Amani habuimus apud Aras Alexandri quatriduum, et in reliquiis Amani delendis agrisque vastandis, quae pars ejus montis meae provinciae est, id tempus omne consumpsimus. 10. Confectis his rebus, ad oppidum Eleutherocilicum Pindenissum exercitum adduxi; quod quum esset altissimo et munitissimo loco ab iisque incoleretur, qui ne regibus quidem umquam paruissent; quum et fugitivos reciperent et Parthorum adventum acerrime exspectarent, ad existimationem imperii pertinere arbitratus sum comprimere eorum audaciam, quo facilius etiam ceterorum animi, qui alieni essent ab imperio nostro, frangerentur. Vallo et fossa circumdedi; sex castellis castrisque maximis saepsi; aggere, vineis, turribus oppugnavi; ususque tormentis multis, multis sagittariis, magno labore meo, sine ulla molestia sumptuve sociorum, septimo quinquagesimo die rem confeci, ut omnibus partibus urbis disturbatis aut incensis compulsi in potestatem meam pervenirent. His erant finitimi pari scelere et audacia Tibarani; ab iis, Pindenisso capto, obsides accepi; exercitum in hiberna dimisi. Q. fratrem negotio praeposui, ut in vicis aut captis aut male pacatis exercitus collocaretur. 11. Nunc velim sic

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tibi persuadeas, si de his rebus ad senatum relatum sit, me existimaturum summam mihi laudem tributam, si tu honorem meum sententia tua comprobaris. Idque, etsi talibus de rebus gravissimos homines et rogare solere et rogari scio, tamen admonendum potius te a me quam rogandum puto. Tu es enim is, qui me tuis sententiis saepissime ornasti; qui oratione, qui praedicatione, qui summis laudibus in senatu, in contionibus ad caelum extulisti; cujus ego semper tanta esse verborum pondera putavi, ut uno verbo tuo cum mea laude conjuncto omnia assequi me arbitrarer. Te denique memini, quum cuidam clarissimo atque optimo viro supplicationem non decerneres, dicere te decreturum, si referetur ob eas res, quas is consul in urbe gessisset. Tu idem mihi supplicationem decrevisti togato, non, ut multis, re publica bene gesta, sed, ut nemini, republica conservata. 12. Mitto, quod invidiam, quod pericula, quod omnes meas tempestates et subieris et multo etiam magis, si per me licuisset, subire paratissimus fueris, quod denique inimicum meum tuum inimicum putaris; cujus etiam interitum, ut facile intelligerem, mihi quantum tribueres, Milonis caussa in senatu defendenda approbaris. A me autem haec sunt profecta, quae ego in beneficii loco non pono sed in veri testimonii atque judicii, ut praestantissimas tuas virtutes non tacitus admirarer; — quis enim in te id non facit? — sed in omnibus orationibus, sententiis dicendis, caussis agendis, omnibus scriptis, Graecis Latinis, omni denique varietate litterarum mearum, te non modo iis, quos vidissemus, sed iis, de quibus audissemus, omnibus anteferrem. 13. Quaeres fortasse, quid sit, quod ego hoc nescio quid gratulationis et honoris a senatu tanti aestimem. Agam jam tecum familiariter, ut est et studiis et officiis nostris mutuis et summa amicitia dignum et necessitudine etiam paterna. Si quisquam fuit umquam remotus et natura et magis etiam, ut mihi quidem sentire videor, ratione atque doctrina ab inani laude et sermonibus vulgi, ego profecto is sum. Testis est consulatus meus,

in quo, sicut in reliqua vita, fateor ea me studiose secutum, ex quibus vera gloria nasci posset, ipsam quidem gloriam per se numquam putavi expetendam. Itaque et provinciam ornatam et spem non dubiam triumphi neglexi; sacerdotium denique, quum, — quemadmodum te existimare arbitror, — non difficillime consequi possem, non appetivi. Idem post injuriam acceptam, — quam tu rei publicae calamitatem semper appellas, meam non modo non calamitatem, sed etiam gloriam, — studui quam ornatissima senatus populique Romani de me judicia intercedere. Itaque et augur postea fieri volui, quod antea neglexeram, et eum honorem, qui a senatu tribui rebus bellicis solet, neglectum a me olim, nunc mihi expetendum puto. 14. Huic meae voluntati, in qua inest aliqua vis desiderii ad sanandum vulnus injuriae, ut faveas adjutorque sis, quod paullo ante me negaram rogaturum, vehementer te rogo, sed ita, si non jejunum hoc nescio quid, quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videbitur, sed tale atque tantum, ut multi nequaquam paribus rebus honores summos a senatu consecuti sint. Equidem etiam illud mihi animum advertisse videor; — scis enim, quam attente te audire soleam; — te non tam res gestas quam mores, instituta atque vitam imperatorum spectare solere in habendis aut non habendis honoribus. Quod si in mea caussa considerabis, reperies me exercitu imbecillo contra metum maximi belli firmissimum praesidium habuisse aequitatem et continentiam. His ego subsidiis ea sum consecutus, quae nullis legionibus consequi potuissem, ut ex alienissimis sociis amicissimos, ex infidelissimis firmissimos redderem, animosque novarum rerum exspectatione suspensos ad veteris imperii benevolentiam traducerem. 15. Sed nimis haec multa de me, praesertim ad te, a quo uno omnium sociorum querelae audiuntur: cognosces ex iis, qui meis institutis se recreatos putant; quumque omnes uno prope consensu de me apud te ea, quae mihi optatissima sunt, praedicabunt, tum duae maximae clientelae tuae, Cyprus insula et Cap-

padociae regnum, tecum de me loquentur: puto etiam regem Deiotarum, qui uni tibi est maxime necessarius. Quae si etiam majora sunt et in omnibus seculis pauciores viri reperti sunt, qui suas cupiditates, quam qui hostium copias vincerent, est profecto tuum, quum ad res bellicas haec, quae rariora et difficiliora sunt, genera virtutis adjunxeris, ipsas etiam illas res gestas justiores esse et majores putare. 16. Extremum illud est, ut quasi diffidens rogationi meae philosophiam ad te allegem, qua nec mihi carior ulla umquam res in vita fuit, nec hominum generi majus a deis munus ullum est datum. Haec igitur, quae mihi tecum communis est, societas studiorum atque artium nostrarum, quibus a pueritia dediti ac devincti soli propemodum nos philosophiam veram illam et antiquam, quae quibusdam otii esse ac desidiae videtur, in forum atque in rem publicam atque in ipsam aciem paene deduximus, tecum agit de mea laude, cui negari a Catone fas esse non puto. Quamobrem tibi sic persuadeas velim: si mihi tua sententia tributus honos ex meis litteris fuerit, me sic existimaturum, quum auctoritate tua, tum benevolentia erga me mihi, quod maxime cupierim, contigisse.

EPISTOLA XXI.*

Tullius Terentiae Suae S.

S. V. B. E. E. V. Valetudinem tuam velim cures diligentissime. Nam mihi et scriptum et nuntiatum est te in febrim subito incidisse. Quod celeriter me fecisti de Caesaris litteris certiorem, fecisti mihi gratum. Item posthac, si quid opus erit, si quid acciderit novi, facies, ut sciam. Cura, ut valeas.

Vale. D. IIII. Nonas Jun.

* Ad Fam. XIV. 8.

EPISTOLA XXII.*

(Scr. Athenis a. d. XV. Kalendas Novembres A. U. C. 704.)

M. T. C. TERENTIAE ET TULL. SUIS S. P. D.

1. Si tu et Tullia, lux nostra, valetis, ego et suavissimus Cicero valemus. Pridie Idus Octobres Athenas venimus, quum sane adversis ventis usi essemus tardeque et incommode navigassemus. De nave exeuntibus nobis Acastus cum litteris praesto fuit uno et vicessimo die, sane strenue. Accepi tuas litteras, quibus intellexi te vereri, ne superiores mihi redditae non essent. Omnes sunt redditae diligentissimeque a te perscripta omnia; idque mihi gratissimum fuit. Neque sum admiratus hanc epistolam, quam Acastus attulit, brevem fuisse; jam enim me ipsum exspectas sive nos ipsos, qui quidem quam primum ad vos venire cupimus, etsi, in quam rem publicam veniamus, intelligo. Cognovi enim ex multorum amicorum litteris, quas attulit Acastus, ad arma rem spectare; ut mihi, quum venero, dissimulare non liceat, quid sentiam. Sed, quoniam subeunda fortuna est, eo citius dabimus operam, ut veniamus, quo facilius de tota re deliberemus. Tu velim, quod commodo valetudinis tuae fiat, quam longissime poteris, obviam nobis prodeas. 2. De hereditate Preciana, quae quidem mihi magno dolori est, — valde enim illum amavi, — sed hoc velim cures: si auctio ante meum adventum fiet, ut Pomponius aut, si is minus poterit, Camillus nostrum negotium curet. Nos quum salvi venerimus, reliqua per nos agemus; sin tu jam Roma profecta eris, tamen curabis, ut hoc ita fiet. Nos, si dii adjuvabunt, circiter Idus Novembres in Italia speramus fore. Vos, mea suavissima et optatissima Terentia, si nos amatis, curate ut valeatis.

Vale. Athenis, a. d. XV. Kalendas Novembres.

* Ad Fam. XIV. 5.

EPISTOLA XXIII.*

(Scr. ad urbem prid. Id. Jan. A. U. C. 705.)

A. U. C. 705. Ante C. N. 49. Anni Cic. 58.

Coss. C. Claudius Marcellus, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus.

Cicero prid. Non. Jan. ad urbem accedens in ipsam incidit flammam civilis discordiae inter Caesarem et Pompeium. Kal. Jan. factum est senatus consultum, ut ante Kal. Mart. Caesar exercitum dimitteret; si non faceret, eum adversus rem publ. facturum videri. Ei senatus consulto intercedunt tribuni pleb. M. Antonius et Q. Cassius. Senatus consulibus, praetoribus, tribunis pl. iisque qui pro consulibus ad urbem erant, negotium dedit, ut curarent, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet. Cicero, quum frustra omnia esset expertus, quae ad concordiam pertinerent, postquam Caesar, Rubicone trajecto, complura oppida occupaverat, una cum consulibus aliisque optimatibus, qui Pompeium sequebantur, ab urbe discessit, et Capuam oramque maritimam a Formiis tuendam suscepit. Pompeius VIII. Kal. Mart. Brundisium venit. VII. Id. Mart. Caesar ad murum castra ponit. XXVI. Kal. April. Pompeius Brundisio cum omnibus copiis, navibus in Graeciam trajicit. Caesar postero die oppidum ingressus et concionatus, Romam proficiscitur, quo in itinere Cicero eum convenit. VII. Id. Jun. postquam Arpini filio togam puram dederat, Pompeium in Graeciam secuturus, navem conscendit. Caesar Hispania potitur, superatis Pompeii legatis, et a M. Lepido praetore dictator dictus Romae comitia habet, quibus ipse cum P. Servilio cos. creatur.

Tullius et Cicero, Terentia, Tullia, Q. Frater et Q. F. Tironi S. P. D.

1. Etsi opportunitatem operae tuae omnibus locis desidero, tamen non tam mea, quam tua, caussa doleo te non valere. Sed quoniam in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, — sic enim scribit Curius, — spero te, diligentia adhibita, etiam firmiorem fore. Modo fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae, ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas. Non ignoro, quantum ex desiderio labores; sed erunt omnia facilia, si valebis. Festinare te nolo, ne nauseae molestiam suscipias aeger et periculose hieme naviges. 2. Ego ad urbem accessi pridie

* Ad Fam. XVI. 11.

Nonas Januar. Obviam mihi sic est proditum, ut nihil possit fieri ornatius. Sed incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiae vel potius belli; cui quum cuperem mederi et, ut arbitror, possem, cupiditates certorum hominum, — nam ex utraque parte sunt, qui pugnare cupiant, — impedimento mihi fuerunt. Omnino et ipse Caesar, amicus noster, minaces ad senatum et acerbas litteras miserat, et erat ad huc impudens, qui exercitum et provinciam, invito senatu, teneret; et Curio meus illum incitabat. Antonius quidem noster et Q. Cassius, nulla vi expulsi, ad Caesarem cum Curione profecti erant. 3. Posteaquam senatus consulibus, praetoribus, tribunis pl. et nobis, qui pro coss. sumus, negotium dederat, ut curaremus, NE QUID RES PUBLICA DETRIMENTI CAPERET, numquam majore in periculo civitas fuit; numquam improbi cives habuerunt paratiorem ducem. Omnino ex hac quoque parte diligentissime comparatur. Id fit auctoritate et studio Pompeii nostri, qui Caesarem sero coepit timere. Nobis inter has turbas senatus tamen frequens flagitavit triumphum; sed Lentulus consul, quo majus suum beneficium faceret, simul atque expedisset, quae essent necessaria de re publica, dixit se relaturum. Nos agimus nihil cupide, eoque est nostra pluris auctoritas. Italie regiones descriptae sunt, quam quisque partem tueretur. Nos Capuam sumpsimus. Haec te scire volui. Tu etiam atque etiam cura, ut valeas litterasque ad me mittas, quotiescunque habebis, cui des. Etiam atque etiam vale.

D. pridie Idus Jan.

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EPISTOLA XXIV.*

(Scr. Minturnis VIII. Kal. Febr. A. U. C. 705.)

Tullius Terentiae et Pater Tulliae, Duabus Animis Suis, et Cicero Matri Optimae, Suavissimae Sorori S. P. D.

1. Si vos valetis, nos valemus. Vestrum jam consilium est, non solum meum, quid sit vobis faciendum. Si ille Romam modeste venturus est, recte in praesentia domi esse potestis; sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, vereor, ut Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse possit. Etiam illud metuo, ne jam intercludamur, ut, quum velitis exire, non liceat. Reliquum est, quod ipsae optime considerabitis, vestri similes feminae sintne Romae. Si enim non sunt, videndum est, ut honeste vos esse possitis. Quomodo quidem nunc se res habet, modo ut haec nobis loca tenere liceat, bellissime vel mecum vel in nostris praediis esse poteritis. Etiam illud verendum est, ne brevi tempore fames in urbe sit. 2. His de rebus velim cum Pomponio, cum Camillo, cum quibus vobis videbitur, consideretis. Ad summam, animo forti sitis. Labienus rem meliorem fecit. Adjuvat etiam Piso, quod ab urbe discedit et sceleris condemnat generum suum. Vos, meae carissimae animae, quam saepissime ad me scribite, et vos quid agatis et quid istic agatur. Quintus pater et filius et Rufus vobis salutem dicunt.

Valete. VIII. Kalend. Febr. Minturnis.

* Ad Fam. XIV. 14.

EPISTOLA XXV.*

(Scr. Romae mense Maio A. U. C. 706.)

A. U. C. 706. Ante C. N. 48. Anni Cic. 59.

Coss. C. Julius Caesar II., P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus.

Caesar prid. Non. Jan. Brundisio in Epirum trajicit, Pompeium Dyrrhachii obsidet, qui inde elapsus bellum in Thessaliam transtulit, ubi proelio ad Pharsalum prid. Kal. Oct. a Caesare victus in Aegyptum fugit ad Ptolemaeum puerum, ibique interficitur. Caesar bellum Alexandrinum gerit.

Cicero ab armis discedens Brundisium venit.

Dolabella Ciceroni S. D.

1. S. V. G. V. et Tullia nostra recte V. Terentia minus belle habuit, sed certum scio jam convaluisse eam. Praeterea rectissime sunt apud te omnia. Etsi nullo tempore in suspicionem tibi debui venire, partium caussa potius, quam tua, tibi suadere, ut te aut cum Caesare nobiscumque conjungeres, aut certe in otium referres, praecipue nunc, jam inclinata victoria, ne possum quidem in ullam aliam incidere opinionem, nisi in eam, in qua scilicet tibi suadere videar, quod pie tacere non possum. Tu autem, mi Cicero, sic haec accipies, ut, sive probabuntur tibi sive non probabuntur, ab optimo certe animo ac deditissimo tibi et cogitata et scripta esse judices. 2. Animadvertis Cn. Pompeium nec nominis sui, nec rerum gestarum gloria, neque etiam regum ac nationum clientelis, quas ostentare crebro solebat, esse tutum, et hoc etiam, quod infimo cuique contigit, illi non posse contingere, ut honeste effugere possit, pulso Italia, amissis Hispaniis, capto exercitu veterano, circumvallato nunc denique; quod nescio an nulli umquam nostro acciderit imperatori. Quamobrem, quid aut ille sperare possit aut tu, animum adverte pro tua prudentia; sic enim facillime quod tibi utilissimum erit consilii capies. Illud autem te peto, ut, si jam ille evi-

* Ad Fam. IX. 9.

taverit hoc periculum et se abdiderit in classem, tu tuis rebus consulas et aliquando tibi potius quam cuivis sis amicus. Satisfactum est jam a te vel officio vel familiaritati: satisfactum etiam partibus et ei rei publicae, quam tu probabas. 3. Reliquum est, ut ubi nunc est res publica, ibi simus potius quam, dum illam veterem sequimur, simus in nulla. Quare velim, mi jucundissime Cicero, si forte Pompeius, pulsus his quoque locis, rursus alias regiones petere cogatur, ut tu te vel Athenas vel in quamvis quietam recipias civitatem. Quod si eris facturus, velim mihi scribas, ut ego, si ullo modo potero, ad te advolem. Quaecumque de tua dignitate ab imperatore erunt impetranda, qua est humanitate Caesar, facillimum erit ab eo tibi ipsi impetrare; et meas tamen preces apud eum non minimum auctoritatis habituras puto. Erit tuae quoque fidei et humanitatis curare, ut is tabellarius, quem ad te misi, reverti possit ad me et a te mihi litteras referat.

EPISTOLA XXVI.*

(Scr. Brundisii A. U. C. 706.)

TULLIUS TERENTIAE SUAE S. D.

In maximis meis doloribus excruciat me valetudo Tulliae nostrae. De qua nihil est, quod ad te plura scribam; tibi enim aeque magnae curae esse certo scio. Quod me propius vultis accedere, video ita esse faciendum. Etiam ante fecissem; sed me multa impediverunt, quae ne nunc quidem expedita sunt. Sed a Pomponio exspecto litteras, quas ad me quam primum perferendas cures velim. Da operam, ut valeas.

* Ad Fam. XIV. 19.

EPISTOLA XXVII.*

(Scr. Brundisii mense, ut videtur, Sextili A. U. C. 707.)

A. U. C. 707. Ante C. N. 47. Anni Cic. 60.

C. Jul. Caesar II. Dictator, M. Antonius Magister Equitum.

Caesar, bello Alexandrino confecto, mense Septembri in Italiam rediit, eique Cicero obviam processit. Caesar ut eum sibi occurrere vidit, descendit, eumque salutavit, cum eoque colloquens multa stadia processit. Paullo post Cicero, qui hucusque Brundisii commoratus erat, in urbem venit.

Tribus extremis h. a. mensibus coss. fuerunt Q. Fufius Calenus et P. Vatinius. Caesar VI. Kal. Jan. Lilybaeo in Africam trajecit, bellum adversus Pompeianos, Scipionem et Catonem et Jubam Mauritaniae regem gesturus.

M. Cicero S. D. C. Cassio.

1. Etsi uterque nostrum spe pacis et odio civilis sanguinis abesse a belli necessarii pertinacia voluit, tamen, quoniam ejus consilii princeps ego fuisse videor, plus fortasse tibi praestare ipse debeo quam a te exspectare. Etsi, ut saepe soleo mecum recordari, sermo familiaris meus tecum, et item mecum tuus, adduxit utrumque nostrum ad id consilium, ut uno proelio putaremus, si non totam caussam, at certe nostrum judicium definiri convenire. Neque quisquam hanc nostram sententiam vere umquam reprehendit praeter eos, qui arbitrantur melius esse deleri omnino rem publicam quam imminutam et debilitatam manere. Ego autem ex interitu ejus nullam spem scilicet mihi proponebam, ex reliquiis magnam. 2. Sed ea sunt consecuta, ut magis mirum sit accidere illa potuisse, quam nos non vidisse ea futura, nec, homines quum essemus, divinare potuisse. Equidem fateor meam conjecturam hanc fuisse, ut, illo quasi quodam fatali proelio facto, et victores communi saluti consuli vellent et victi suae; utrumque autem positum esse arbitrari in celeritate victoris. Quae si fuisset, eandem clementiam experta esset Africa, quam cognovit Asia, quam etiam Achaia, te, ut opinor, ipso allegato

* Ad Fam. XV. 15.

ac deprecatore. Amissis autem temporibus, quae plurimum valent, praesertim in bellis civilibus, interpositus annus alios induxit, ut victoriam sperarent, alios, ut ipsum vinci contemnerent. Atque horum malorum omnium culpam fortuna sustinet. Quis enim aut Alexandrini belli tantam moram huic bello adjunctum iri, aut nescio quem istum Pharnacem Asiae terrorem illaturum putaret? 3. Nos tamen in consilio pari casu dissimili usi sumus. Tu enim eam partem petisti, ut et consiliis interesses et, quod maxime curam levat, futura animo prospicere posses. Ego, qui festinavi, ut Caesarem in Italia viderem, — sic enim arbitrabamur, — eumque multis honestissimis viris conservatis redeuntem, ad pacem currentem, ut aiunt, incitarem, ab illo longissime et absum et abfui. Versor autem in gemitu Italiae et in urbis miserrimis querelis, quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro mea, tu pro tua, pro sua quisque parte ferre potuisset, si auctor affuisset. 4. Quare velim pro tua perpetua erga me benevolentia scribas ad me, quid videas, quid sentias, quid exspectandum, quid agendum nobis existimes. Magni erunt mihi tuae litterae; atque utinam primis illis, quas Luceria miseras, paruissem! sine ulla enim molestia dignitatem meam retinuissem.

EPISTOLA XXVIII.*

(Scr. Brundisii XVII. Kal. Quinctil. A. U. C. 707.)

TULLIUS S. D. TERENTIAE SUAE.

S. V. B. E. V. Tullia nostra venit ad me pridie Idus Junias; cujus summa virtute et singulari humanitate graviore etiam sum dolore affectus nostra factum esse negligentia, ut longe alia in fortuna esset, atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat. Nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad

* Ad Fam. XIV. 11.

Caesarem mittere et cum eo Cn. Salustium. Si profectus erit, faciam te certiorem. Valetudinem tuam cura diligenter.

Vale. XVII. Kalendas Quinctil.

EPISTOLA XXIX.*

(Scr. Brundisii XII. Kal. Quinctil. A. U. C. 707.)

TULLIUS S. D. TERENTIAE.

Si vales, bene est. Constitueramus, ut ad te antea scripseram, obviam Ciceronem Caesari mittere; sed mutavimus consilium, quia de illius adventu nihil audiebamus. De ceteris rebus, etsi nihil erat novi, tamen, quid velimus et quid hoc tempore putemus opus esse, ex Sicca poteris cognoscere. Tulliam adhuc mecum teneo. Valetudinem tuam cura diligenter.

Vale. XII. Kalendas Quinctil.

EPISTOLA XXX.†

(Scr. Brundisii pridie Idus Sext. A. U. C. 707.)

TULLIUS TERENTIAE SUAE S. D.

S. V. B. E. V. Redditae mihi tandem sunt a Caesare litterae satis liberales, et ipse opinione celerius venturus esse dicitur. Cui utrum obviam procedam, an hic eum exspectem, quum constituero, faciam te certiorem. Tabellarios mihi velim quam primum remittas. Valetudinem tuam cura diligenter.

Vale. D. pridie Idus Sext.

* Ad Fam. XIV. 15.

† Ad Fam. XIV. 23.

EPISTOLA XXXI.*

(Scr. Venusiae Kal. Octobr. A. U. C. 707.)

TULLIUS S. D. TERENTIAE SUAE.

In Tusculanum nos venturos putamus aut Nonis aut postridie. Ibi ut sint omnia parata. Plures enim fortasse nobiscum erunt et, ut arbitror, diutius ibi commorabimur. Labrum si in balineo non est, ut sit; item cetera, quae sunt ad victum et valetudinem necessaria.

Vale. Kal. Octobr. de Venusino.

EPISTOLA XXXII.†

(Scr. Romae mense Sept. A. U. C. 708.)

A. U. C. 708. Ante C. N. 46. Anni Cic. 61.

Coss. C. JULIUS CAESAR III., M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS.

Caesar initio mensis Aprilis Scipionem et Jubam vincit. Paucis diebus post M. Cato Uticae sibi mortem consciscit. Caesar, Africano bello confecto, Idib. Jun. classem conscendit, et die tertio in Sardiniam venit. Inde III. Kal. Quint. profectus Roman venit a. d. VII. Kal. Sext. Ibi quattuor triumphis actis rem publ., summam potestatem nactus, constituit. Extremo anno ad bellum Hispaniense adversus Pompeii liberos profectus est, et post XXVII. dies in Hispaniam venit. Eodem anno Caesar fastos correxit, et, ut in posterum ex Kal. Jan. temporum ratio magis congrueret, inter Novembr. et Decembrem menses duos alios interjecit, ita ut hic annus, servato vetere mense intercalario, XV. mensium esset.

Cicero h. a. *Partitiones Oratorias*, deinde *Laudem Catonis* scripsit, cui Caesar *Anti-Catonem* opposuit. Deinde scripsit *Oratorem* ad M. Brutum, qui tum Galliae Cisalpinae praeerat. Prid. Kal. intercalar. priores apud Caesarem habuit orationem pro *Q. Ligario*, quem Q. Aelius Tubero accusaverat. Extremo anno cum Terentia uxore divortium fecit.

M. T. CICERO S. D. M. MARCELLO.

1. Etsi eo te adhuc consilio usum intelligo, ut id reprehendere non audeam, non quin ab eo ipse dissentiam, sed

* Ad Fam. XIV. 20.

† Ad Fam. IV. 7.

quod ea te sapientia esse judicem, ut meum consilium non anteponam tuo; tamen et amicitiae nostrae vetustas et tua summa erga me benevolentia, quae mihi jam a pueritia tua cognita est, me hortata est, ut ea scriberem ad te, quae et saluti tuae conducere arbitrarer et non aliena esse ducerem a dignitate. 2. Ego eum te esse, qui horum malorum initia multo ante videris, consulatum magnificentissime atque optime gesseris, praeclare memini; sed idem etiam illa vidi, neque te consilium civilis belli ita gerendi nec copias Cn. Pompeii nec genus exercitus probare semperque summe diffidere; qua in sententia me quoque fuisse memoria tenere te arbitror. Itaque neque tu multum interfuisti rebus gerendis et ego id semper egi, ne interessem. Non enim iis rebus pugnabamus, quibus valere poteramus, consilio, auctoritate, caussa, quae erant in nobis superiora, sed lacertis et viribus, quibus pares non eramus. Victi sumus igitur, aut, si vinci dignitas non potest, fracti certe et abjecti. In quo tuum consilium nemo potest non maxime laudare, quod cum spe vincendi simul abjecisti certandi etiam cupiditatem ostendistique sapientem et bonum civem initia belli civilis invitum suscipere, extrema libenter non persequi. 3. Qui non idem consilium, quod tu, secuti sunt, eos video in duo genera esse distractos. Aut enim renovare bellum conati sunt, hique se in Africam contulerunt; aut, quemadmodum nos, victori sese crediderunt. Medium quoddam tuum consilium fuit, qui hoc fortasse humilis animi duceres, illud pertinacis. Fateor a plerisque, vel dicam ab omnibus, sapiens tuum consilium, a multis etiam magni ac fortis animi judicatum. Sed habet ista ratio, ut mihi quidem videtur, quendam modum; praesertim quum tibi nihil deesse arbitrer ad tuas fortunas omnes obtinendas praeter voluntatem. Sic enim intellexi, nihil aliud esse, quod dubitationem afferret ei, penes quem est potestas, nisi quod vereretur, ne tu illud beneficium omnino non putares. De quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, quum appareat, ipse quid fecerim. 4. Sed tametsi jam ita constituisses, ut abesse

perpetuo malles quam ea, quae nolles, videre; tamen id cogitare deberes, ubicumque esses, te fore in ejus ipsius, quem fugeres, potestate. Qui si facile passurus esset te carentem patria et fortunis tuis quiete et libere vivere, cogitandum tibi tamen esset Romaene et domi tuae, cuicuimodi res esset, an Mitylenis aut Rhodi malles vivere. Sed quum ita late pateat ejus potestas, quem veremur, ut terrarum orbem complexa sit, nonne mavis sine periculo tuae domi esse quam cum periculo alienae? Equidem, etiamsi oppetenda mors esset, domi atque in patria mallem quam in externis atque alienis locis. Hoc idem omnes, qui te diligunt, sentiunt; quorum est magna pro tuis maximis clarissimisque virtutibus multitudo. 5. Habemus etiam rationem rei familiaris tuae, quam dissipari nolumus. Nam etsi nullam potest accipere injuriam, quae futura perpetua sit, propterea, quod neque is, qui tenet rem publicam, patietur neque ipsa res publica; tamen impetum praedonum in tuas fortunas fieri nolo. Hi autem qui essent, auderem scribere, nisi te intelligere confiderem. 6. Hic te unius sollicitudines, unias etiam multae et assiduae lacrimae C. Marcelli, fratris optimi, deprecantur: nos cura et dolore proximi sumus, precibus tardiores, quod jus adeundi, quum ipsi deprecatione eguerimus, non habemus. Gratia tantum possumus, quantum victi; sed tamen consilio, studio Marcello non desumus. A tuis reliquis non adhibemur: ad omnia parati sumus.

EPISTOLA XXXIII.*

(Scr. Asturae mense Maio A. U. C. 709.)

A. U. C. 709. Ante C. N. 45. Anni Cic. 62.

C. Julius Caesar III. Dictator, M. Aemilius Lepidus Mag. Equitum.

Caesar simul IV. consul sine collega fuit.

Caesar, victis in Hispania Pompeii filiis, Sexto et Cnaeo, mense Octobri Romam reversus consulatu se abdicat, et Q. Fabium Maximum et Trebo-

* Ad Fam. IV. 6.

nium sibi sufficit. Ultimo autem Decembris die quum Fabius decessisset, Trebonius autem abesset, C. Caninius Rebilus cos. renuntiatur, qui, ut Cicero jocabatur, adeo vigilans consul fuit, ut toto consulatu somnum non viderit.

Cicero initio h. a. vel superiore exeunte, dimissa Terentia, Publiliam uxorem duxit. Tullia ejus filia post divortium cum Dolabella factum, Romae filiolum peperit, et paullo post diem obiit supremum. Cicero, vehementer ejus morte afflictus, Publilia dimissa, Asturae se abdit, doloremque suum partim fani Tulliae erigendi consilio, partim libris scribendis lenire studet. Scripsit igitur h. a. *Consolationem* s. librum de luctu minuendo, libros de *finibus bonorum et malorum*, *Academicas questiones*. Animum etiam adjecit libro ad Caesarem de re publ. ordinanda scribendo. Mense Aprili filium suum studiorum caussa Athenas mittit; et paullo post Astura discedit, reliquosque menses partim in Tusculano, partim in Arpinati aliisque villis transigit, mense Octobri Romam se confert; mense autem Decembri in Puteolanum, ubi XII. Kal. Jan. Caesarem ejusque comites hospitio accepit.

M. Cicero S. D. Ser. Sulpicio.

1. Ego vero, Servi, vellem, ut scribis, in meo gravissimo casu affuisses. Quantum enim praesens me adjuvare potueris et consolando et prope aeque dolendo, facile ex eo intelligo, quod litteris lectis aliquantum acquievi. Nam et ea scripsisti, quae levare luctum possent, et in me consolando non mediocrem ipse animi dolorem adhibuisti. Servius tamen tuus omnibus officiis, quae illi tempori tribui potuerunt declaravit et quanti ipse me faceret et quam suum talem erga me animum tibi gratum putaret fore; cujus officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, numquam tamen gratiora. Me autem non oratio tua solum et societas paene aegritudinis, sed etiam auctoritas consolatur. Turpe enim esse existimo me non ita ferre casum meum, ut tu, tali sapientia praeditus, ferendum putas. Sed opprimor interdum et vix resisto dolori, quod ea me solatia deficiunt, quae ceteris, quorum mihi exempla propono, simili in fortuna non defuerunt. Nam et Q. Maximus, qui filium consularem, clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis, amisit, et L. Paullus, qui duo septem diebus, et vester Gallus et M. Cato, qui summo ingenio, summa virtute

filium perdidit, iis temporibus fuerunt, ut eorum luctum ipsorum dignitas consolaretur ea, quam ex re publica consequebantur. 2. Mihi autem, amissis ornamentis iis, quae ipse commemoras, quaeque eram maximis laboribus adeptus, unum manebat illud solatium, quod ereptum est. Non amicorum negotiis, non rei publicae procuratione impediebantur cogitationes meae; nihil in foro agere libebat; adspicere curiam non poteram; existimabam, id quod erat, omnes me et industriae meae fructus et fortunae perdidisse. Sed, quum cogitarem haec mihi tecum et cum quibusdam esse communia, et quum frangerem jam ipse me, cogeremque illa ferre toleranter, habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, cujus in sermone et suavitate omnes curas doloresque deponerem. Nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt. Non enim, ut tum me a re publica maestum domus excipiebat, quae levaret, sic nunc domo maerens ad rem publicam confugere possum, ut in ejus bonis acquiescam. Itaque et domo absum et foro, quod nec eum dolorem, quem a re publica capio, domus jam consolari potest, nec domesticum res publica. 3. Quo magis te exspecto, teque videre quam primum cupio. Major mihi levatio afferri nulla potest quam conjunctio consuetudinis sermonumque nostrorum; quamquam sperabam tuum adventum, — sic enim audiebam, — appropinquare. Ego autem quum multis de caussis te exopto quam primum videre, tum etiam, ut ante commentemur inter nos, qua ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, quod est totum ad unius voluntatem accommodandum et prudentis et liberalis et, ut perspexisse videor, nec a me alieni et tibi amicissimi. Quod quum ita sit, magnae tamen est deliberationis, quae ratio sit ineunda nobis, non agendi aliquid, sed illius concessu et beneficio quiescendi.

EPISTOLA XXXIV.*

(Scr. Romae exeunte Septembri A. U. C. 710.)

A. U. C. 710. Ante C. N. 44. Anni Cic. 63.

Coss. C. JULIUS CAESAR V., M. ANTONIUS.

Primis anni mensibus Cicero absolvit *Tusculanas disputationes.*
Caesar Idibus Martiis in Curia a conjuratis M. Bruto, C. Cassio aliisque interficitur. Conjurati se recipiunt in Capitolium. Dolabella in Caesaris locum cos. sufficitur.

CICERO PLANCO.

1. Et afui proficiscens in Graeciam, et posteaquam de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, numquam per M. Antonium quietus fui; cujus tanta est, non insolentia, — nam id quidem vulgare vitium est, — sed immanitas, non modo ut vocem, sed ne vultum quidem liberum possit ferre cujusquam. Itaque mihi maximae curae est, non de mea quidem vita, cui satisfeci vel aetate vel factis vel — si quid etiam hoc ad rem pertinet — gloria; sed me patria sollicitat, in primisque, mi Plance, exspectatio consulatus tui, quae ita longa est, ut optandum sit, ut possimus ad id tempus rei publicae spiritum ducere. Quae potest enim spes esse in ea re publica, in qua hominis impotentissimi atque intemperantissimi armis oppressa sunt omnia, et in qua nec senatus nec populus vim habet ullam, nec leges ullae sunt, nec judicia, nec omnino simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis? 2. Sed quoniam acta omnia mitti ad te arbitrabar, nihil erat, quod singulis de rebus scriberem. Illud autem erat amoris mei, quem a tua pueritia susceptum non servavi solum, sed etiam auxi, monere te atque hortari, ut in rem publicam omni cogitatione curaque incumberes. Quae si ad tuum tempus perducitur, facilis gubernatio est; ut perducatur autem, magnae quum diligentiae est, tum etiam fortunae. 3. Sed et te aliquanto ante, ut spero, habebimus, et, praeterquam quod rei publi-

* Ad Fam. X. 1.

cae consulere debemus, tamen tuae dignitati ita favemus, ut omne nostrum consilium, studium, officium, operam, laborem, diligentiam ad amplitudinem tuam conferamus. Ita facillime et rei publicae, quae mihi carissima est, et amicitiae nostrae, quam sanctissime nobis colendam puto, me intelligo satisfacturum. 4. Furnium nostrum tanti a te fieri, quantum ipsius humanitas et dignitas postulat, nec miror et gaudeo; teque hoc existimare volo, quidquid in eum judicii officiique contuleris, id ita me accipere, ut in me ipsum te putem contulisse.

EPISTOLA XXXV.*

(Scr. Romae initio Quintilis A. U. C. 711.)

A. U. C. 711. Ante C. N. 43. Anni Cic. 64.

Coss. C. Vibius Pansa, A. Hirtius.

XVII. Kal. Maias Antonius proelio ad Mutinam superatus est, in quo alter cos. Hirtius cecidit, alter Pansa vulneratus est et paucis post diebus Bononiae mortuus. Laeto autem nuntio de victoria Mutinensi Romam allato, Cicero ab ingenti multitudine, maximo plausu, in Capitolium ductus, in rostris collocatus, inde domum reductus est. IV. Kal. Jun. M. Lepidus se cum Antonio, post proelium Mutinense Alpes transgresso, conjunxit, et prid. Kal. Quint. hostis judicatus est. Paullo post Caesar Octavianus caussam optimatium deseruit, Antoniumque et Lepidum in Italiam arcessivit; et cum Pedio consul creatus X. Kal. Oct. consulatum adiit. Deinde pace facta inter Caesarem Octavianum, Antonium et Lepidum, apud confluentes inter Perusiam et Bononiam congressos, convenit, ut ipsi triumviri rei publ. constituendae per quinquennium essent, et ut suos quisque inimicos proscriberet. Itaque Antonius in Ciceronem, qui urbe relicta Asturam confugerat, percussores immisit Herennium centurionem et M. Popilium Laenatem, a quibus VII. Id. Decembres interfectus est.

M. T. Cicero C. Cassio S. P. D.

1. Lepidus, tuus affinis, meus familiaris, pridie Kal. Quinctiles sententiis omnibus hostis a senatu judicatus est,

* Ad Fam. XII. 10.

ceterique, qui una cum illo a re publica defecerunt; quibus tamen ad sanitatem redeundi ante Kal. Septembr. potestas facta est. Fortis sane senatus, sed maxime spe subsidii tui. Bellum quidem, quum haec scribebam, sane magnum erat scelere et levitate Lepidi. Nos de Dolabella quotidie, quae volumus, audimus; sed adhuc sine capite, sine auctore, rumore nuntio. 2. Quod quum ita esset, tamen litteris tuis, quas Nonis Maiis ex castris datas acceperamus, ita persuasum erat civitati, ut illum jam oppressum omnes arbitrarentur, te autem in Italiam venire cum exercitu; ut, si haec ex sententia confecta essent, consilio atque auctoritate tua; sin quid forte titubatum, ut fit in bello, exercitu tuo niteremur. Quem quidem ego exercitum quibuscumque potuero rebus ornabo; cujus rei tum tempus erit, quum, quid opis rei publicae laturus is exercitus sit aut quid jam tulerit, notum esse coeperit. Nam adhuc tantum conatus audiuntur, optimi illi quidem et praeclarissimi, sed gesta res exspectatur; quam quidem aut jam esse aliquam aut appropinquare confido. 3. Tua virtute et magnitudine animi nihil est nobilius. Itaque optamus, ut quam primum te in Italia videamus. Rem publicam nos habere arbitrabimur, si vos habebimus. Praeclare viceramus, nisi spoliatum, inermem, fugientem Lepidus recepisset Antonium. Itaque numquam tanto odio civitati Antonius fuit, quanto est Lepidus. Ille enim ex turbulenta re publica, hic ex pace et victoria bellum excitavit. Huic oppositos consules designatos habemus; in quibus est magna illa quidem spes, sed anceps cura propter incertos exitus proeliorum. 4. Persuade tibi igitur, in te et in Bruto tuo esse omnia; vos exspectari, Brutum quidem jam jamque. Quodsi, ut spero, victis hostibus nostris veneritis, tamen auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget et in aliquo statu tolerabili consistet. Sunt enim permulta, quibus erit medendum, etiam si res publica satis esse videbitur sceleribus hostium liberata. Vale.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A., Arnold.
Ad init., at the beginning.
Ad fin., at the end.
A. & S., Andrews and Stoddard.
Arch., Archias.
A. U. C., anno urbis conditae.
Bet., between.
Ch. or Chap., chapter.
Caes., Caesar.
Cat., Catiline.
Cf., compare.
Cic., Cicero.
C. N., Christi natum.
Cos., consul.
Coss., consuls.
D., Dietsch.
Dist., distinguish.
Epp. Cic., Epistolae Ciceronis.
F., filius.
Gr., grammar.
H., Harkness.
i. e., id est.
Jug., Jugurtha.
l., lege.
Lit., literal, or literally.
Manil., Manilia.
M., Matthiae.
N. or n., note.
O., Orelli.
Opp., opposition, or opposed.
p., pro.
Praet., praetor.
Praett., praetors.
R., remark.
Sall., Sallust.
S. D., salutem dicit.
Sc., scilicet, namely.
Sub., subject.
Subj., subjunctive.
Syn., synonymes.
Scr., scripta.
Tr. pl., tribunus plebis.
V., vide, see.
Z., Zumpt.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES.

The order of the references to the four Grammars is uniformly, Harkness, Bullions & Morris, Andrews & Stoddard, Allen ; and they may be readily distinguished from each other by the kind of figure employed for each, this being nearly the same as that used to number the sections in the respective Grammars. Besides, the semicolon is employed to separate the references to the different Grammars, while the comma separates the references to the same Grammar, in case there are more than one.

TABLE

OF

CICERO'S LIFE.

B.C.	A.U.C.	Age of Cicero.	
106	648		MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO was born at Arpinum on the 3d of January, in the consulship of M. Servilius Caepio and C. Atilius Serranus, and was thus a few months older than Pompey, who was born on the last day of September in the same year, and six years older than Caesar, who was born B. C. 100. He was removed by his father at an early age to Rome, where he received instruction from some of the most celebrated rhetoricians and philosophers of his time, and particularly from the poet Archias. After he had assumed the toga, he studied law under Q. Mucius Scaevola, the Augur, and subsequently under the pontifex of the same name.
89	665	17	Served under Pompeius Strabo, the father of the great Pompey, in the Marsic war, and was present when Sulla captured the Samnite camp before Nola.
88	666	18	Heard Philo and Molo at Rome.
81	673	25	Made his first appearance as an advocate, delivered his speech *Pro Quinctio.*
80	674	26	Defended Sextius Roscius, who had been accused of parricide.
79	675	27	Went to Athens, and received instruction from Antiochus of Ascalon, a philosopher of the old Academy, and from Phaedrus and Zeno of the Epicurean school.
78	676	28	Visited Asia Minor, and heard Molo at Rhodes.
77	677	29	Returned to Rome: married Terentia: was engaged in pleading causes.
75	679	31	Quaestor in Sicily.
74	680	32	Returned to Rome.
70	684	36	Accused Verres.
69	685	37	Aedile.
66	688	40	Praetor. Spoke in favor of the Manilian law, by which the command of the war against Mithridates was

B.C.	A.U.C.	Age of Cicero.	
66	688	40	transferred to Pompey. Defended Cluentius. Betrothed his daughter Tullia, who could not have been more than ten years old, to C. Piso Frugi.
65	689	41	Declined the government of a province in order to devote his energies to the attainment of the consulship.
63	691	43	Consul with C. Antonius. Suppressed Catiline's conspiracy. Opposed the Agrarian law, which had been proposed by Rullus. Defended C. Calpurnius Piso, who had been consul B. C. 67, and L. Murena, the consul elect.
62	692	44	Defended P. Sulla, who was implicated in the crimes of Catiline, but was screened from punishment by the aristocratical party.
59	695	47	Defended L. Flaccus, who had been praetor in the consulship of Cicero, and who was accused of extortion in the province of Asia.
58	696	48	Cicero went into exile towards the end of March. He first proceeded to Brundisium, crossed over to Dyrrhachium, and thence went to Thessalonica, but returned to Dyrrhachium towards the close of the year.
57	697	49	Recalled from exile.
56	698	50	Defended Sextius, who had been instrumental in his restoration from banishment. Attacked, in a speech in the senate, Vatinius, who had been one of the chief witnesses against Sextius.
55	699	51	Attacked Piso, who had been consul at the time of his exile. Composed his work *De Oratore*, in three books.
54	700	52	Defended Plancius, who had received him in his exile, and was now accused of bribery. Composed his work *De Republica*, in six books.
52	702	54	Defended Milo, who was accused of the murder of Clodius, and about the same time wrote his treatise *De Legibus*.
51	703	55	Appointed against his consent to the government of Cilicia.
49	705	57	Returned to Rome on the 4th of January. The senate had just passed a decree that Caesar should dismiss his army; but on the rapid approach of Caesar towards Rome, the consuls fled from the city, accompanied by Cicero and the chief men of the aristocracy, with the view of defending the southern part of Italy. Cicero undertook to defend the coast south of Formiae and the country around Capua, but, repenting of his resolution, made terms with

B.C.	A.U.C.	Age of Cicero.	
49	705	57	Caesar. He changed his mind again, and in the early part of June quitted Italy to join Pompey in Greece.
48	706	58	After the battle of Pharsalia, at which he was not present, he returned to Brundisium, where he remained till the arrival of Caesar in Italy in September, B. C. 47.
47	707	59	Met Caesar at Brundisium, and afterwards proceeded to Rome.
46	708	60	Wrote his dialogue on famous orators, called *Brutus.* Spoke in defence of M. Marcellus and Q. Ligarius.
45	709	61	Divorced his wife Terentia: married a young ward, named Publilia: lost his daughter Tullia. He completed in this year his *Academicae Quaestiones,* his treatise *De Finibus,* and his *Orator.* Spoke in defence of Deiotarus, king of Galatia, who had incurred the resentment of Caesar by his support of the Pompeian party.
44	710	62	Composed many philosophical works: the *Tusculanae Disputationes,* the *De Natura Deorum,* the *De Divinatione,* the *De Senectute,* and the *De Officiis.* After the assassination of Caesar on the 15th of March, Cicero retired from Rome for a short time, but returned in the beginning of September, and delivered his first Philippic against Antony.
43	711	63	Assassinated by command of Antony, on the 7th of December.

ORATIO PRO LEGE MANILIA.

INTRODUCTION.

THE oration *Pro Lege Manilia,* or, as it is called in the manuscripts, *De Imperio Cn. Pompeii,* was delivered, B. C. 66, in the 41st year of Cicero's age, and three years before the orations against Catiline. The consuls that year were M'. Aemilius Lepidus and L. Volcatius Tullus. Cicero was then praetor, and this was the first speech which he delivered from the rostra. The circumstances of the time were extremely favorable to the orator; for Mithridates, the king of Pontus, who, for more than twenty years, had been engaged in a vigorous war against the Romans, had not yet been compelled to desist from his hostilities against them. It was just about this time that Mithridates was recovering the advantages of which he had been deprived by Lucullus, who had commanded the Roman armies in the east for a period of seven years, and

had now been recalled. The Pontiac king had again advanced from the mountains of Armenia into Asia Minor, and Acilius Glabrio, who was consul in B. C. 67, and succeeded Lucullus, was unable to offer him any effectual resistance. At the time when Mithridates was gradually recovering his strength, Pompey had been engaged in a short, but successful and brilliant war against the pirates : he had subdued and pursued them to the remotest corners in the east of the Mediterranean. When Cicero delivered the present speech, Pompey's campaign against the pirates was at an end, but he still possessed unlimited command of the fleet and army in all parts of the Mediterranean, and on all its coasts to a considerable distance from the sea. At this juncture of affairs, the tribune C. Manilius brought forward a bill proposing that the war against Mithridates should be committed to Pompey; that he should conduct it with all the means he still held at his command; and that, accordingly, he should be left in possession of his unlimited powers; and, moreover, that the interior of Asia also should be assigned to him as his province. The moderate and truly republican patriots thought that this was going too far, and that it was dangerous to intrust so much power to one man. Q. Catulus and the orator Hortensius, accordingly, opposed the bill of Manilius; while others, and especially Julius Caesar, either in order to establish a precedent, or to create a reaction against Pompey, by committing so much power to him, spoke in favor of Manilius and Pompey. Cicero himself defended the Manilian bill with all the influence of his brilliant eloquence, and induced the people unanimously to intrust to Pompey the supreme command in the war against Mithridates.

The following chronological arrangement of the events of the war against Mithridates may be useful to the student : —

B. C.

74. The third Mithridatic war. Lucullus is appointed commander of the land forces, and L. Aurelius Cotta, of the fleet. Mithridates besieges Cyzicus, and is surrounded by the army of Lucullus.

73. Mithridates, after the loss of his army, takes to flight, and loses his fleet in a storm.

72. Lucullus penetrates into Pontus, and besieges Amisus ; while Cotta besieges Heraclea, and Pompey brings the war against Sertorius to a close.

71. Lucullus fights in Cappadocia without gaining any decisive results, but in the end puts the enemy to flight. L. Murena near Amisus. Pompey brings the servile war to a close.

70. Lucullus takes Amisus, Sinope, and other towns. Cotta allows his soldiers to plunder Heraclea. Pompey consul. Mithridates flees.

69. Lucullus advances across the Euphrates; conquers Tigranes; lays siege to Tigranocerta, and there completely defeats Tigranes; takes and plunders Tigranocerta.

68. Lucullus is prevented by a mutiny among his soldiers from ad-

vancing farther; he returns, and winters at Nisibis. Mithridates returns, defeats Fabius, and recovers Armenia Minor.

67. Mithridates defeats Triarius on the Iris, and recovers Pontus. Lucullus, on his march against Tigranes, is abandoned by his soldiers. His successor Glabrio goes to Asia. Tigranes enters Cappadocia, and ravages it. Pompey, on the proposal of the tribune Gabinius, receives the supreme command in the war against the pirates.

66. Pompey terminates the war against the pirates; and by the Manilian law, recommended by Cicero, he obtains the supreme command against Mithridates and Tigranes. He expels the enemy from Cappadocia, defeats them near Nicopolis on the Euphrates, and Mithridates withdraws into Colchis. Tigranes sues for peace, and receives back his kingdom with the exception of some parts (Sophene, Gordyene).

65. Pompey for a time pursues Mithridates, and then returns to Pontus, which he constitutes as a Roman province. Deiotarus obtains Armenia Minor.*

NOTES.

ANALYSIS.

Ch. I. By way of introduction, Cicero states the reasons which have hitherto prevented him from addressing the people from the rostra, expresses his gratitude for the honor they have conferred in electing him to the praetorship, promises to use the influence which the office gives for the welfare of the state, and congratulates himself that in his first effort from the rostra he is favored with so fruitful a theme.

Ch. II. After a brief narration of the leading facts in the case, he proceeds at once to make a threefold division of his subject; viz. the character of the war, its magnitude, and the commander who should be chosen to conduct it. He then distributes what he has to say under the first head into four subdivisions: (*a*) the glory of the Roman people is at stake; (*b*) the safety of their allies is endangered; (*c*) the largest and surest revenues of the state are liable to be lost; (*d*) the property of many citizens, whom it was their duty to secure against pecuniary loss, was exposed to great danger.

Ch. III.–V. In these chapters the orator discusses the first of those subdivisions: showing that the foul stain with which the Roman name had been tarnished in the first Mithridatic war, had not yet been wiped away.

Ch. V. He treats the second subdivision: showing that their allies were exposed to imminent danger, and that they earnestly desired that

* From Schmitz and Zumpt.

Pompey should be sent to their relief as the only man capable of affording it.

CH. VI. The third subdivision. It was of the utmost importance not only that the revenues themselves should be protected, but also that those who farmed them should be secured against all fear of loss.

CH. VII. As the fourth subdivision, he shows, that, as many citizens, particularly farmers of the revenues and merchants, had invested large sums of money in the province of Asia, any considerable depreciation in the value of their property there must bring disastrous consequences upon credit in Rome itself.

CH. VIII. Under the second general head, the extent and importance of the war, the orator awards due praise to Lucullus for the ability with which he has conducted the war, and for the many brilliant victories which he has achieved; yet

CH. IX. He at the same time shows that Mithridates has become powerful again since his defeats, (*a*) by the failure of the Roman army, retarded by the rich spoils they found in Pontus, to follow up the victories which they had gained and secure Mithridates while he was within their grasp, (*b*) by the aid of Tigranes and many nations of Asia, (*c*) by the refusal of the army to follow their general farther, and (*d*) by the return of Mithridates to his kingdom, strengthened and reinforced, and the signal overthrow of the Roman army under Fabius and Triarius, which Lucullus was prevented from retrieving in consequence of his recall to Rome.

CH. X. Under the third general head, the man suitable to be appointed to take command of the war, he endeavors to show that Pompey, who unites in himself all the qualities of a great general, is the only man to whom the command can be properly given; for (*a*) no man possesses so much practical knowledge of war as he;

CH. XI. (*b*) He possesses the greatest valor, as shown in the Italian, African, Gallic, and Spanish wars; and especially in the piratic war, which,

CH. XII. Although of great magnitude, of long standing, and existing in many seas, he had prosecuted with so much skill and vigor that, having commenced it in the early part of spring, he had brought it to a successful termination by the middle of summer: moreover,

CH. XIII. He not only possesses the valor necessary to a great commander, but many kindred and subsidiary qualities; such as moral purity and disinterestedness;

CH. XIV. Self-control, affability, discretion, eloquence, good faith, and human kindness;

CH. XV. (*c*) He surpasses all in high reputation, as shown by the unanimity with which the whole body of the Roman people demanded his appointment to the command of the war against the pirates, by the sudden fall in the price of provisions consequent upon that appointment, by the effect of his bare presence in the vicinity of Pontus in

checking Mithridates and Tigranes after the defeat of the Roman army under Triarius, and

CH. XVI. By the fact that the Cretans and others manifested a special preference to surrender to him, and that Mithridates himself sent an ambassador to him even into Spain; and (*d*) he is the especial favorite of fortune.

CH. XVII. Having completed the argument, the orator refutes two opposite opinions: those of Hortensius and Catulus. The former had objected that all power ought not to be conferred upon one man. To this objection he replies that the Roman people had acted wisely, as the result had shown, in giving Pompey, in opposition to this view of Hortensius, the command of the war against the pirates.

CH. XVIII. The wisdom of this course is illustrated by showing that for several years before the passage of the Gabinian law, the Roman people had been deprived of much of their dignity and power by the pirates, and also of the use of their provinces, the coast of Italy, their harbors, and even of the Appian way.

CH. XIX. Cicero adds, by way of digression, that opposition seems to have been unreasonably made to the appointment of Gabinius as one of Pompey's legates, since Pompey earnestly desires it, and there are precedents to justify it.

CH. XX. To the objection of Catulus, (of whose ability and integrity he speaks in the highest terms,) that such a measure was contrary to the examples and institutions of their ancestors, he replies, that their ancestors had often given the entire management of a war to one man, and that Catulus himself had, on former occasions, repeatedly voted to confer extraordinary powers upon Pompey.

CH. XXI. A review of some of the instances in which unusual powers had been given to Pompey by the Roman people with the concurrence of Catulus and other distinguished citizens.

CH. XXII. In the second place, he replies that unusual measures ought to be adopted in the case of Pompey, for their other generals were accustomed to pillage the temples, cities, and houses of the allies, and had thus destroyed their confidence in them;

CH. XXIII. But Pompey's complete self-control had enabled him to withstand the temptations to which others had yielded, and had already won the confidence of foreign nations: furthermore, if authorities were wanted, they could be found in P. Servilius, C. Curio, Cn. Lentulus, and C. Cassius; all of whom were in favor of the bill.

CH. XXIV. Since these things are so, he praises Manilius on account of the law which he had proposed, and exhorts him to persevere; pledges to him and the Roman people all the influence and power which his abilities and office will give, to aid them in securing the passage of the law; and solemnly affirms, that in all this he is not prompted by motives of self-interest, but by love of country.

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CH. I. Line **1. Frequens — vester** = the sight of your crowded assembly. — **2. Multo. 418**; *929;* 256, R. 16; 54, V. R. **Hic locus;** i. e. the rostra, from which this oration was pronounced. Rostra, or the Beaks, was the name applied to the stage in the forum from which the orators addressed the people. This stage was originally called *templum* (Liv. II. 56), because it was consecrated by the augurs; but it obtained its name of *Rostra* at the conclusion of the great Latin war, when it was adorned with the beaks (*rostra*) of the ships of the Antiates. **Autem** = moreover, and. — **3. Ad — ornatissimus** = the most dignified for treating (with you), the most honorable for haranguing. The former of these expressions has special reference to magistrates; the latter, to any others who might be deemed worthy to address the people from the *rostra.* Only magistrates had the right to submit questions to the people (*cum populo agere*) for their decision, but any person who had the requisite qualifications (*optimo cuique maxime*) might harangue the people upon these questions. As a general rule, none were admitted to the *rostra* but men of the highest talents and most finished oratory. **Quirites** = *cives.* The Romans called themselves, in their civil capacity, *Quirites,* but in their political and military capacity, *Romani.* — **4. Hoc — laudis** = from this avenue to glory; i. e. the *rostra.* **425,** 2 & 2); *916;* 251; 54, VI. **Cuique. 453,** 1; *1052;* 207, R. 35 (b); 17, V. 4. — **5. Vitae — rationes** = my plan of life; i. e. pleading causes. — **6. Ab — aetate** = from early manhood. Cicero pleaded his first private cause at the age of 26 years, and his first public cause when he was 27. — **7. Per aetatem** = on account of my youth; i. e. he had not yet attained the age necessary to render him eligible to any of the high offices. **Nondum.** See on *vixdum,* in Cat. I. 4. — **8. Auderem. 518,** I.; *1251;* 263, 5 & R. 1 (a); 63, III. — **10. Temporibus** = occasions, emergencies. Cf. § 2: *privatorum periculis.* This sentence is explanatory of the *vitae meae rationes* above. **Ita.** A dependent thought, which would regularly be expressed subordinately, is sometimes put in a co-ordinate relation to the principal thought. Thus in this passage, the clause, *neque hic locus,* etc., does not follow from the preceding proposition, as the word *ita* would seem to indicate, but is logically subordinate to the clause, *et meus labor,* etc. In agreement with this is the fact, that in *neque — et* the latter notion is often the more important. The sense is, my labor, honestly and indefatigably employed in the trials of private persons, has met the amplest reward; while at the same time, as a consequence of this labor thus employed, the *rostra* has not been destitute of men who could defend the interests of the state. Cicero could doubtless make this boast, inasmuch as, through his power and industry as an advocate, many valuable men had been preserved to the state. — **11. Ab iis. 399,** 5 & 3); *778;* 213, R. 4 (4); 54, VI. R. **Caussam** = interests. **Defenderent. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1; 65, I. So *possit,* near the end. — **12. Caste integreque.** There is in these words an allusion to the Cincian law, passed B. C. 204 and entitled *de*

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1 *donis et muneribus;* one provision of which forbade a person to take anything for his pains in pleading a cause. The object of this provision was to prevent bribery and corruption. — **13. Fructum** refers to the office of praetor, to which he had recently been elected. It is used below in the same sense. — **14. Dilationem comitiorum.** The postponement of the comitia to another day necessarily occurred, 1st, when it was discovered that the auspices had been unfavorable, or when the gods manifested their displeasure by rain, thunder, or lightning; 2d, when a tribune interposed his veto; 3d, when the sun set before the business was over, for it was a principle that the auspices were valid only for one day from sunrise to sunset; 4th, when one of the assembled citizens was seized with an epileptic fit; 5th, when the vexillum was taken away from the Janiculum, this being a signal which all citizens had to obey; 6th, when any tumult or insurrection broke out in the city. In all these cases, the assembly had to continue its business on some other day, sometimes on the next. The only exception was in case of the election of censors: here the proceedings of the assembly could not be *continued* from day to day, but it was necessary to begin the election afresh; and if one had been elected, his election was not valid. — **15. Ter praetor primus.** *Primus* does not refer to his rank as praetor, for this was determined by lot after the election; neither does *ter* imply that he was "thrice" elected, for, according to the preceding note, this could not be. He was said to be *primus praetor* who received the highest number of votes; and, in declaring the result of the election, his name was always mentioned first. The meaning then is, that Cicero was *first* declared to be elected praetor on *three successive election days.* **362**; *666;* 210; 46. **Centuriis cunctis.** The praetors were elected by the *comitia centuriata,* as were also the consuls and censors. All the citizens were divided into 193 centuries, and these centuries into six classes according to the valuation of their estates; the richest being placed in the first class, and so on. The number of centuries in the different classes was different; the first class containing 82 of the 193, which, with 18 centuries of equites, constituted a majority of the whole. Each century, further, was counted as one vote; so that a class had as many votes as it contained centuries. The 18 centuries of equites voted first, then the centuries of the first class, and then those of the other five classes in order. It is clear from this, that, if the equites and the centuries of the first class were united upon any measure, the affair was decided: the vote of the remaining five classes could not alter it. These statements make the meaning of the text plain: Cicero received 193 votes; that being the whole number (*centuriis cunctis*). The number of praetors in Cicero's time was eight. — **16. Quid — praescriberetis**; i. e. others must pursue the same course in early life which he had pursued, if they would as signally receive the proofs of popular favor which he had received. **525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. — **17. Auctoritatis. 396**, 2, 3) & (3); *760;* 212, R. 2. So *facultatis* below. — **18. Tantum. 441**; *761;* 206 (2); 47, IV. (1). **Quantum — vo-**

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luistis = as you have willed that there should be by conferring honors 1 (upon me). **Quantum. 545**; *1136;* 239; 52, VI. **Honoribus. 414** & 4; *873;* 247, 3; 54, I. **Mandandis. 562**; *1322;* 275, II.; 73.— **19. Ad agendum.** See on *ad agendum* above. — **20. Forensi usu** = practice at the bar: lit. practice in the forum. — **21. Apud eos utar** = I will use (it; i. e. *quid auctoritatis*) before those. — **22. In dicendo** = in oratory; i. e. if I am able to exercise any influence *as an orator generally. Dicendo*, which is the common reading, would rather mean "by a particular speech." — **23. Potissimum** = in preference to all others. It refers to the act of choosing one thing in preference to another; and hence is used especially with verbs of choosing, preferring, etc. It follows the word whose meaning it strengthens, and its force would be often best given in English by putting emphasis on this word. **Ei — rei** = for this thing also; i. e. skill as an orator: referring to the thought expressed by *dicendo*. For the meaning of **fructum**, see above. **Suo judicio** refers to the vote for praetor. For **duxerunt**, most read *censuerunt*. — **24. Illud** is explained by the clause commencing with *quod*. See on *ille*, Caes. IV. 16. **371**, 3; *717;* 232 (3); 52, IV. — **1. Mihi. 388**, I.; *847;* 225, III.; 51, VIII. **Jure.** 2 **414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. R. — **4. Virtute** = manly qualities, talents, merits. — **5. Invenire. 549**; *1150;* 269; 24, IV. 3. — **6. Copia** = copiousness; i. e. the abundance of materials which the merits of Pompey cannot fail to supply the speaker. **Modus** = a limit, moderation; i. e. in the use of the materials (*copia*).

CH. II. **9. Vectigalibus** = tributaries. **386**; *826;* 224; 51. V. So *equitibus* below. *Vectigalibus* and *sociis* may depend directly on *periculosum* by **391**; *860;* 222, 3; 51, I. — **10. Mithridate, Tigrane. 363**; *622;* 204; 46. **Alter relictus**, sc. Mithridates; *alter lacessitus*, sc. Tigranes. In B. C. 72, six years before the time of this oration, Lucullus had by a succession of victories completely destroyed the army of Mithridates, and Mithridates himself had effected his escape, though narrowly, from Pontus to Armenia, and had placed himself under the protection of his son-in-law, Tigranes. The soldiers of Lucullus, having stopped to enrich themselves with the vast spoils which they found in Pontus, abandoned their pursuit of Mithridates; and he is, therefore, said in the text to have been *left* (*relictus*). See ch. 9, 22. Subsequently the Roman general demanded his surrender, which Tigranes refused; whereupon he entered his dominion, defeated him in a battle, and took Tigranocerta, his capital (B. C. 69). Provoked (*lacessitus*) by his loss, he, assisted by Mithridates, made great efforts to retrieve his affairs, and, in consequence of a mutiny in the Roman camp, and of the recall of Lucullus (B. C. 67), ravaged Cappadocia, and was carrying his depredations into other provinces. — **11. Asiam**; i. e. the proconsular province in Asia Minor, comprising Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and the greater part of Phrygia. This province afforded very rich revenues; and hence the tempting nature of the prize. — **12. Equitibus.** The revenues were not collected immediately by the government, but were

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2 farmed out by the censors for a lease of five years to the highest bidder. They were purchased most commonly by the *knights*, who, as being the richest private individuals, were able to undertake these contracts. Usually, however, they formed themselves into companies for this purpose. At Rome this class of individuals was much respected, but in the provinces they were often deservedly detested. — **14. In occupatae** = being employed in farming your revenues. — **15. Necessitudine.** Cicero belonged to the equestrian order. — **16. Caussam.** See on ch. I. — **17. Bithyniae** limits *vicos*. **Vestra provincia**; i. e. by the will of the deceased king, Nicomedes Philopator, who died B. C. 74, having bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people, because, having no children, he had been reinstated on his throne by them, when driven from it by Mithridates. — **18. Vicos — esse** depends on *afferuntur . . . litterae*. **530**, I.; *1296*, A.; 266, 2; 67, I. 2. **Regnum Ariobarzanis**; i. e. Cappadocia, which Mithridates took possession of B. C. 66, after the recall of Lucullus. — **19. Vectigalibus. 391** & 1; *860*; 222, R. 1; 51, I. — **20. Rebus. 431**; *965*; 257; 54, X. — **21. Huic. 386**; *826*; 224; 51, V. **Qui successerit**: M'. Acilius Glabrio, who was consul B. C. 67, and proconsul of Cilicia B. C. 66; to which Bithynia and Pontus were added by the Gabinian law. Sc. *eum* as the antecedent of *qui*, and subject of *esse*. **531**; *1296*, E.; 266, 2; 67, II. — **22. Unum . . . imperatorem**: referring to Pompey. **545**; *1136*; 239; 52, VI. So *hunc unum* and *neminem*. **26. Caussa — sit** = what is the nature of the case. **Quae** = *qualis*. **525**; *1182*; 265; 67, I. 1. — **28. De imperatore deligendo** = of the choosing of a suitable commander-in-chief. The notion of fitness is implied in the verb *deligo*. **562**; *1322*; 275, II.; 73. **Esse dicendum** = that I should speak. — **29. Ejusmodi** = of such a nature. **401**; *780*; 211, R. 6 (5) & R. 8; 50, I. 2. — **30. Persequendi studium** = a desire for vengeance. **Debeat. 500**; *1218*; 264, 1; 65, I. — **30. In — agitur** = for in this (war) is at stake. — **32. Quum . . . tum. 587**, I. 5; *1374*; 277, I. R. 9; 43, 8. — **36. Requiretis** = you will look in vain
3 for. — **1. Quibus. 385**; *831*; 223, R. 2; 51, IV. **Vobis. 388**, I.; *1310*; 225, III. R. 2; 73, I. at end.

CH. III. **3. Gloriae. 399** & 2, 1); *765*, *767*, 2d; 213, R. 1 (2); 50, III. 3. — **4. Laudis. 399** & 2, 2); *767*, 3d; 213, R. 1 (3); 50, III. 2. **Vobis. 388**, I.; *847*; 225, III.; 51, VIII. — **5. Illa. 450**; *1028*; 207, R. 23 (a); 20, II. **Mithridatico — concepta**; i. e. in the latter part of B. C. 88. — **6. Penitus.** Dist.? *Plane* means completely, in opp. to *paene*, or *vix*; *omnino*, altogether and generally, in opp. to partly, in some instances, with some exceptions; in opp. also to *magna ex parte*, or *separatim*; *prorsus*, exactly, in opp. to in some measure, or almost; *penitus*, thoroughly, deeply, in opp. to in a certain degree, or superficially; *utique*, especially, in opp. to at any rate, or possibly. — **7. Quod is**; i. e. Mithridates. This clause explains *illa macula*. He secretly notified all the governors of his Asiatic provinces to put to death on a certain day all the Romans and Italians who might be in

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their respective districts. Memnon and Valerius Maximus put the number killed at 80,000; while Plutarch increases it to 150,000. — **8. Uno — significatione** = by one messenger and one notice. Some have *litterarum* after *significatione*, and some before it. — **12. Latebris occultare** is opposed to *in luce versari*. — **13 Patrio.** This was the sixth Mithridates that had sat on the throne of Pontus. — **14. In — versari** = to carry on his operations before the very eyes of Asia. — **15. Insignia victoriae**; i. e. triumphs. — **16. L. Sulla.** Both Sulla and Murena obtained triumphs in B. C. 81. — **18. Pulsus superatusque. 578**, IV.; *1350;* 274, 3 (a); 72, 1. — **20. Quod egerunt . . . quod reliquerunt** = for what they did . . . for what they left undone. *Quod* relates to *ejus* or *propter id* understood. Some treat *quod* as a causal conjunction. In that case both verbs must be used absolutely. — **21. Res publica** = public affairs. The successors of the Marian faction at Rome caused Sulla to make a treaty of peace with Mithridates and to return to Italy. He left affairs in Asia in charge of Murena, one of his lieutenants, who, in violation of the treaty, made war upon Mithridates. This, together with, perhaps, the fact that Sulla needed all his troops in Italy, occasioned his recall.

CH. IV. **23. Omne — tempus**; i. e. after the return of Murena. — **25. Qui** = for he. **453**; *701;* 206 (17); 48, IV. — **27. Bosporanis**: the people who dwelt on or near the Cimmerian Bosporus, now the strait of Yenikale, which connects the Sea of Azoff with the Black Sea. Mithridates had conquered the Bosporani and several other nations dwelling on the eastern and northern shores of the Euxine in the early part of his reign; some of which, including the Bosporani, subsequently revolted, but he, without much difficulty, re-established his power over them, and gave them his son Machares for a king about B. C. 82. — **28. Simularet.** Why change of tense? — **29. Eos duces**: Sertorius and his generals. He was the ablest among the leaders of the Marian faction. — **30. Duobus in locis**: Asia and Spain. **Disjunctissimis — diversis** = very widely separated (from each other) and in the most opposite directions (from Rome). **Maxime. 170**; *227;* 127, 1; 17, I. 4. — **31. Uno consilio** = acting in concert. **Binis. 174**, 2, 3); *209;* 120, 4 (a); 18, II. 2. — **33. De imperio** = for the very existence of your government. *De* is sometimes used to denote the cause of an action. — **34. Alterius — Hispaniensis** = the danger arising from one side, (namely,) from Sertorius and Spain. — **35. Quae — habebat**; i. e. in consequence of the skill and ability of Sertorius. — **36. Divino — virtute.** This is sheer adulation; for, if we may judge by his success, Sertorius was the greater general of the two. He had for eight years maintained his ground in Spain in opposition to the power of Rome, and, had he not been assassinated by the treachery of Perperna and others of his followers, he would undoubtedly have come off victorious in the contest. After his death Perperna usurped his place, as leader of the faction, but, being a man of mean abilities, it cost Pompey scarcely an effort to conquer him, and thus put an end to the

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3 contest. So that "the godlike wisdom and unequalled valor of Cn. Pompey," even if he possessed them, do not seem to have availed anything against Sertorius, nor to have been called into exercise after his
4 death. — **1. In altera parte**; i. e. Asia. — **2. Initia — gestarum.** See ch. 8. — **3. Haec — extrema.** See ch. 9. — **5. Videantur. 549,** 4, 1); *1146;* 271, R. 2; 67, IV. 1. — **6. Ei. 385,** 4; *1075,* III.; 224, R. 2; 51, V. R. — **9. Videte — putetis** = consider what feelings (i. e. of resentment) should be entertained by you. This sentence affords an instance of a pleonasm which is quite common with the verbs of thinking, believing, etc., inasmuch as *puto* and *existimo* are expressly added in the dependent sentence, although a word of similar meaning has preceded; e. g. the construction in the text, instead of *videte, qui vobis animus suscipiendus sit.* For a similar passage, see ch. 9.

CH. V. **11. Injuriosus. 444,** 1; *902;* 256, R. 9 (a); 17, V. 1. So *superbius* below. **Tot . . . milibus.** See on *quod is,* ch. 3. — **13. Tandem** = pray. See on *quousque tandem,* in Cat. I. 1. So below. **Animo. 428** & 1, 2); *888;* 211, R. 6 & 8; 54, II. So below. — **14. Erant — superbius.** Livy says they were insulted and forcibly driven away. Cicero purposely lessens the offence committed by the Corinthians, in order that the conduct of Mithridates may be the more strongly contrasted with it. — **15. Lumen.** Dist.? *Lumen* is a luminous body: *lux,* a streaming mass of light. Also, in a figurative sense, *lumen* denotes distinction, *lux* only clearness. Cicero calls Corinth *Greciae totius lumen;* but Rome (in Cat. IV. 6), *lucem orbis terrarum:* Corinth is compared to a glimmering point of light; Rome is distinguished as that city in comparison with which all other cities lie in darkness. — **Exstinctum. 462;** *671;* 205, R. 5 (b). — **16. Legatum . . . consularem.** This was M'. Aquillius, who was consul in B. C. 101. In B. C. 88 he was sent as an ambassador into Asia for the purpose of restoring Nicomedes and Ariobarzanes to their kingdoms, from which they had been driven by Mithridates. This he succeeded in doing, but afterwards fell into the hands of Mithridates, who treated him in the most barbarous manner, and eventually put him to death by pouring molten gold down his throat, as a reproach to Roman cupidity. — **17. Excruciatum. 579;** *1350;* 274, 3 (b); 72, 1. — **18. Civium Romanorum**; i. e. the *mercatoribus aut naviculariis* above. **Imminutam** (*esse*). **551,** III.; *1154;* 272; 70, III. — **20. Violatum. 578;** *1350;* 274, 3 (a); 72, 1. So *interfectum.* **Persecuti sunt** = avenged. — **22. Fuit.** Subject? — **25. Quid, quod** = what shall I say of this, that: sc. *dicam de eo.* **Summum — vocatur** = is exposed to the most imminent danger: lit. to the greatest danger and hazard. Two nearly synonymous words are sometimes employed instead of one merely to give force to the expression. — **26. Ferre**: sc. *hoc.* — **27. Ariobarzanes.** See on ch. 2. — **28. Duo reges**: Mithridates and his son-in-law Tigranes. — **30. Cuncta — Graecia** = throughout all Asia and Greece. By some these words are considered nominatives. — **32. Certum** = *quendam.* — **33. Alium.** Glabrio, the consul of the preceding year (B. C. 67).

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Sine — periculo; i. e. without the danger of offending Glabrio. — **36.** 4
In — omnia = in whom all qualities exist in the highest perfection; i. e. all the qualities requisite for the successful management of a war. **529**; *1291;* 266, 2; 67, II. **Propter** = in the neighborhood; i. e. on the coast of Cilicia, to which the piratic war had led him, B. C. 67. **Quo** = for which reason. **414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. So *adventu*,
nomine, and *hoc* below. — **1. Carent**: sc. *eo;* i. e. Pompey. — **2. Vene-** 5
rit. 515 & III.; *1281;* 263, 2 (4); 62. I. — **3. Hi**; i. e. the people of Asia and Greece. — **5. Dignos . . . quorum — commendetis** = worthy of having their safety committed by you to such a man: lit. worthy, whose safety you may commit, etc. **501**, III.; *1226;* 264, 9. — **6. Atque hoc etiam magis, quod . . . hunc — temperantia** = and on this account even the more, because, etc. — did they formerly hear that this man (was, and) now see that he (being) present (is, a man) of so great self-control, etc. The common text has a period after *differant*, making *hoc* depend upon *rogant* understood; but Baiter, whose text I follow, puts a comma after *different* in order that *hunc* may be opp. to *ceteros*, and *audiebant* and *vident* may depend upon the preceding *hoc etiam magis quod*, etc. — **7. Ejusmodi** = of such character. Alluding to the avarice and rapacity which usually characterized the governors of Roman provinces. — **9. Adventus.** Why plural? **130**, 2; 117 (2); 95, R. **Ab — expugnatione.** For the conduct of the Roman commanders in Asia, see chs. 22, 23. — **10. Differant. 489** & I., **494**; *1218;* 262; 65. **Antea**; i. e. when he was waging war in Italy, Africa, Gaul, and Spain. — **11. Temperantia.** This virtue is placed first in order to contrast it more emphatically with the rapacity of others. **428** & 1, 2); *888;* 211, R. 6 & 8; 54, II. So *mansuetudine* and *humanitate*.

Ch. VI. **15. Antiocho.** Antiochus the great, king of Syria. He was persuaded by the Aetolians to form an alliance with them for the purpose of checking the progress of the Romans in the east. They made an attack upon the Allies of the Romans in Greece B. C. 192, but were completely humbled B. C. 190. **Philippo.** Philip, king of Macedonia, but not Philip, the father of Alexander, who lived long before. He attacked the Athenians, who were allies of the Romans. The war lasted from B. C. 200 to B. C. 197, and ended in the humiliation of Philip. **Aetolis.** The Aetolians were in alliance with Antiochus. See on *Antiocho*. — **16. Cum Poenis.** B. C. 264-241, 218-201, 150-146. **Studio 414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. So *periculo*, at end. — **18. Praesertim — agatur** = especially since your most important revenues are at stake: more lit. since the question is, etc. — **20. Tanta** = so inconsiderable. *Tantus* is here used in a restrictive sense; instances of which are elsewhere found in Cic. and also in Caes. Cf. *tantum civium*, in Cat. III. 10; also *tantum*, Epp. Cic. IV. 1. **Iis. 419**, IV.; *919;* 244; 54, I. — **22. Ubertate — exportantur.** Referring to the three great sources of revenue; namely, tithes (*decumae*) from land, rents paid for the use of pasturage (*scriptura*), and import and export

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5 duties (*portoria*). **501**, I. 2; *1293;* 266, 1, R. 2; 66, I. at end. — **24. Ferris. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. — **25. Belli utilitatem** = what is useful for war; i. e. for carrying on war and defraying the expenses of it. — **28. Venit.** Emphatic position. — **29. In** = in the case of. —
6 **33. Ex portu**; i. e. from exports and imports. — **1. Animo. 428** & 1, 2); *888;* 211, R. 6 & 8; 54, II. — **2. Qui — exigunt** = who farm and collect (them). The first verb refers particularly to the *equites* or *publicani* (see on ch. 2), and the second to those employed under them. **5. Familias** = slaves. — **6. Saltibus** = woodland pastures. **Portubus. 116**, 4, 1); *140;* 89, 5; 12, 3. — **7. Custodiis** = watch-houses. These were places where the servants of the *publicani* kept watch to prevent smuggling. — **8. Vobis fructui. 390**; *848;* 227; 51, VII. **Qui — sunt**; i. e. both the *publicani* and the inhabitants of the provinces.

CH. VII. **11. Ne . . . quidem. 602**, III. 2; *1390,* Obs. 3; 279, 3 (d); 41, 5. — **12. Extremum** = as the last point. **Quum essem . . . dicturus** = when I should come to speak. **481**, III. 1; *1172;* 162, 14, R. 3, 260, R. 7 (2); 40, I. — **13. Quod. 311**, 7, **520**, I.; *1250;* 198, 7 & R. (b); 43, 6. — **14. Quorum — diligenter** = whose interests you, Romans, ought, according to your wisdom, carefully to regard. — **15. Et . . . deinde**: lit. both . . . (and) in the next place. We should expect another *et* to correspond with this; but instead of finishing the construction thus commenced, Cicero leaves it unfinished, and begins a new sentence with *deinde* at § 18. It is a case of *anacoluthon.* — **16. Suas — copias** = their business relations and capital. *Rationes* is explained immediately after by *res*, and *copias* by *fortunae.* — **17. Quorum — fortunae** = the affairs and fortunes of these very (men) on their own account. — **18. Vobis curae. 390**; *848;* 227; 51, VII. — **23. Partim . . . partim** = some . . . some. The construction is analogous to positive apposition. **Ipsi.** *Ipse* has the force of separating, by contrast, that object (person or thing) to which it refers from all others. — **24. Eorum. 396**, 2, 4) & (1); *1005;* 212, R. 4; 50, II. 4. **Pecunias magnas** = large sums of money. — **25. Humanitatis . . . sapientiae. 401, 402** & I.; *780;* 211, R. 8 (3); 50, I. 1. — **26. Calamitate. 425** & 2, 2); *919;* 251; 54, VI. — **28. Primum** corresponds to *deinde* below. **Illud — refert** = this is of little importance. **Illud. 408**, 2; *811;* 219, R. 4; 50, IV. 4. **Parvi. 408**, 3; *812;* 219, R. 5; 54, IX. 1. *Illud* stands for the infinitive clause below. — **29. His amissis**; i. e. the Roman capital invested in Asia. This reading was first suggested by Mommsen, and is adopted as being less objectionable than any of the others. The text is probably corrupt. — **30. Iisdem . . . aliis. 387**; *821;* 226; 51, VI. **Redimendi** = of farming (them) again. — **32. Quod nos. 374**; *734;* 231; 52, III. — **33. Initio — Asiatici.** See on *Mithridatico — concepta,* ch. 3. — **34. Memoria. 414** & 4; *873;* 247, 3; 54, I. — **35. Res magnas** = large sums. **Romae. 421**, II., *932*, 221; 55, III 3. — **36. Fidem concidisse** = credit fell. The capitalists at Rome not receiving returns from those

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in Asia to whom they had loaned large amounts, were unable to meet 6
their engagements; and, as a consequence, payments were suspended
and credit was impaired. — **1. Ut non . . . trahant** = without draw- 7
ing. So *ut non . . . concidant* below. In this construction *quin* is more common than *ut non*. — **3. Id** stands for the sentence, *haec — cohaeret*. — **4. Haec — pecuniarum** = these moneyed operations: lit. this account or reckoning of moneys. **In foro.** The offices of the bankers were situated around the forum; and hence it became their usual place for meeting and transacting business. — **6. Illa . . . haec**: referring in this case, not to the remote and near position of the words in the sentence, but to the actually remote and near localities of Asia and Rome. — **7. Dubitandum . . . incumbere.** *Dubito* and *non dubito* signifying "I scruple," "I hesitate," are regularly construed, in Cic. and Caes. with the infinitive, though sometimes with *quin* and the subjunctive (see on Caes. II. 2); but when *non dubito* signifies "I doubt not," it is invariably followed, in Cic. and Caes., by *quin* with the subj., while in C. Nepos it is followed exclusively by the acc. with the infin. This latter construction often occurs in Livy, Curtius, and the later writers. — **10. Defendantur. 519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II.

Ch. VIII. **13. Esse. 553,** II.; *630;* 207, R. 22; 46. — **15. Vobis. 388,** I.; *847;* 225, III.; 51, VIII. — **17. Lucullo. 386**; *855;* 224; 51, V. — **18. Viro . . . homini.** When *homo* and *vir* are both used with epithets of praise, *homo* relates rather to the qualities that characterize man as such, or distinguish one man from another, with this exception: that those which denote *bravery*, *strength of mind*, and all that distinguishes *man* from *woman*, are usually expressed by *vir* with a proper epithet, and also those which imply eminence and worth in social life. — **19. Debeatur. 529**; *1291;* 266, 2; 67, II. **Ejus adventu**; i. e. B. C. 74. **426,** 1; *949;* 253, N. 1; 55, 1. **Maximas — copias.** His army consisted of 120,000 foot-soldiers, armed and disciplined in the Roman manner, and 16,000 horse, besides a hundred scythed chariots; but, in addition to this regular army, he was supported by a vast number of auxiliaries from the barbarian tribes of the Chalybes, Achaeans, Armenians, and even the Scythians and Sarmatians. The entire force of Lucullus amounted to only 30,000 infantry and 2,500 horse. — **20. Rebus. 419,** III.; *911;* 249, I.; 54, VI. — **21. Urbem . . . Cyzicenorum.** The city of Cyzicus was a city of Mysia, situated on the isthmus of a promontory of the same name extending into the Propontis. **Nobis. 391**; *860;* 222, R. 1; 51, I. — **26. Quae . . . raperetur** = which, inflamed with an eager desire for revenge and with hatred, was hurrying away towards Italy under leaders sent by Sertorius. (See on ch. 4.) There was in reality but one general sent, though perhaps Cicero intends by the use of the plural to include the subordinate officers of the expedition. The facts seem to be these: in B. C. 75 Sertorius made a treaty with Mithridates, one condition of which was, that he should send to him a general and some troops. He sent M. Varius, a Roman senator, who had fled to Sertorius in Spain.

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7 On his arrival in Asia Mithridates gave him the command of a part of his troops; and after he had been defeated in several successive engagements by Lucullus, he gathered up the scattered fragments of his army and fitted out a fleet for the invasion of Italy, the command of which he gave to Varius. Lucullus went in pursuit, overtook and destroyed the fleet near the island of Tenedos, and took Varius prisoner, whom he afterwards put to death. See *pro Archia*, ch. 9, and *Murena*, ch. 15, where Cicero mentions this naval battle, and says distinctly that it was fought near Tenedos. **Ducibus. 430**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X. **Raperetur.** See on *pararentur*, Caes. I. 31. — **28. Magnas . . . copias.** According to Plutarch, Mithridates lost in this campaign nearly 300,000 men. — **29. Legionibus. 384**; *831;* 223; 51, II. So *populo.* **Pontum.** A country of Asia Minor, bounded north by the Euxine Sea, east by Armenia, south by Armenia Minor and Cappadocia, and west by Galatia and Paphlagonia. On the landward sides it was enclosed by a chain of mountains; and besides this natural barrier, Mithridates had guarded the frontier by 75 fortresses. See *pro Arch.* ch. 9: *populus enim Romanus aperuit*, etc. — **30. Ex — aditu** = on every side. **Clausus fuisset. 515**, II.; *1290;* 264, 2; 61, N. **Sinopen . . . Amisum.** Both situated on the Euxine: the former in Paphlagonia, the latter in Pontus, about 130 miles to the southeastward of Sinope. — **33. Uno — adventuque** = by one approach and arrival (before them). — **34. Patrio — avito.** See on *patrio*, ch. 3. **Ad — reges.** First to Tigranes, his son-in-law, and, after he was defeated, to the king of the Parthians. — **36. Sociis . . . vectigalibus. 430**; *972;* 257, R. 7;
8 54, X. — **1. Opinor.** Dist.? *Censeo*, *judico*, *arbitror*, *aestimo*, denote passing judgment with competent authority, derived from a call to the office of judge; *censeo*, as possessing the authority of a censor, or of a senator giving his vote; *judico*, as possessing that of a judge passing sentence; *arbitror*, as possessing that of an arbitrator; *aestimo*, as that of a taxer making a valuation; whereas *opinor*, *puto*, and *reor* denote passing judgment under the form of a private opinion, with a purely subjective signification; *opinor*, as a mere sentiment and conjecture, in opp. to a clear conviction and knowledge; *puto*, as one who casts up an account; *reor*, as a poetical term. **Atque ita** (sc. *esse*) = and that it is such a degree (of praise). — **2. Nullo istorum**; i. e. Catulus and Hortensius. — **3. Obtrectant** = disparage, decry.

Ch. IX. **6. Reliquum. 441**, 6; *662;* 205, R. 17; 47, VIII. **Possit. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. — **9. Medea.** A sorceress, daughter of Aeëtes, king of Colchis. She fell in love with Jason, the leader of the Argonautic Expedition, who went in pursuit of the golden fleece which was in the possession of Aeëtes, assisted him by her sorceries in securing it, and then eloped with him by night in company with her brother Absyrtus. Her father pursued her, and when he was upon the point of overtaking her, she murdered Absyrtus, cut him in pieces and threw them into the sea; and while he was stopping to gather up the scattered limbs of his son, she was enabled to gain sufficient time to elude his

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grasp. Colchis was a country connected with Pontus; hence Cic. says *ex eodem Ponto*. **Illa** = the famous, the celebrated. Used like the Greek article, to indicate some well-known or celebrated object. — **11. Eorum — dispersa** = the collecting of them in their scattered state. — **12. Retardaret. 463** & I.; *644;* 209, R. 12 (2); 49, I. R. — **15. Bello. 426**, 1; *949;* 253, N. 1; 55, I. **Direptas . . . congesserat.** The Latin often employs a participle and a verb, where *we* use two verbs connected by a conjunction. — **17. Diligentius. 444**, 1; *902;* 256, R. 9 (a); 17, V. 1. — **18. Illum . . . hos. 450** & 1; *1028;* 207, R. 23 (a); 20, II. So *hunc . . . illo*. — **21. Rebus. 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, III. — **23. Plures . . . gentes**; i. e. the Gordyenians, Medes, Adiabenians, Arabians, Albanians, and Iberians. See Plutarch, Lucul. — **26. Neque — tentandas** = should neither be provoked by war nor agitated. — **27. Vehemens** = powerfully exciting. — **28. Fani.** Cicero refers, probably, to the temple of Bellona at Comana in Cappadocia, which had been before this plundered by Murena, the lieutenant of Lucullus; hence there was some ground for the opinion. It was regarded with the greatest reverence by the natives, and the priest of it was in power second only to the king. — **30. Novo — terrore.** It is called a *new sort of terror* because their religious fears were excited. — **32. Urbem** = the capital city; i. e. Tigranocerta, the capital of Armenia. It contained immense wealth. Lucullus found there, besides the royal treasures and a vast amount of other rich booty, 8,000 talents in coined money: about 9,000,000 of dollars. See Plutarch, Lucul. — **33. Nimia — commovebatur.** Cicero here artfully throws a veil over the conduct of Lucullus and his soldiers. According to Plutarch, after the taking of Tigranocerta he abandoned the pursuit of Mithridates and Tigranes, and formed the plan of invading Parthia. At this his men mutinied and refused to advance farther, but said they would follow him in pursuit of Tigranes. Being thus compelled to yield to the dictation of his army, he followed Tigranes into Upper Armenia and determined to attack Artaxata, the capital; but just before arriving at that city the soldiers again became refractory and refused to proceed. Having earnestly exhorted them to go forward, and finding his eloquence ineffectual, he was obliged to return. Plutarch attributes his unpopularity with his soldiers to his haughty and unsympathizing nature, and also in some degree to the influence of the infamous P. Clodius, who was an officer in his army, and who labored secretly to excite mutiny and insubordination among his men. — **35. Fuit — extremum** = for the final result was this. — **2. Et eorum — collegerant.** This clause is by some enclosed in brackets to indicate that it is probably an interpolation. By considering the *et* superfluous, it may be retained as an explanation of *suam manum*, and will be = consisting of those who had gathered themselves together from his kingdom. — **4. Fere** = commonly, generally. — **5. Afflictae** = broken. — **6. Aut . . . aut. 587**, II. & 2; *1374;* 198, 2, R. (e); 43, 3. — **7. Regale** = of king. — **8. Videatur. 489**, I., **494**; *1218;* 262; 65, I. **Victus. 578**, IV.; *1350;* 274, 3 (a); 72, 1. — **9.**

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9 **Incolumis** = in the time of his prosperity. — **10. Eo. 419**, IV.; *919;* 244; 54, I. — **11. Ut — attingeret.** This clause explains *eo contentus, quod*, etc. — **14. Loco. 422**, 1 & 1); *937;* 254, R. 2 (b); 55, III. 5. — **15. Calamitatem.** Before Lucullus had returned from Armenia (see on *nimia*), Mithridates re-entered Pontus and defeated the Romans, first under Fabius, and then under Triarius, lieutenants of Lucullus. More than 7,000 Romans were killed, including 150 centurions and 24 tribunes. — **16. Imperatoris**; i. e. Lucullus. — **17. Ex sermone** = passing from mouth to mouth: lit. from talk. — **19. Incommodis. 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2 & (1) (a); 51, IV. at end. **Potuisset. 485**; *1177;* 260, II., 261, R. 4; 60, 2. — **20. Imperii diuturnitati.** Lucullus had held the command in Asia from B. C. 74 to 67. — **21. Exemplo. 414** & 2; *873;* 249, II.; 54, I. **Putavistis. 460, 445**, 6, 3); *692;* 206 (12); 48, I. — **22. Stipendiis — erant** = were worn out by military service. — **23. Sed — potentissimi** = but do you conjecture how great that war has become, which the most powerful kings unite in waging. **Ea** refers to the preceding *multa*, and is more fully explained by the clauses which follow: it may be omitted in translating. For the construction of *videtis*, see on *videte — putetis*, ch. 4. — **24. Conjungant. 527** & 3; *1291;* 266, 1; 66, I. So *renovent*, etc. — **28. Videor. 549**, 4 & 1); *642;* 271, R. 2; 67, IV. **Esset. 482**, 1; *1171;* 258, R. 2; 57, I. R. — **29. Genere. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1 (1); 54, I. — **30. De imperatore . . . deligendo.** See on ch. 2.

CH. X. **33. Haberetis. 487, 488**, 1; *1193-6;* 263, 1 & R.; 68, I. — **34. Potissimum.** See on ch. 1. — **35. Putaretis. 525** & 1;

10 *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. **Sit. 517**, I.; *1251;* 263, 5; 63, III. — **1. Sunt. 527**, 2, 1); *1294;* 266, R. 5; 66, I. at end. **Superarit. 501**, II.; *1291;* 264, 10; 65, IV. 1. — **3. Possit. 501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, I. — **5. Auctoritatem** = reputation. **Felicitatem. 704**, I. 1; *1378*, 1st; 278, R. 6 (b). — **6. Scientior** = more thoroughly acquainted with (military affairs). — **7. Bello maximo**: the social war, in which more than 300,000 men are said to have perished. **430**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X. So *hostibus*. — **8. Patris**: Cn. Pompeius Strabo. Pompey was at this time but 17 years of age. — **9. Extrema pueritia.** This was in the civil war against Cinna, while Pompey was still serving under his father. **441**, 6, **426**, 1; *662, 949;* 205, R. 17, 253; 47, VIII., 55, I. — **10. Maximi — imperator.** In B. C. 83, when only 23 years of age, Pompey, without any public office and without any authority from the senate or the people, levied three legions in Picenum, assumed the command, gained a brilliant victory over M. Brutus, one of the Marian generals, and then proceeded to offer his services to Sulla, who had just landed at Brundisium on his return from the first Mithridatic war. At this time he received an unprecedented mark of honor; for when he leaped down from his horse, and saluted Sulla with the title of Imperator, the latter returned the compliment by addressing him by the same title. — **12. Quisquam. 457**; *1061;* 207, R. 31 (a); Table 6, at end. — **13. Confecit** = has subdued, settled the affairs of. — **15. Suis**

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imperiis = by his own repeated discharge of the office of commander. 10
Offensionibus = by the misfortunes, disasters. — **16. Stipendiis** = by inactive campaigns: the mere time of service. **Triumphis.** Pompey had already enjoyed the honor of two triumphs: the first in September, B. C. 81, at the age of 25, for his victory over Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, the son-in-law of Cinna, and Hiarbas, the king of Numidia, by which he terminated the African war, and the other on the 31st of December, B. C. 71, at the age of 36, in honor of his successful termination of the war in Spain against Sertorius and his followers. Up to this time he was a simple *eques:* having filled none of the offices of state. On the next day (January 1, B. C. 70) he entered on his consulship with M. Crassus, to which he had been previously elected without opposition, notwithstanding he was by law ineligible to the office, inasmuch as he was absent from Rome at the time, had not yet reached the legal age (43), and had not held any of the lower civil offices. Such was his popularity that the senate did not dare to make any resistance to his election, and they, therefore, deemed it prudent to release him from the laws which disqualified him from the consulship. — **18. Civili**: the war against Cinna and Carbo, B. C. 83-81. **Africanum**: against Cn. Domitius and Hiarbas, B. C. 81. **Transalpinum**: that on his march over the Alps against Sertorius, B. C. 76. — **19. Hispaniense**: that against Sertorius himself, B. C. 80-72. **Mixtum — nationibus** = a compound of (revolted) states and of the most warlike tribes: lit. composed of, etc. By *civitatibus* are meant Roman colonies in Spain which had joined Sertorius, and by *nationibus*, the native tribes which were not of Roman origin; hence it is called a *mixtum bellum.* — **20. Servile**: that against Spartacus with his gladiators and slaves, B. C. 71. **Navale**: that against the pirates, B. C. 67. **Varia.** Dist.? *Varius* means possessing differences in its own texture, varied; whereas *diversus*, differing from something else, distinct.

CH. XI. **24. Jam vero** = moreover, besides. Used to mark transition. **Virtuti** = merit. **391**; *860;* 222, R. 1; 51, I. So *vobis* and *cuiquam.* — **25. Illo. 419**, IV.; *919;* 244; 54, IV. — **26. Possit afferre** = can bring forward; i. e. say. **501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, IV. 2. — **27. Neque — existimantur** = for those are not the only merits of a general, which are commonly esteemed (such). After mentioning the virtues which follow, we should naturally expect him to say, *sed aliae etiam*, etc., but this he omits to do, until he comes to § 36: *quid ceterae*, etc. — **28. Labor. 363**; *622;* 204; 46. — **33. Italia.** See on *civile*, ch. 10. — **34. Virtute. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. **Sicilia.** In 82 B. C., after the Marian party had been completely conquered in Italy, Sulla sent Pompey at the head of an army into Sicily. He drove Perperna from the island, took Carbo prisoner, put him to death, and sent his head to Sulla. — **36. Consilii celeritate** = by the promptness of his measures. **Africa.** See on *Africanum*, ch. 10. — **1. San-** 11
guine. Out of an army of 20,000, only 3,000 survived. — **2. Gallia.** See on *Transalpinum*, ch. 10. — **4. Hispania.** See on *Hispaniense*, ch.

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11 10. **Saepissime plurimos.** Exaggeration. See on *divino — virtute*, ch. 4. — **6. Tetro periculosoque**: called "disgraceful" from the character of the enemy, who were slaves and gladiators; and "dangerous" from these gladiators having been trained to the profession of arms, and, also, from the abilities of Spartacus, their leader. See on *servile*, ch. 10. — **9. Adventu — sepultum.** Exaggeration. The decisive battle had been fought, Spartacus slain, and the war really terminated by Crassus before the arrival of Pompey from Spain; but Pompey, while on his way, happened to fall in with 6,000 of the fugitives, whom he cut to pieces, and thereupon wrote to the senate, "Crassus, indeed, has defeated the enemy, but I have extirpated the war by the roots." **Nunc . . . jam** = even now (i. e. *before* the regular time), or now at last, now (as opposed to a preceding time or to other circumstances). — **10. Exterae.** Dist.? *Externus* denotes a merely local relation, and is applicable to things as well as to persons; but *exterus*, an intrinsic relation, and is an epithet for persons only. *Externae nationes* is a merely geographical expression for nations that are situated without: *exterae nationes*, a political expression for foreign nations. — **11. Quum — tum** = not only as a whole, but. — **12. Toto mari**; i. e. the Mediterranean. — **15. Qui non . . . committeret** = who did not expose. **501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, IV. 2. — **15. Quum . . . navigaret** = since he must sail. **517**, I.; *1251;* 263, 5; 63, III. — **16. Praedonum. 399**, 2, 2); *776;* 213; 50, III. 2. — **17. Vetus.** It had already lasted 20 years. — **22. Cui praesidio. 390**; *848;* 227; 51, VII. **Classibus. 414** & 4; *873;* 247, 3; 54, I. — **24. Captas urbes.** Plutarch says that the number of their galleys amounted to 1,000, and the cities taken to 400.

CH. XII. **26. Quid. 454**, 2; *739;* 235, R. 11; 52, IV. **Fuit . . . fuit**: repeated for emphasis. The figure is called *geminatio*. — **27. Proprium** = the peculiar characteristic. **Populi. 399**, 3, 3); *863;* 222, R. 2 (a), 213; 50, III. 4. — **28. Propugnaculis** = by the bulwarks. This word, as here used, includes fleets, armies, and all other means of defence. — **30. Dicam** = need I say. So *querar*, *dicam*, *commemorem*, below. **486** & II.; *1180;* 260, R. 5; 60, 3. — **31. Brundisio**: a town of Calabria, on the southeast coast of Italy, and the usual port of embarkation for Greece and the east. — **31. Hieme summa** = in the dead of winter: when they were not so liable to be waylaid by pirates, navigation being for the most part suspended in the winter season. **Qui. 445**, 6; *689;* 206 (4); 48, III. R. — **32. Venirent** = were coming, were endeavoring to come. **477**; *1162* (1); 145, II. 4; 27, II. — **34. Duodecim secures** = two praetors; because in the provinces each praetor had six lictors, with the *fasces* and *secures*. In the city they had but two, and without the *secures*. Their names, according to Plutarch, were Sextilius and Bellinus. — **35. Cnidum — Samum.** Cities in Asia Minor: the first, a Doric town in Caria; the second, an Ionian town in Lydia; the last, a city and island of the same name near the
12 coast. — **36. Innumerabilis.** See on *captas urbes*, ch. 11. — **2. Qui-**

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bus . . . ducitis. The pirates having possession of the harbors of 12
Italy, no grain could be brought from Asia, Africa, Sicily, or Sardinia. — **3. An.** The interrogative *an*, in direct interrogations, when no interrogative sentence precedes, supposes a previous question or a preceding thought which must be supplied by the mind, to which it forms an antithesis. See on *an — caussa*, Caes. I. 47. **346**, II. 2, 4); *1108;* 198, II. R. (d); 71, II. R. **Caietae**: a town and harbor of Latium, named for the nurse of Aeneas, who died there. See Virg. A. VII. 1, 2. **Celeberrimum** = very populous. — **4. Praetore.** M. Antonius Creticus, the father of M. Antonius, the triumvir, is supposed to be meant. — **5. Miseno**: a promontory, town, and harbor in Campania. **Ejus — liberos.** Plutarch says that the pirates seized the daughter of Antony, as she was going to her country house, and he was forced to pay a large ransom for her release. Various passages show that the Romans not unfrequently used the plural *liberi*, when speaking either of one son or one daughter. — **7. Ostiense.** Ostia was a seaport town in Latium at the mouth of the Tiber. It was regarded as the harbor of Rome. The allusion is to the capture of the Roman fleet at this place by the pirates. — **9. Consul.** What consul is here referred to is not known. — **14. Ii** stands for *vos*, and may be omitted in translating. *Is* (and also *idem*, though less often) is used for the sake of emphasis to repeat or resume a noun or pronoun after an intervening clause. This use, quite common with nouns and pronouns of the third person, is very seldom with those of the first and second. — **15. Oceani ostium**; i. e. the Strait of Gibraltar. — **19. Loca. 371**, 4, 1); *718;* 233 (3); 52, II. So *Siciliam* below. **Tam brevi tempore . . . quam celeriter** = *tam celeriter quam*. — **20. Pompeio. 430**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X. So *mari* below. **Tanti — impetus** is a poetic circumlocution for *tantum bellum*, with the accessory idea of impetuosity and power. **Navigavit** likewise is poetical, and peculiarly appropriate, as the force consisted of the fleet of Pompey. — **21. Nondum tempestivo** = not yet suitable. See on *vixdum*, in Cat. I. 4. — **22. Sardiniam. 379**, 3, 2); *947;* 237, R. 5 (b); 55, III. 2. — **25. Duabus Hispaniis.** Spain was divided by the Iberus (now the Ebro) into *Hispania citerior* and *ulterior*, just as Gaul was divided by the Alps into *Gallia cisalpina* and *transalpina*. — **26. Confirmata. 439**; *656;* 205, Exc. to R. 2. — **28. Duo maria**: the Adriatic and Tuscan; the one on the east, and the other on the west. — **29. Ut** = *postquam*. — **31. Ciliciam.** The pirates had made Cilicia the principal centre of their operations; for which its rugged coast and mountainous regions well fitted it. — **33. Cretensibus. 385**, 4; *855;* 224, R. 2; 51, I. R. Crete was, next after Cilicia, the greatest nursery of the pirates. The conduct of Pompey in the affair alluded to in the text was far from honorable. Q. Metellus, afterwards surnamed Creticus, had been invested with the command of the war against the Cretan pirates the year (B. C. 68) before Pompey was appointed to the command of the piratic war, and was rapidly bringing it to a successful termination. He had already taken several towns, and the re-

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12 mainder, which were besieged, thinking that they might obtain more favorable terms from Pompey than from Metellus, sent ambassadors, offering to submit to him. Pompey, desirous of appropriating to himself the honors which rightfully belonged to Metellus, listened to their application and sent two legates into Crete, enjoining Metellus to take no further steps in the war, and ordering the cities not to obey Metellus, but L. Octavius, one of the legates, whom he had sent. Metellus, however, paid no attention to Pompey, or his legates, but prosecuted the war until the whole island surrendered to him. — **35. Que** = but. *Que* (also *atque*, *et*) has sometimes an adversative force, especially after a negative cláuse followed by an affirmative one by which the same thought
13 is expressed or continued. — **2. Extrema. 441**, 6; *662;* 205, R. 17; 47, VIII. So *media*. **Hieme. 426**; *949;* 253; 55, I. So *vere* and *aestate*.

CH. XIII. **4. Est haec** = such is; i. e. such as he has just described. — **5. Quid**, as here used, is a sort of interrogative interjection, serving merely to introduce the interrogation. It may be explained grammatically by supposing an ellipsis of *ais*, or *censes*, (= what think you?) but in translating, it may be omitted. **Ceterae**: sc. *virtutes*. — **7. Bellandi virtus** = ability in waging war. — **8. Artes** = qualities. **Administrae. 363**; *622;* 204; 46. — **9. Innocentia** = disinterestedness. It is opposed to avarice. **428** & 1, 2); *888;* 211, R. 6 & 8 (2); 54, II. — **11. Temperantia** = self-control. **Facilitate** = affability. — **12. Ingenio** = natural capacity, talents. See § 42, where *consilium* and *dicendi gravitas et copia* (= eloquence) correspond to *ingenio*. **Quae. 439**, 2, 3); *697;* 205, R. 2 (2); 47, II. (2). — **13. Consideremus. 487**; *1193;* 260, R. 6; 68, I. — **14. Ex — contentione** = by comparison with others. — **16. Imperatorem**: sc. *esse*. **Ullo — numero** = in any estimation. — **17. Veneant . . . venierint. 527**, 3; *1291;* 266, 1; 66, I. The allusion is probably to Glabrio. — **18. Quid — cogitare** (sc. *possumus putare*) = what high or noble sentiment can we suppose this man to entertain, etc. — **20. Propter — provinciae** = from a desire of (retaining) his province. The time of holding a province was sometimes extended. The money was distributed to the magistrates at home, not for the sake of procuring a particular province, but in order to bribe them to interfere and to prevent a recall of the individual, at the expiration of his year, from the province in which he was then acting. — **21. In quaestu** = at interest; i. e. it was left in Rome in the hands of bankers, in order to be employed at interest. — **22. Admurmuratio**; i. e. of disapproval at such unworthy conduct. **Facit.** Object? — **23. Agnoscere.** Object? **Fecerint. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. So *ferant* and *existimetis* below. — **24. Mihi. 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, III. **Qui. 455** & 2; *250;* 138, 137, R. (3); 21, III. — **26. Ventum sit. 301**, 3; *453;* 184, 2 (a); 39 & 5. — **30. Existimetis.** See on *videte — putetis*, ch. 4. — **34. Ipse. 452** & 1;
14 *682;* 207, R. 28 (a); 20, II. near the end. — **1. Hic** = under these circumstances. **Hunc hominem**; i. e. Pompey. **Ceteris. 386**, 2;

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829; 224, R. 1; 51, V. R. — **2. Pervenerint**; i. e. in the piratic war. **519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II. **Non modo** = *non modo non*. When sentences are connected by means of *non modo* (*solum*) *non* — *sed ne quidem*, the second *non* is omitted if both sentences have the same verb, and if the verb is contained in the second sentence; for the negative *ne* is then considered to belong conjointly to both sentences. Z. — **3. Manus — exercitus** = a hand in so great an army. — **5. Hibernent.** Pompey's army was now encamped in the borders of Cilicia. — **6. Ut — militem** = in order that he may incur expense for a soldier; i. e. not only is no one compelled to go to expense for the soldiers, but he is not allowed to do so even if he wishes it. — **7. Hiemis — perfugium** = a shelter from the winter, not for the indulgence of avarice. *Avaritiae perfugium* is a refuge to which avarice may flee to glut itself.

Ch. XIV. **10. Age vero** = well then, now indeed: used adverbially in transitions. The following verb may be in the plural. **Temperantia.** See on ch. 13. — **12. Inventum** (sc. *esse*) = was attained. — **13. Aut . . . aut** = *neque . . . neque*. — **14. In — terras.** Pamphylia and Cilicia are referred to. Cf. § 35, *ad eum usque in Pamphyliam*, and § 46, where the same ambassadors are said to have come to Pompey *in ultimas prope terras*. — **16. Non avaritia.** *Non*, when it belongs to a single word of a proposition, always stands immediately before that word; but if the negative belongs to the proposition generally, and not to any specific word, *non* stands before the verb, and more particularly before the finite verb, if an infinitive depends upon it. — **17. Non amoenitas** = no charming scenery. — **18. Non nobilitas urbis** = no famous city: lit. no fame of a city. Alluding probably to Athens, where Pompey, on his way to Cilicia, stopped only long enough to offer sacrifice to the gods and make an address to the people. Plutarch says that such was his haste, that he passed by many cities. — **21. Ceteri tollenda . . . ille ne visenda.** The conduct of Pompey is here favorably contrasted with that of other Roman generals, who were accustomed to plunder, without scruple, cities, temples, and private dwellings, and consider the statues, paintings, and other ornaments which they might find as the perquisites of their office. — **25. Continentia** = *temperantia*. — **27. Videbatur** = was beginning to seem. — **32. Jam vero.** See on ch. 11. — **33. Querimoniae.** Dist.? *Querimonia* and *querela* are expressions of indignation: *querimonia* in the just feeling of the injured person, who will not brook an act of injustice: *querela* in, for the most part, the blamable feeling of the discontented person, who will brook no hardship. The *querimonia* is an act of the understanding, and aims at redress or satisfaction: the *querela* is an act of feeling, and aims, for the most part, only at easing the heart. — **34. Dignitate. 414** & 2 or **429**; *873* or *889;* 247, 1 or 250, 1; 54, I. So *consilio* and *gravitate* below. **Principibus. 386**, 2; *829;* 224, R. 1; 51, V. R. **Facilitate.** See on ch. 13. **429**; *889;* 250, 1; 54, I. — **35. Consilio** = in judgment, wisdom, discretion. See on ch. 13. — **36. In quo ipso** = in which very talent; i. e. *di-*

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14 *cendi gravitate et copia:* referring to the talent of haranguing, which is
15 so important in a commander. — **1. Hoc — loco.** See on *hic locus*, ch. I. **Cognovistis.** Object? — **3. Quam — judicarint** = when all his enemies of every kind have judged it most inviolable. As is shown by their unconditional surrender to him. **519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II. — **4. Jam** (= particularly) marks an emphasis on *humanitate*. See on Caes. I. 12. **Difficile.** Agreement? **Dictu. 570** & 1; *1365;* 276, III.; 74, II. — **8. Nostrae memoriae** = of our time. **Quodam.** *Quidam*, when joined to substantives and adjectives, is very often used merely to soften the expression, when the speaker feels that he has made use of too strong an expression, especially when he means to suggest that the word he has used should not be taken in its literal, but in a figurative sense. Z. — **9. Videatur. 527**; *1291;* 266, 1; 66, II.

Ch. XV. **13. Possit. 498** & 3; *1230;* 262, N. 7; 65, II. **Pertinere.** Subject? **551,** I.; *1148;* 272; 67, I. 2. — **15. Existiment. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. **Ignorat.** Object? — **17. Opinione — ratione** = not less by common opinion and report than by some definite reason. — **20. Tanta — judicia:** alluding to the extraordinary honors which had been conferred on Pompey. See on *triumphis*, ch. 10. — **22. An.** See on ch. 12. **Desertam** = unfrequented, unvisited by men. — **23. Pervaserit. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1; 65, I. — **26. Commune — bellum**; i. e. the war against the pirates, the management of which had been committed to Pompey by the Gabinian law. — **30. Sumantur. 488,** II.; *1193;* 260, R. 6; 68, I. — **31. Vilitas annonae** = cheapness of grain. The pirates had so completely gained possession of the sea, that the Romans were cut off from their usual supplies of grain from Africa, Sicily, and Sardinia, and were beginning to apprehend a famine. So great confidence, however, had the people in the success of Pompey that the price of corn immediately fell. — **32. Ex** = immediately after. — **35. Jam** = moreover. *Jam* alone is sometimes used in transitions like *jam vero*. See on ch. 11. **In Ponto**
16 **calamitate**: alluding to the defeat of Triarius. See § 25. — **2. Haberet.** Why imperf.? **Amisissetis. 510**; *1267;* 261, 1; 59, IV. 2. — **3. Ipsum — temporis** = the very crisis of that time. — **5. Insolita — victoria.** In the encounters of Mithridates with Sulla and Lucullus, defeat was the rule, victory the exception. — **7. Asiae 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, III.

Ch. XVI. **11. Age vero.** See on ch. 14. **Illa res** = the following circumstance. It is explained by the clauses beginning with *quod*. The order is, *quantam illa res*, etc. See on Caes. IV. 16. — **14. Cretensium legati.** See on ch. 12. — **15. Quum** = although. — **16. Ultimas prope terras.** See on ch. 14. — **18. Quid.** See on ch. 13. — **19. Eum quem** = one whom. — **20. Ii** = (while) those. **704,** I. 1; *1378*, 1st; 278, R. 11. Referring particularly to Metellus Pius, who had had the command of the war against Sertorius in Spain for three years before Pompey had been sent to assist him, and who was dis-

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pleased that a legate should be sent to Pompey, who was a much 16
younger man and who had filled none of the offices of state, in preference to himself, who was a man of consular rank. — **21. Potissimum.** See on ch. 1. — **23. Postea**; i. e. subsequent to the war against Sertorius. — **26. Existimetis.** See on *videte — putetis*, ch. 4. — **27. Praestare — ipso** = be responsible for, guarantee, in his own case; i. e. good fortune is something wholly at the disposal of the gods; and therefore no one can secure it just when he pleases. — **28. Meminisse**: asyndeton. — **29. Aequum. 549** & 1; *1150;* 269, R. 2; 47, IV. (3). **Homines**: sc. *dicere.* **De — deorum** = concerning (that which is wholly in) the power of the gods. — **30. Timide** = cautiously; and therefore *pauca* (= briefly). **Maximo.** Q. Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator from his caution in war, who was five times consul (B. C. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209), and the most prominent and most successful Roman general in the second Punic war. — **31. Marcello.** M. Claudius Marcellus, who was five times consul (B. C. 222, 215, 214, 210, 209), and the renowned conqueror of Syracuse (B. C. 212). **Scipioni.** It is uncertain whether the elder or the younger Africanus is meant. Manutius thinks the latter. Both, however, may be said to have had the *felicitas* of which the orator speaks. **Mario.** C. Marius, the conqueror of Jugurtha, the Cimbri and Teutones, and seven times consul (B. C. 107, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 86). He died B. C. 86, on the eighteenth day of his seventh consulship, in the 71st year of his age. See on *custodem*, in Cat. III. 10, and on *bis*, in Cat. IV. 10. — **34. Fuit.** The order is, *enim profecto quaedam fortuna divinitus fuit adjuncta quibusdam*, etc. — **1. Hac** = *tali.* — **2. Non ut — videatur**; i. e. if he 17
said that fortune was under his control, his language would be offensive to the gods (*invisa diis*); but if he did not call to mind his past successes and hope for the future, he would be guilty of ingratitude (*ingrata*) to them for the favors of fortune which they had already bestowed upon him. — **3. Dicam. 489**, I.; *1218;* 262; 65, I. — **7. Domi militiae.** The conjunction is sometimes omitted when two single words, as comprehending the whole idea, are opposed to each other. **424**, 2; *944;* 221, R. 3; 55, III. 3, R. **Terra marique. 422** & 1; *937;* 254, R. 2 (b); 55, III. 5. **Felicitate. 414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. — **8. Ut** = how. — **12. Tacitus. 443**; *663;* 205, R. 15 (b); 47, VI. — **13. Quot et quantas** are correlatives of *tot et tantas*, but may together be rendered "as." — **16. Velle.** Dist.? *Volo* means to wish, and cooperate towards the realization of one's wish: *opto*, to wish, and leave the realization of one's wish to others, or to fate: *expeto*, to wish, and to apply to others for the realization of one's wish. — **21. Dubitabitis.** Construction of *dubito* and *non dubito?* See on ch. 7, at end. — **22. Boni. 396**, 2 & 3) (3); *760;* 212, R. 3; 50, II. 3. — **24. Conferatis** = to make use of, to avail yourselves of.

Ch. XVII. **25. Quod. 453**, 6; *702;* 206 (14). **Esset. 510**; *1267;* 261, 1; 59, IV. 2. — **26. Erat deligendus. 512**, 2 & 2); *1273;* 259, R. 3 (d); 59, IV. 2, R. — **28. Opportunitas** = favorable circum-

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17 stances. — **29. Ab iis**; i. e. Lucullus and Glabrio. — **31. Cetera**: sc. *bella.* — **32. Bellum regium**; i. e. against Mithridates and Tigranes. **485, 486** & II.; *1180;* 260, R. 5; 60, 3. — **34. At enim.** *At* is much used to denote objections; and even such as the speaker raises himself, for the purpose of upsetting or weakening that which was said before. In *at enim* there is an ellipsis: *at* represents the objection, and *enim* introduces the explanation of it. Here the ellipsis may be supplied thus: but it seems this must not be done, for Q. Catulus, etc. **Rei publicae. 399**; *765;* 213; 50, III. 3. — **35. Beneficiis**: referring to the offices with which he had been often honored by the people. **419**, III. & 2, 1); *873;* 249, I.; 54, I. **Catulus.** Q. Lutatius Catulus was distinguished throughout life as one of the prominent leaders of the aristocracy, but rose far superior to the great body of his class in purity and singleness of purpose, and received from the whole community marks of esteem and confidence seldom bestowed with unanimity in periods of excitement upon an active political leader. He was consul along with M. Aemilius Lepidus in B. C. 78. He was not considered an orator, but at the same time possessed the power of expressing his opinions with learning, grace, and wisdom. — **36. Ornamen-**
18 **tis. 419**, III.; *919;* 244; 54, IV. — **1. Q. Hortensius**, the orator, born in B. C. 114, eight years before Cicero. At the early age of nineteen he appeared in the forum, and his first speech gained the applause of the consuls, L. Crassus and Q. Scaevola, the former the greatest orator, the latter the first jurist of the day. He was so distinguished as a pleader that Cicero calls him *rex judiciorum.* This domination over the courts continued up to about the year B. C. 70, when Hortensius was retained by Verres against Cicero. The issue of this contest was to dethrone Hortensius from the seat which had been already tottering, and to establish his rival, the despised provincial of Arpinum, as the first orator and advocate of the Roman forum. He was consul B. C. 69. Politically he attached himself closely to the aristocratic party; and after his consulship he took a leading part in supporting the optimates against the rising power of Pompey. He accumulated vast wealth, lived to a good age, and spent the last years of his life in luxury and ease. **Ratione** = view. — **2. Locis** = occasions. **422**, 1 & 1); *937;* 254, R. 2 (b); 55, III. 5. **Valuisse** = has had weight. — **3. Tametsi — clarissimorum** = although you shall see (that) the opinions of the strongest and most illustrious men (are) opposite (to the views of Catulus and Hortensius). This seems to be said with reference to the opinions cited in § 68, and which the orator here for a moment anticipates. As if he had said, I intend, before I close, to offset against these views of Hortensius and Catulus the views of others equally weighty, but for the present, setting opinions entirely aside, we are able to seek for the truth from the merits of the case. — **5. Ipsa — ratione** = by means of the case itself and by reasoning. — **6. Hoc**: sc. *exquirere possumus.* **418**; *929;* 256, R. 16 & (2); 54, V. at end. — **7. Iidem isti**; i. e. Hortensius and Catulus. — **9. Summa — omnia**

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See on *in — omnia,* ch. 5. — **12. Obsolevit — oratio** = such talk as 18
that of yours has already become stale. — **13. Re** = by facts. — **14. Idem. 451,** 3; *1034;* 207, R. 27 (a). **Pro tua** = with your usual. — **15. A. Gabinium.** He was a man of profligate character and prodigal habits. In B. C. 67 he was tribune of the plebs, and proposed and procured the passage of the Gabinian law, by which Pompey was invested with the command of the war against the pirates and with almost absolute authority over the greater part of the Roman world. It proposed that the people should elect a man with consular rank, who should possess unlimited and irresponsible power for three years over the whole Mediterranean, and to a distance of fifty miles inland from its coasts, who should have 15 legates from the senate, a fleet of 200 ships, with as many soldiers and sailors as he thought necessary, and 6,000 Attic talents. The bill did not name Pompey, but it was clear who was meant. It pleased the people, but met with the most violent opposition by the aristocracy. Catulus and Hortensius spoke against it with great eloquence, but with no effect. — **18. Ex — loco**; i. e. *ex rostris.* — **21. Vera caussa.** See on *caussam,* ch. 1. — **22. An.** See on ch. 12. — **24. Capiebantur** = were repeatedly taken. See on ch. 12. **469,** II.; *1088;* 145, II. 1; 27, II. 2. — **25. Commeatu** = from supplies. **425,** 2 & 2); *916;* 251; 50, IV. 5.

Ch. XVIII. **30. Atheniensium**: sc. *civitatem.* — **31. Classe. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. — **33. Nostram memoriam.** See on *nostrae memoriae,* ch. 14. — **34. Quae civitas.** These words resume the question, which is interrupted by the parenthetical passage beginning with *non dico.* — **36. Ipsa. 452** & 1; *682;* 207, R. 28 (a); 20, at
end. **Defenderet. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **2. Ille.** See on 19
illa, ch. 9. — **3. Permanserit. 515,** II.; *1290;* 264, 2; 61, N. — **4. Ac** = *atque adeo.* See on *atque adeo,* In Cat. I. 2. **Parte. 419,** III.; *907;* 250, 2 (2); 54, VI. — **4. Utilitatis** = *vectigalium.* — **6. Antiochum.** See on ch. 6. **Persen.** Perseus, or Perses, the last king of Macedonia. **43**; *52;* 44; 9, 5. — **9. Ii.** See on *ii,* ch. 12. So *iidem* below. **Praedonibus. 391**; *860;* 222, R. 1; 51, 1. — **12. Praestare** = to exhibit, show. — **15. Nihil timebat.** Because the Roman power, on which it relied for protection, was then what it should be. — **16. Portubus. 116,** 4, 1); *140;* 89, 5; 12, 3. **Appia via.** This road was commenced by Appius Claudius Caecus, B. C. 312, from whom it took its name. At first it extended from Rome to Capua, but afterwards was continued as far as to Brundisium. Where it touched the sea, or came near to it, it was rendered dangerous by the landing of the pirates. — **17. Jam.** See on *jam,* ch. 14. — **18. Locum**; i. e. the *rostra.* — **19. Exuviis nauticis** = with naval trophies. See on *hic locus,* ch. 1. — **20. Reliquissent. 515,** I.; *1282;* 263, 5, R. 1; 61, 2.

Ch. XIX. **21. Bono . . . animo** = with a good intention. **414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. — **23. Sentiebatis. 463,** 1; *646;* 209, R. 12 (7); 49, I. — **24. Dolori suo** = their own indignation. *Dolor* is a general term designating every painful, oppressive feeling. The context

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19 must determine the particular feeling meant. Here it seems to denote the feeling of indignation arising from the wrongs and indignities which the Roman people had received from the pirates. — **25. Una lex**; i. e. the Gabinian. **Unus vir**; i. e. Pompey. — **29. Quo. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. **Quo — postulanti** = on this account it seems to me even more unreasonable that opposition has been hitherto made, shall I say to Gabinius, or to Pompey, or to both of them (that which is nearer the truth), in order that A. Gabinius might not be appointed a lieutenant to Cn. Pompey, though striving to obtain and demanding (him for one). The case is simply this: Gabinius in his tribuneship procures the passage of a law investing Pompey with almost unlimited power: among other extraordinary grants, allowing him 15 legates (he afterwards obtained 24) from the senate. (See on *A. Gabinium*, ch. 17.) These Pompey had the right to nominate, but the nomination must be confirmed by the senate. Pompey, to reward Gabinius for his efforts in his behalf, asked that Gabinius might be appointed one of his legates. The senate very properly refused to grant his request; for, in the first place, it was contrary to the Licinian law, which provided that no person should be appointed legate of a general who had received his commission during the tribuneship of the former, till a year had elapsed from the expiration of the tribuneship; and, in the second place, it tended to foster corruption in the state. Although Gabinius had, up to this time, failed, in consequence of the settled opposition of the senate, to secure the office of legate under the Gabinian law, yet he hoped to obtain it under the Manilian law; and Cicero, very strangely, as it would seem, since he well knew the illegality and corrupting tendency of such a course, and the worthless character of Gabinius, argues that the senate ought to ratify the nomination. — **33. Idoneus . . . qui impetret** =
20 worthy to obtain. **501**, III.; *1226;* 264, 9; 65, IV. — **1. Constituta est. 463**, 3; *644;* 209, R. 12 (2); 49, I. R. — **3. Periculo** = at his peril. Because if Pompey had been unsuccessful, Gabinius must have shared the blame as the proposer of the law. **An.** See on *an*, ch. 12. After a preceding question *an* may be rendered by "not." — **5. Honoris caussa** = out of respect. — **6. In** = in the case of, in respect to. — **7. Diligentes** = careful, scrupulous; i. e. to observe the law in reference to the appointment of tribunes to the office of lieutenant. See on *quo — postulanti*. **Qui . . . etiam — deberet** = who . . . ought to be (a lieutenant) even by a special right. — **8. Per vos**; i. e. by your suffrages. — **9. De — legando** = concerning the choosing of him as a lieutenant. — **10. Ad — relaturos** = will lay the matter before the senate. — **11. Me — relaturum.** It was the proper business of the consuls to bring questions for discussion and decision before the senate, but in case they failed, or were disinclined, to do it, the praetor had the right to do it, even in the presence of the consuls; he must yield, however, if the consuls interposed to prevent him. No magistrate except the tribune of the plebs could propose a measure in the senate in opposition to the will of the consuls, when they were present. The language

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of Cicero in the text, therefore, seems to be rather bold and boastful; for he knew perfectly well that he could not bring his proposition before the senate, if the consuls were disposed to prevent it. — **12. Cujusquam — edictum**: referring to the right of the consuls, mentioned in the preceding note, to forbid any magistrate except a tribune to bring a proposition before the senate. **Vobis. 419**, IV.; *919;* 244; 54, IV. — **13. Vestrum — beneficiumque** = your right and favor; i. e. your right to confer office (*beneficium*) on whom you please. By the Gabinian law Pompey was empowered to select his lieutenants from the senate; the refusal, therefore, of the senate to confirm the nomination of Gabinius as one of those lieutenants was virtually to thwart the will of the people as expressed by that law. **Defendam. 499**; *1236;* 262; 65, III. — **14. Praeter intercessionem** = except intercession; i. e. the tribunitian veto. A tribune could veto any action which a magistrate might undertake during the time of his office, and this without giving any reason for it. — **15. Quid liceat** = how far it is allowable to go. The tribunes were the especial guardians of the interests of the people; and Cicero here cautions them, lest they may go so far as to injure the interests which it was their business to defend. — **16. Sententia. 414** & 2, 1); *873;* 249, II.; 54, I. — **17. Belli — adscribitur** = is added (i. e. is a fit person to be added) to Cn. Pompey as a sharer in the maritime war and in his exploits. 20

CH. XX. **23. Si — esset** = if anything should have happened to him: lit. if anything should have been done with him. It is a euphemistic expression for *if he should* have died. *Fio* and *facio* are construed with the abl., with the dat. in nearly the same sense, and more rarely with *de*. — **24. Eo. 434**, 2; *889;* 250, R. 3; 54, 1. **Essetis. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. — **26. In ipso** = in *him;* i. e. Catulus. The occasion of the words in the text was when Catulus was making his speech against the Gabinian law. According to Plutarch, after he had freely given Pompey all due honor, and said much in his praise, he advised them to spare him, and not to expose such a man to so many dangers. — **27. Vir**; i. e. Catulus. — **29. In hoc ipso** = on this very point: referring to the words of Catulus above, *in uno — poneretis*, and to his argument, that it would expose Pompey to too great danger. — **30. Quo minus** = the less. **418**; *929;* 256, R. 16 & (2); 54, V. at end. So *hoc*. — **33. At enim.** See on *at enim*, ch. 17. **Fiat. 487**; *1193;* 260, R. 6 & (b); 68, 1. — **34. Non dicam**; i. e. for the purpose of refuting this objection. — **36. Novorum — rationes** = new measures. A circumlocution for *nova consilia*. *Ratio* is often thus used. — **1. Punicum** 21
— **Hispaniense**; i. e. the third Punic and the Numantine wars. — **2. Uno imperatore**; i. e. P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor. See on *Scipioni*, ch. 16, and on *alter Africanus*, In Cat. IV. 10. — **6. C. Mario.** See on *Mario*, ch. 16. — **9. Quam — constituta** = how many innovations (i. e. upon established custom) have been determined upon with the perfect concurrence of Q. Catulus. The meaning of *novus* here may be determined by the variety of expressions used

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21 for it in the next chapter; viz. *praeter consuetudinem, inauditum, inusitatum, singulare incredibile.*

CH. XXI. **11 Quam — privatum.** See on *maximi — imperator,* ch. 10. The skill of the orator, as shown in the variety of construction in this chapter, is deserving of particular notice. The first three questions are constructed with *quam* and the acc. with the infin., and the next three with *quam* and *ut* with the subj. *Adolescentulum conficere* may be regarded as the subject nominative of *est* understood. The same remark applies to *imperium dari* and *equitem triumphare* below. **545, 549**; *1136, 1150;* 239, 269, R. 2; 52, VI., 70, III. — **12. Conficere** = should collect, levy. — **13. Huic. 386**; *820;* 224; 51, V. — **15. Cujus aetas.** The earliest age at which a man could become a senator was, during the republic, probably 32. Augustus afterwards fixed the senatorial age at 25, which appears to have remained unaltered throughout the times of the empire. Pompey was at this time 24. — **17. Bellum.** See on *Africanum,* ch. 10. — **18. Innocentia. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6 & R. 8 (2); 54, II. — **19. Confecit** = he terminated. — **20. Equitem — triumphare.** See on *triumphis,* ch. 10. — **22. Omnium . . . studio** = zealously by all: lit. with the zeal of all. **Visendam. 551,** I.; *1148;* 187, 5; 67, I. 2. — **24. Duo consules**: Aemilius Lepidus and D. Junius Brutus, B. C. 77. — **25. Bellum.** See on *Hispaniense,* ch. 10. **Pro consule** = instead of a consul, with consular power. — **26. Mitteretur. 489,** I., **496,** 2; *1218;* 262, R. 3, N. 3; 65, I. — **27. Non-nemo. 585,** 1; *998;* 277, R. 5 (c). — **28. L. Philippus.** He was consul, B. C. 91, and one of the most distinguished orators of his time. — **29. Non . . . pro — consulibus**; i. e. not with the power of one consul, but of both of them: intimating the incapacity of the consuls of that year. — **33. Legibus. 425,** 3, 2); *911;* 251; 54, VI. — **34. Ullum — magistratum.** This alludes to the higher or curule magistracies, the lowest of which was the aedileship, to which a person was eligible by law at the age of 37. Pompey was now 36. — **35. Iterum**
22 **. . . triumpharet.** See on *triumphis,* ch. 10. — **3. Profecta sunt — a . . . auctoritate** = have taken their rise in favor of the same man from the recommendation.

CH. XXII. **6. Videant, ne sit** = they should consider whether it may not be; i. e. let them fear that it may be. *Video,* in the sense of "consider," is followed by *ut* or *ne* after the analogy of verbs of *fear* and *solicitude.* See Z. 534. — **7. Auctoritatem** = advice, opinions, views. **Dignitate** = elevation; i. e. to posts of honor. — **10. Suo jure** = with peculiar right, perfect right. — **11. Vel** = even. — **12. Iisdem istis**; i. e. Hortensius, Catulus, and their adherents. — **14. Praeponeretis. 500**; *1212;* 264, 5; 64, I. — **15. Studia vestra**; i. e. for Pompey. — **16. Vos — vidistis** = you at that time saw more clearly (than they did) what was for the interests of the state: lit. saw more (than they did) in reference to the state. — **17. Vos**: sc. *sin.* — **19. Principes** = leaders; i. e. of the senate. **Sibi. 388,** I.; *847;* 225, III.; 51, VIII. — **20. Auctoritati. 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51,

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III. **Parendum.** **301**, 2 & 3; *453;* 184, 2 (a) & 3; 39, 5. — **21.** 22
Bello — regio. See on *bellum regium*, ch. 17. — **23. Difficile est.** It was difficult because, those provinces being rich and remote from Italy, the temptation was greater to turn aside from the path of duty and yield to considerations of personal interest. — **24. Asia.** See on *Asiam*, ch. 2. **Interiorum** = further inland. — **25. Ita versari** = so to employ himself. **549** & 1; *1150;* 269, R. 2; 70, III. — **26. Pudore — moderatiores** = under more restraint (than others) from a sense of shame and from self-control. **414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1 (1); 54, I. — **29. Dictu. 570** & 1; *1365;* 276, III.; 74, II. — **32. Magistratibus. 391**; *860;* 222, R. 1; 51, I. — **34. Requiruntur**; i. e. sought in vain: implying that they have all been attacked and plundered. **Caussa belli** = a pretext for war. — **35. Inferatur.** See on *praeponeretis.* —
36. Coram = in your presence. — **1. Disputarem. 485**; *1177, 1278;* 23
261, 1 & R. 4; 60, 2. — **5. Non modo** = *non dicam.* — **6. Animos — possit** = can satisfy the arrogance and haughtiness.

CH. XXIII. **7. Collatis signis** = in an actual engagement, in a pitched battle. — **12. Idoneus qui . . . mittatur** = fit to be sent. — **13. Pacatam — sit** = has been subdued, which is rich; i. e. and still remains rich. *Ecquis* (*ecqui*), like *num*, commonly implies that the interrogator expects a negative answer. See on *ecquid attendis*, In Cat. I. 8. — **14. Quae — videatur** = which appears to such men to have been subdued; i. e. so long as a state is opulent, however peaceful or friendly it may be, they will continue to find some pretext for waging war against it for the sake of plunder. — **17. Videbat**: sc. *ora maritima*; i. e. the inhabitants. — **19. Detrimentis.** Dist.? See on *damnum*, In Cat. I. 2. — **20. Accipiendis. 562, 566**, 1; *1322, 1340;* 275, II.; 73, V. — **21. Jacturis**; i. e. money spent in bribery for the purpose of securing a province or some foreign command. The individual intended to reimburse himself for these heavy losses by plundering his province. **Quibus conditionibus** = under what engagements. These were agreements or stipulations to be fulfilled at some future time. — **22. Videlicet.** Ironical; for he says, ch. 22, *noverunt sociorum vulnera*, etc. — **23. Non.** See on *non avaritia*, ch. 14. — **24. Quum — tum** = not only — but also, but more particularly: the latter being generally the more important notion. — **25. Videamus. 503** & II.; *1277;* 263, 2 (1); 61, 1. — **26. Nolite. 538**, 2; *1114;* 267, N. & R. 3; 58, III. R. **Dubitare.** See on *dubitas — vitare*, In Cat. I. 7. — **27. Inventus sit. 519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II. — **28. Gaudeant. 501**, II.; *1218;* 264, 10; 65, IV. 1. — **29. Est — auctor** = you have as an adviser (of the measure). — **31. P. Servilius.** P. Servilius Vatia, surnamed Isauricus from his victory over the Isauri, was raised to the consulship by Sulla in B. C. 79, and the following year was sent as proconsul to Cilicia in order to clear the seas of pirates. He subdued the strongholds of the pirates, reduced Cilicia to a Roman province, and on his return to Rome in B. C. 74 he entered the city in triumph. He had spoken before Cicero in favor of the Manilian law. —

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23 **33. C. Curio.** This was C. Scribonius Curio, who was consul in B. C. 76. The next year he obtained Macedonia as his province, and carried on war for three years against the Dardanians and Moesians in the north part of it with great success. In B. C. 71 he celebrated a triumph over the Dardanians. **Beneficiis . . . ingenio . . . praeditus.** A species of zeugma. With the first two ablatives translate *praeditus* "distinguished," and with the last two, "endowed." — **35. Lentulus.** Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus was consul in B. C. 72. As an orator, he concealed his want of talent by great skill and art, and by a good voice. **Pro** =
24 in accordance with. — **1. Cassius.** C. Cassius Longinus Varus was consul B. C. 73. The next year he commanded as proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul, and was defeated by Spartacus near Mutina. **Integritate singulari**: sc. *vir*. A proper name is not directly qualified by an adjective, nor ordinarily by the gen. or abl. of quality, but through the noun *vir* or *homo* in apposition. — **2. Videte, ut** = see how.

CH. XXIV. **5. Istam tuam.** See on *iste tuus*, In Cat. I. 1. — **7. Neve** (*neu* = and not) is properly used only after *ut*, *ne*, and *ut ne*. — **10. Iterum.** The first time was when the Gabinian law was passed. — **12. De facultate** = about the thing itself (i. e. the election of such a man) or about (our) ability to carry (it; i. e. the election). The enthusiasm which the people manifested was an indication of success. — **14. Atque — praetoria.** *Atque* here serves to connect with the preceding a phrase which is merely explanatory of it: *beneficium* being used to designate any office within the gifts, or *favor*, of the people. — **17. Defero** = I place at the disposal. — **18. Loco**; i. e. the forum, which was surrounded by numerous temples. **Templo**; i. e. the rostra. Any place consecrated by the augurs might be called a *templum*. **Qui — adeunt** = who engage in public affairs. — **20. Rogatu. 414** & 2, 3); *873*; 247, 1 & R. 2 (a); 54, I. — **23. Honoribus.** Particularly the consulship, which was the only remaining object of his ambition. **Quaeram. 489**, I., **497**; *1256*; 262 & R. 9; 64, II. **Ut — tecti** = shielded by the unblemished character, which a man ought to exhibit: lit. as a man ought to exhibit (it). The words *ut — oportet* are explanatory of *innocentia tecti*, and *ut* is equivalent to *quam*. — **24. Honorem**: referring, like *honoribus* above, to the consulship. — **26. Ratione vitae** = course of life: sc. which I have hitherto pursued. See on ch. 1. **Si — feret** = if your will shall permit. Cicero is fond of acknowledging the sovereign will of the people. — **28. Mihi. 388**, II.; *844*; 225, II.; 51, VIII. R. — **30. Tantumque — videar** = and so far from seeming to have sought for myself any grateful return. The clause, *ut — videar*, is the subject of *abest*, and the clause, *ut — intelligam*, depends upon *tantum*. — **31. Simultates.** Dist.? *Inimicitia* denotes any enmity which has its foundation in antipathy or disagreement; whereas *simultas* denotes a political enmity, which has its foundation in rivalship. — **33. Hoc honore**; i. e. the praetorship. — **36. Meis — rationibus** = to all my own advantages and considerations; i. e. to everything of a personal consideration; and hence to all the enmities to which I expose myself for your sake.

ORATIO I. IN CATILINAM.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS oration was delivered in the senate on the 8th of November, B. C. 63, under the following circumstances: On the night of the 6th of November Catiline met the ringleaders of his adherents at the dwelling of M. Porcius Laeca; and, after complaining of their backwardness and inactivity, informed them that he had despatched Manlius to Etruria, Septimius of Camers to Picenum, C. Julius to Apulia, and others of less note to different parts of Italy, to raise open war, and to organize a general revolt of the slave population. He added, that he was desirous to place himself at the head of his troops, but that it was absolutely necessary in the first place to remove Cicero, whose vigilance was most injurious to their cause. Upon this, L. Vargunteius, a senator, and C. Cornelius, a knight, undertook to repair at an early hour the following morning to the house of the consul, to make their way into his chamber, as if for the purpose of paying their respects, and then to stab him on the spot. The whole of these proceedings was instantly reported to their intended victim by Fulvia, a dissolute woman of high rank, who was on terms of intimacy with Q. Curius, one of the conspirators who was present at this nocturnal meeting, by whom they were immediately communicated to her. The assassins, when they presented themselves, found the house guarded, and were refused admission; and, certain intelligence having been now received that the rebellion had actually broken out on the 27th of October, in Etruria, Cicero, on the 8th of November, went down to the senate, which, for greater security, had been summoned to meet in the temple of Jupiter Stator. The principal object for which he had summoned the senate was to lay before them the facts which he had gathered from Fulvia and others, in reference to the imminent danger that threatened the commonwealth. To his utter surprise and astonishment, he found Catiline present with the other senators; instead, therefore, of proceeding to the transaction of the business for which he had called the senate together, he arose and delivered this oration; which paralyzed the traitor, not so much by the vehemence of the invective, as by the intimate acquaintance which it displayed with all his most hidden contrivances. Catiline, who upon his entrance had been avoided by all, and was sitting alone upon a bench from which every one had shrunk, rose to reply with downcast countenance, and in humble accents implored the fathers not to listen to the malignant calumnies of an upstart foreigner against the noblest blood in Rome; but scarcely had he commenced, when his words were drowned by the shouts of "enemy" and "parricide," which burst from the whole assembly, and he rushed forth with threats and curses on his lips.

This oration is the more interesting to us, because we must infer, both from the circumstances under which it was delivered, and from the language of Sallust (ch. 31), that it was a purely extemporaneous speech, which Cicero afterwards wrote out and published; and, therefore, it furnishes us the most perfect evidence of his brilliant and successful eloquence.

ANALYSIS.

CH. I. The orator expresses his astonishment that Catiline should have the audacity to make his appearance among the senators whose ruin he was plotting, reminds him that he ought long since to have been put to death, and that this course was warranted by numerous examples drawn from the early history of the republic.

CH. II. The promptness and decision of former consuls, under similar circumstances, are contrasted with his own forbearance and remissness, and the reason is given why he has not put Catiline to death.

CH. III., IV. He exhorts him to abandon his nefarious purpose, reminding him that all his plots were clearly known, that he had correctly predicted in the senate, on the 21st of October, the atrocious plans which he was to execute on the 27th and 28th, that his contemplated attack by night upon Praeneste had been foreseen and prevented, that the meeting of the conspirators at the house of Laeca, together with all the particulars thereof, including the arrangements for the burning of Rome and the murder of the consul, had been completely discovered.

CH. V. Therefore he summons him to depart from the city, and take his accomplices with him.

CH. VI. He enumerates some of the shameful vices and crimes that have disgraced his private and public life.

CH. VII., VIII. He reminds him that the senators had shown their abhorrence of his character by removing from the bench on which he had seated himself, as soon as he had sat down; that he had been the instigator of every daring deed and infamous pollution that had been committed for several years; and he again urges him to depart from the city, and free his native country from fear; he also reminds him that he had proposed to place himself in the custody of various persons as a pledge to keep the peace, all of whom had declined to receive him, and that the senate, by an emphatic silence, demanded his immediate removal.

CH. IX. It is useless to talk; Catiline is incorrigible. If he would bring odium upon the consul, he should go into exile: if glory, he should betake himself to the camp of Manlius, whither he had been making preparations to go.

CH. X. He will withdraw to the camp of Manlius, because, first, his depraved inclinations and traitorous character are hurrying him on to make open war upon his native country, and, secondly, it is there only

that he will be able to enjoy the society of those who are as wicked as himself.

CH. XI. He has not been prevented from putting Catiline to death by the custom of ancestors, nor the laws, nor the odium of posterity, nor the fear of any danger; but, on the contrary,

CH. XII. He has allowed him to withdraw, because he considers it the safest and most advantageous course to the State, inasmuch as, in this case, his fellow-conspirators will follow him, and thus the seeds of disorder and ruin be extirpated.

CH. XIII. After stating briefly other arguments of the same kind in justification of this course, Cicero concludes by promising to the senate the co-operation of all orders in suppressing the conspiracy, and supplicating Jupiter to protect the Roman state and visit the conspirators with the punishment they deserve.

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CH. I. **1. Quousque tandem** = how long, pray? *Tandem* in interrogations is strongly intensive, and expresses impatience. **Patientia. 419**, I.; *880;* 245, I.; 54, III. **Nostra**: referring to the consuls and senators. — **2.** In **etiam** (= *et jam*), sometimes the notion of time prevails, and it = still. **Quamdiu etiam** = how long still. **Iste tuus** = that of thine. *Iste* generally refers to the person spoken to, or to things connected with him, and is accordingly termed the demonstrative of the second person. From its frequent use in speeches in courts of justice and its application to the opponent, arose the accessory idea of scorn or contempt, which it often conveys. *Tuus* is here added to direct this idea more emphatically to its object. **450**; *1028;* 207, R. 25; 20, II. **Eludet** = will baffle: it is a gladiator's term signifying, properly, to elude or parry an enemy's blow, and is here used with the accessory notion of mockery and insult. **Quem ad finem** = to what limit, how far. — **3. Sese jactabit** = *insolenter se efferet.* **Nihil** = not: lit. in nothing, in no respect. *Nihil* here, strictly a noun in the acc., is used adverbially for an emphatic *non.* **380**, 2; *731;* 234, II. R. 3; 52, IV. Additional force is given to the sentence by the figure *repetitio*, which consists in the repetition of the same word at the beginning of the several clauses of a sentence. — **4. Palatii** = of the Palatine hill. The *Mons Palatinus* overhung the Forum on the south. It was the highest of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and on account of its commanding situation a garrison was stationed upon it in times of public alarm to protect the city. In early times, it was the residence of the kings, and also of distinguished Romans. Later, the emperors took up their residence here; hence the term *palatium* came to signify the residence of the emperor; and hence the English word *palace.* **Urbis vigiliae.** Cf. Sall. Cat. ch. 30: *Romae per totam urbem vigiliae,* etc. **Timor populi.** The subjective, or possessive genitive. For a description of this consternation, see Sall. Cat. ch. 31: *repente omnes tristitia invasit,* etc. — **6. Habendi. 562, 563**; *1322-4;* 275, II.; 73, II. **Locus.** The Temple of Jupiter Stator at the foot of the Palatine. 25

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25 The epithet *munitissimus* is added on account of the garrison stationed on the Palatine in times of public danger. **Ora vultusque.** Dist.? *Os* and *vultus* denote the face and eyes with a moral reference, as making known the temporary, and even the habitual state of the mind, by the looks and eyes: *os* by the glance of the eye, and the corresponding expression of the mouth; *vultus*, by the motion of the eye, and the simultaneous expression of the parts nearest to it, the serene and the darkened brow. — **7. Non.** Orelli states very clearly and neatly the difference between *non* and *nonne* in direct questions: "Ubi dico *non — est?* certus sententiae meae adversarii responsum non curo: ubi interrogo *nonne — est?* opto atque exspecto eum, quem interrogo, mihi assensurum. In illo igitur major vis inest." **Constrictam — teneri** = is already held firmly grasped by the knowledge of all these. The metaphor compares the conspiracy to a chained wild beast. — **9. Nocte.** The *superiore nocte* here mentioned is the same as that called *priore* in chs. 4, 8; viz., the night of the 6th of November. This was the night in which the meeting was held at the house of M. Laeca. How Catiline was employed on the next night (*proxima nocte*), i. e. the night of the 7th of November, we are not informed. **426**; *949;* 253; 55, I. **Egeris. 525, 480**; *1182, 1164;* 265; 57, I., 67, I. 1. **Quos convocaveris.** For the names of the individuals here referred to, see Sall. Cat. ch. 17. —**10. Quid consilii.** Cf. chs. 4, 9, and Sall. Cat. chs. 27, 28. **396**, III.; *760;* 212, R. 3; 50, II. **Nostrum. 446**, 3; *1016;* 212, R. 2 & N.; 19, 3. —**13. Immo** signifies no, but with this peculiarity; that, at the same time, something stronger is put in the place of the preceding statement which is denied. This increase may be sometimes expressed in English by nay, or nay even. *Vero, potius, hercle,* etc. are often added to strengthen it. **In senatum.** For Catiline's motive in appearing in the senate, see Sall. Cat. 31: *postremo dissimulandi caussa,* etc. **Consilii. 399**; *776;* 213; 50, III. 3. — **16. Fortes viri.** Ironical. **Videmur**: sc. *nobis.* **Istius** = of that wretch. Strong contempt. — **17. Vitemus. 503** & III.; *1271;* 261, 2; 59, IV. 1, & II. R. — **18. Jussu consulis.** In time of peace and quiet the power of the consuls was very much limited; but when there were civil commotions, or some great danger threatened the safety of the state, they were invested by the senate with absolute power. Such was the case at this time. — **19. Oportebat.** The imperf. indic. of *oportet, debeo, convenit,* and a few other verbs is used to express that at some past time something should or ought to have been done, but at the same time to intimate that the time for doing it is not yet passed, or that it is not yet too late; whereas the hist. perf. and pluperf. indic. of the same verbs are used to intimate that the time for it is now passed, and that it is too late. — **20. Machinaris.** The present tense, especially with *jamdiu, jamdudum,* and *jampridem,* is sometimes used to express an action that has been going on for some time, and is still going on. **467**, 2; *1083;* 145, I. 2; 27, I. **An vero, etc.** This is a formula of the argument *a minore ad majus* stated thus: whereas P. Scipio, a *private individual,* slew Ti.

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Gracchus, ***much more*** ought the *consuls* to have slain Catiline. In this 25
case, when the sentence is of the form, "*Can* A do this — (but) B *not* do it?" consisting of two questions, the first is often introduced by *an* or (stronger) *an vero*, and the second often has *vero* or *autem* with it. The adversative particle is here omitted, as is frequently the case, in describing a progress from smaller to greater things. For the use of *an*, see on *an*, Pro. lege Manil. ch. 12. The ellipsis may be supplied thus: Am I wrong in my assertion, or did in fact, etc.? **Pontifex . . . privatus.** As the *pontifex* was not a *magistratus*, the epithets *pontifex* and *privatus* could both be properly applied to the same individual at the same time. — **21. Ti. Gracchum.** Ti. Gracchus, descended from a father who had been twice consul, and Cornelia, daughter of the elder Africanus, when tribune of the commons, promised the rights of citizenship to the whole of Italy. At the same time, moreover, having promulgated the agrarian laws, he deprived his colleague Octavius of his office, and constituted himself, his father-in-law Appius, and his brother Caius, a triumvirate for the division of lands and the plantation of colonies. Upon this, P. Scipio Nasica, his cousin-german, from the upper part of the Capitol, summoned all who had at heart the welfare of their country to follow him, and rushed upon the crowd of Gracchus's adherents. Gracchus, as he fled, was struck down by the fragment of a bench, and expired at the very gates of the temple, B. C. 132. Here and below, chs. 2, 4, Cicero speaks mildly of the offence of the Gracchi, to contrast the conduct for which they suffered with the fearful crime that Catiline meditated. The student should notice the antithetical character of this passage: *Catilinam* is contrasted with *Gracchum*, *statum rei publicae* with *orbem terrae*, *mediocriter labefactantem* with *caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem*, and *privatus* with *consules*. — **24. Nam** introduces the reason for not citing other examples rather than that of Gracchus. As if he had said, I might mention other cases, but I do not, "for those I pass over, as being of too remote a date; (for example) that C. Servilius
Ahala," etc. — **1. Spurius Melius**: a Roman knight, who, when the 26
Roman people were suffering from famine, distributed corn to them at his own expense. Having thus gained over the commons, he aimed at regal power, and was slain by Servilius Ahala, at the command of Q. Cincinnatus, the dictator, B. C. 438. **Nobis rebus** = a revolution. — **2. Fuit, fuit.** See on Pro. lege Manil. ch. 12. Also *nos*, *nos* below. **Ista** = *talis*. — **4. Coercerent. 489**, I., **494**; *1218*; 262; 65, I. — **6. Consilium** = the council; i. e. counsellors: those whose duty it is to look out for the welfare of the state. The abstract for the concrete. **Rei publicae. 384**; *830*; 223; 51, I. **Hujus ordinis**: the senate.

Ch. II. **8. L. Opimius, etc.** When C. Gracchus and M. Fulvius Flaccus, a man of consular rank, and who had been honored with a triumph, were summoned to appear before the senate, they disobeyed, and occupied the Aventine, posting themselves at the temple of Diana. Twice they sent the younger son of Fulvius to make terms; but the

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26 second time Opimius caused him to be seized, and advanced to the attack. The insurgents fled: Fulvius, with his eldest son, was slain: Gracchus prevailed on his slave to despatch him. The younger son of Fulvius, who had been seized, was allowed to choose the manner of his own death. **Consul — caperet**: the usual formula by which the senate conferred unlimited power upon the consuls. Sometimes both consuls were named in the decree, and sometimes but one. — **9. Videret. 489**, I., **492**; *1208;* 262; 64, I. So *caperet.* **Detrimenti.** Dist.? *Damnum* is a loss incurred by one's self, in opp. to *lucrum;* whereas *detrimentum* (from *detrivisse*) means a loss endured, in opp. to *emolumentum;* lastly, *jactura* is a voluntary loss, by means of which one hopes to escape a greater loss or evil, a sacrifice. Hence *damnum* is used for a fine; and in the form, *Videant Coss., ne quid resp. detrimenti capiat,* the word *damnum* could never be substituted for *detrimentum.* — **10. Seditionum suspiciones.** See on *Ti. Gracchum,* ch. I. — **11. Patre**: Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, who had been twice consul (B. C. 176 and 162) and censor, and triumphed for a victory over the Celtiberians. **428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. **Avo**: Publius Scipio Africanus Minor. — **13. Mario. 385**; *1075;* 223, R. 2; 51, II. — **14. Num . . . mors — remorata est** = did death and the penalty inflicted by the state keep in expectation? They must have expected death, and death did not make them wait. For some account of L. Saturninus and C. Servilius Glaucia, see on In Cat. IV. 2. **Num. 346**, II. 1, 3); *1105;* 198, 11, R. (b); 71, I. — **20. Ex** = in consequence of. *Ex* in such passages indicates the cause in the widest sense of the word; that *from* which anything arises, proceeds, takes place. — **21. Convenit.** See on *oportebat,* ch. I. **Deponendam. 562, 565** & 1; *1337;* 275, II.; 73 & IV. — **22. Patres conscripti**: the customary mode of addressing the senate. At first the senators were called *patres.* We are informed by Livy that Romulus chose 100 senators (*patres*). When the Sabines joined the Romans, the number was increased to 200. Lastly, Tarquinius Priscus chose senators from the new patrician families (*patres minorum gentium*), by which the number was increased to 300. As this was diminished by later kings, the consuls restored the original number of 300 by the introduction of new members, who at first were distinct from the *patres,* properly so called. These new members were styled *conscripti* (chosen, elect). Hence the customary mode of addressing the whole senate henceforth always was, *patres conscripti;* i. e. *patres et conscripti* (lit. fathers and elect). — **23. Cupio . . . me esse — videri.** The two wishes are opposed: "*I wish to be lenient,*" *and* (on the other hand, or, at the same time) "*I am anxious not to be justly thought guilty of any want of proper firmness.*" The introduction of the acc. pronoun (*cupio me esse clementem,* for *esse clemens*) gives more *prominence* to the *circumstance wished,* by disconnecting it from the *cupio.* **545**; *1136, 1140;* 271, R. 4. — **24. Ipse. 452** & 1; *682;* 207, R. 28 (a); 20, II. — **25. Inertiae. 410**, II. & 1; *793;* 217; 50, IV. 2. — **26. In — faucibus** = in the narrow pass of Etruria; i. e. that opens upon Etruria.

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This was at Faesulae. See Sall. Cat. chs. 17, 18. — **27. In — singulos** = every day. — **28. Imperatorem**: Catiline. — **29. Atque adeo** = nay more, nay even. — **31. Jussero. 508**; *1261;* 261, R. 1; 59, III. **Credo** = I presume. Ironically. In this parenthetical use, it does not affect the construction of the rest of the sentence. The ironical force of the *credo* and the following *non* constitute substantially two negatives, which are equivalent to an affirmative; so that we may translate either, "I presume" (retaining the ironical force of *credo*) "I shall have to fear that all patriots will say (*dicant*) that this has not been done too late by me, rather than that any one will say that it has been done too cruelly," or, (laying aside the irony,) "I believe I shall have to fear that all patriots will say that this has been done too late, rather than," etc. The latter rendering presents the meaning more clearly; the former is more literal. — **32. Ne. 492**, 4, 1); *1215;* 262, R. 7; 64, III. — **33. Quisquam. 457**; *1061-2;* 207, R. 31; 21, III. **Dicat** agrees with the nearest subject. — **34. Certa de caussa** = for a certain reason. *De* is sometimes used to denote the cause of an action. Cicero explains more fully his reason for not putting Catiline to death immediately near the end of the oration in ch. 12, and in Or. II. 2, 3. — **1. Tui similis.** 27
Similis and *dissimilis* take the gen. when an internal resemblance, or a resemblance in character and disposition, is to be expressed, and the dat. when an external resemblance is to be expressed. **391**, 2, 4) (2); *863;* 222, R. 2 (b); 50, III. 4. — **2. Fateatur. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, IV. 2. So *audeat*. **Quisquam** and *ullus* are sometimes used after *si*, instead of *aliquis* or *quis*, not in a negative sense, but only to increase the indefiniteness which would be implied in *aliquis* or *quis:* also they are used without a preceding *si*, when the indefiniteness is to be made emphatic (answering to the emphatic *any*).

CH. III. **7. Exspectes. 501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, IV. 2. **Nefarios.** Dist.? *Scelestus* (from *scelus*) has reference to the mind, like *ad scelera pronus* and *promptus;* whereas *sceleratus*, to actions, like *sceleribus pollutus atque opertus.* Hence the epithet *sceleratus* is applied to things, to *porta*, *campus*, *vicus;* and, in general, things can be called *scelesta* only by personification. In the like manner *nefarius* and *impius* are applied to the impiety of the person who acts, only with this distinction, that the *impius* is impious only in mind, the *nefarius* in his actions also; whereas *nefandus* refers to the horrible enormity of an action. — **9. Privata domus**: alluding particularly to the house of Laeca. **Voces conjurationis** = *voces conjuratorum*. — **10. Si — omnia** = if all (your secret plans) are made clear, if they burst forth. *Illustrantur* is opp. to *tenebris obscurare*, and *erumpunt* to *domus — continere*. — **11. Istam mentem** = that detestable purpose of thine. See on *iste tuus*, ch. 1. **Caedis. 406**, II.; *788;* 216; 50, IV. 1. — **12. Luce. 417**; *895;* 256, 2; 54, V. **Nobis. 391**; *860;* 222, R. 1; 51, I. — **13. Quae — recognoscas** = and these you may now recall to mind along with me. **493**, 2; *1222;* 262, R. 4; 64, IV. — **14. Meministine** = *nonne meministi.* The interrogative particle *ne* is occasionally used for *nonne;*

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27 i. e. to indicate that the interrogator expects an affirmative answer. **Ante — Novembres** = on the 12th day before the Calends of November. This was the 21st of October: the day on which the *senatus consultum* was passed, which is mentioned in the 1st and 2d chapters. For the construction, see on Caes. I. 6. **708**, III. 2; *1527;* 326, 2 (5) (b); 56, I. 4.—**15. Dicere.** *Memini*, in a narrative of events at which the speaker himself has been present, is joined with the present infinitive, although the action may be completed; and the speaker thus transfers himself to the past, and describes the action as if it was in progress before his eyes. See Z. § 589. **Qui dies.** See on *quibus itineribus*, Caes. I. 6. **Futurus esset** = would be. Future with respect to the time of *dicere.* **529**; *1296*, E.; 266, 3; 67, II.—**16. Ante diem VI.**; i. e. the 27th of October.—**17. Num. 346**, II. 1, 3); *1105;* 198, 11, R. (b); 71, I.—**18. Non modo** = not merely, not to say, I will not say.—**19. Id quod.** *Id* is an appositive of *me fefellit — dies.* **445**, 7; *683;* 206 (13) (a) & (b); 48, V.—**20. Idem. 451**, 3; *1034;* 207, R. 27 (a); 20. **Caedem — diem V.** = that you had conferred together about (and as the result of your conference had fixed upon) the slaughter of the nobles for the fifth day; i. e. the 28th of October. *In* governs the portion of the sentence which follows it, regarded as a substantive phrase. **708**, III. 4; *1527;* 326, 2 (9); 56, I. 4.—**22. Roma. 421**, II.; *941;* 255, 1; 55, III. 1. **Sui conservandi . . . caussa** = for the sake of preserving themselves. **563**, 4; *1017, 1329;* 275, III. R. 1 (4); 73, II. R.—**24. Illo — die** = on that very day.—**26. Discessu ceterorum. 426**, 1; *949;* 253 & N. 1; 55, I. The expression indicates both time and cause. The whole clause may be translated thus: "When you said that, even if the others had withdrawn, yet you were content with the slaughter of us, who had remained."—**27. Nostra . . . caede** = *nostri caede. Qui* refers to the pronoun of the first person plural implied in *nostra.* **419**, IV.; *919;* 244; 54, I. **Remansissemus. 529, 533**, 4; *1291, 692;* 266, 2 & R. 4, 209, R. 6, 206 (12); 67, II.—**29. Quid**: sc. *ais* or *censes.* **Praeneste**, a town of Latium (now Palestrina), two hundred stadia southeast of Rome, very strongly fortified, was well suited for insurrectional purposes, as was Capua on the other side, which also Catiline attempted to secure by C. Marcellus. **Kalendis — Novembribus** = on the very Calends of November; i. e. on the first day of November. The names of the months are properly adjectives.—**30. Sensistine** = *nonne sensisti.* See on *meministine.*—**31. Jussu. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. **Praesidiis. 414** & 4; *873;* 247, 3; 54, I.—**32. Nihil agis . . . quod — videam** = you do nothing — which I do not, I will not say (*non modo*), hear, but even see. **501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, IV. 2.

CH. IV. **35. Noctem — superiorem** = that former night; i. e. the night of the 6th of November. Also *priore nocte* below, referring to the same. See on *nocte*, ch. 1.—**36. Multo. 418**; *929;* 256, R. 16;

28 54, V. R. **Acrius. 305**; *462;* 194, 1 & 2; 41, I.—**2. Inter falcarios** = among the scythe-makers; i. e. into the street, or quarter, in-

Page 28 habited by the scythe-makers. **Non — obscure**; i. e. I will speak plainly. — **3. Convenisse — complures.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 17. — **7. Gentium. 396**, 2, 4) & (2); *1005–7;* 212, R. 4, N. 2 (a); 50, II. 4. — **10. Consilio**; i. e. the Roman senate. **Nostro omnium** = of us all. With *omnium* the pronoun is generally put in the gen. plur., and always is so put when the *omnium* precedes. **397**, 3; *628;* 205, R. 13 (a); 46, 3. — **11. Atque adeo.** See on ch. 2. — **12. Sunt . . . qui . . . cogitent** = are men of such character that they are plotting. **501**, I.; *1227;* 264, 6; 65, IV. 2. **De — rogo** = I ask their opinion on public affairs; i. e. I treat them as honorable senators, notwithstanding I know them to be guilty of treasonable designs. For a description of the mode of procedure in the Roman senate, see on *pedibus — iturum se*, Sall. Cat. ch. 50. — **14. Eos — vulnero**; i. e. I do not openly accuse them by calling them by name. **Igitur.** The office of this word here is to resume the thought which was interrupted by the outburst of indignation beginning with *O dii immortales.* — **15. Distribuisti — Italiae.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 27. — **16. Quemque. 545**; *1136;* 239; 52, VI. **Placeret. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. **Delegisti — incendia.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 43. — **17. Relinqueres. 500**; *1212;* 264, 5; 64, I. So *educeres.* — **18. Confirmasti** = you affirmed, assured (them). — **19. Paullum . . . morae** = a little hindrance, cause of delay. **Tibi. 387**; *821;* 226; 51, VI. — **20. Viverem. 520**, II.; *1291;* 266, 3; 63, I. **Reperti sunt.** Dist.? See on *reperiebat*, Caes. I. 18. **Duo equites.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 28. — **21. Liberarent. 501**, I.; *1227;* 264, 6; 65, IV. 2. So *pollicerentur.* — **23. Vixdum** = scarcely yet. The conjunction *dum* (while) alters its meaning when added to negatives, and becomes an adverb signifying "yet"; as *nondum* = not yet. Hence, when attached to the negative adverb *vix*, the same principle applies. **Coetu.** Dist.? See on *contione*, Sall. Cat. ch. 43. **Comperi**; i. e. by means of Curius and Fulvia. See Sall. Cat. ch. 28. — **25. Ad me salutatum** = to me to salute (me). It was customary for persons of high rank to receive visitors in the morning, even while they were in bed: the earlier the call, the greater the respect shown. **569**; *1360;* 276, II.; 74, I. — **27. Id temporis** = *eo tempore.* **380**, 2; *731;* 234, II. R. 3; 52, IV. *Temporis* is the partitive gen.

CH. V. **28. Sint. 517**, I.; *1251;* 263, 5; 63, III. — **30. Illa** refers to the former mention of this camp as well as to its remoteness. **450**; *1028;* 207, R. 23 (a); 20, II. — **31. Si — plurimos** = if not, as many as possible: lit. if less; i. e. if less than all. — **33. Intersit. 503**, I., **505**; *1259;* 263, 2 (1); 61, 3. — **34. Feram.** Dist.? See on *sustinere*, Caes. II. 25. — **35. Magna — gratia** = very thankful to the immortal gods we ought to be, and in particular to this Jupiter Stator, etc. For the force of *ipsi* see on Sall. Cat. ch. 23. The force of *huic* is also noticeable, as referring to the god as present in his own temple, in which the senate was then convened. We may imagine that the orator at the same time points to an image of Jupiter before him. The epithet *stator* (stayer, supporter) was (according to Livy, lib. I. 12) given to Jupi-

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28 ter by Romulus under the following circumstances: the Sabines held the citadel; the Roman army occupied the plain between the Palatine and Capitoline hills. As the Romans advanced to the attack, and were ascending the hill towards the citadel, the Sabines came out to meet them: at length the Romans, in consequence of the disadvantage of the ground and the loss of their intrepid leader, Hostus Hostilius, gave way and were driven back to the old gate of the Palatium. Romulus himself, being forced along by the flying crowd, raised his hand toward heaven, and said, "O Jupiter! by the direction of thy auspices, I, here on the Palatine hill, laid the first foundation of my city. The Sabines are already in possession of our citadel, which they obtained by fraud: from thence they now make their way hither in arms, and have passed the middle of the valley; but do thou, O father of gods and men! from hence at least repel the enemy: remove dismay from the minds of the Romans, and stop their shameful flight. I vow a temple here to thee, Jupiter Stator, as a testimony to posterity of the city being preserved by thy immediate aid." Having prayed thus, as if he perceived that his supplications were heard, he cried out, "Here, Romans, Jupiter, supremely good and great, orders you to halt and renew the fight." The Romans, as if they had heard a voice from heaven, halted, renewed the attack, and finally won the victory. Dist.? See on *gra-*
29 *tiam referret*, Caes. I. 35. — **2. Toties.** Catiline had on a former occasion been engaged in a conspiracy against the state. See Sall. Cat. ch. 18. **In — homine** = in the case of one man; i. e. Catiline. — **4. Consuli designati.** See on Sall. Cat. ch. 18. — **6. Proximis — consularibus** = at the last consular election; i. e. that which was held on the 21st of October. **426**, 1; *949;* 253, N. 1; 55, I. **In campo.** See on Sall. Cat. ch. 26. — **7. Competitores**: D. Junius Silanus and L. Licinius Murena. — **9. Petisti** = you aimed a blow at. A gladiatorial term for aiming a thrust at an antagonist. — **11. Nunc jam** = even now, now at last. See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 11. — **14. Denique,** more commonly used to form the conclusion of a series after *primum*, *deinde*, etc., sometimes, even without these adverbs preceding, concludes a series by introducing the greatest or most important, and is then equivalent to the English "in short," or "in fine." **Vocas** = you are summoning, bringing. — **15. Id — proprium est** = that which is first, (i. e. which ought in justice to be done first; viz. to have you put to death,) and which is in accordance with (the principles of) this government and the teaching of our ancestors. **Imperii disciplinaeque. 399**, 3 & 3); *863;* 213; 50, III. 4. — **17. Ad** = in point of, in respect to. — **19. Reliqua. 441**, 6; *662;* 205, R. 17; 47, VIII. — **20. Hortor.** See on *machinaris*, ch. 1. **Tuorum comitum . . . sentina rei publicae** = the filthy gathering of thy associates in the state. Observe the two genitives, dependent in different relations on the same substantive *sentina*. For the meaning of *sentina*, see on Sall. Cat. ch. 37. **397**, 2; *754;* 211, R. 10. — **21. Quid est** = how so? — **23. Sponte.** Dist.? *Sponte* means voluntarily; whereas *ultro*, in an over ready man-

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ner; so that *sponte* refers to the mind of the agent, *ultro* to the thing 29 itself. *Sponte accusare* means to accuse of one's own accord; whereas *ultro accusare* means to obtrude one's self into the office of an accuser, when one should be satisfied with not being one's self accused. 2. *Sponte*, from choice, is in opp. to *casu*, or *necessitate;* whereas *sua sponte*, quite of one's own accord, in opp. to *rogatus*, *provocatus*, or *invitatus*. 3. *Sponte* and *spontaneus* paint the voluntary action as an act of the understanding: *voluntate* and *voluntarius*, as an act of the will; in opp. to *invite: libenter* and *libens*, as an act of feeling, in opp. to *taedio*. — **24. In exilium.** *Exilium* was not properly a lawful punishment for crime among the Romans. Cicero could not, therefore, *command* Catiline to go into banishment, without transcending his powers. Persons, however, who foresaw that they should be sentenced, in a *judicium publicum*, to the punishment called *aquae et ignis interdictio*, often went into voluntary exile, in order to evade the sentence of the law.

CH. VI. **26. Enim** introduces the reason for the advice given in the preceding sentence. — **27. Possit. 501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, IV. 2. So *metuat* and *oderit*. **Istam.** See on *iste tuus*, ch. 1. — **29. Nota — turpitudinis** is different from *privatarum — dedecus: res privatae* may *include*, but is more extensive than, *res domesticae:* the latter relates to moral or immoral domestic life, the former to all *private* actions as opposed to those that belong to a man's *public character;* e. g. to *money* transactions, etc. — **30. Vitae. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. So *adolescentulo* and *tibi* below. — **31. Quae libido** = what scene of impurity. **Facinus.** Dist.? See on *flagitium*, Sall. Cat. ch. 14. — **32. Cui tu adolescentulo — praetulisti** = before what youth hast thou not borne either a sword for (i. e. to encourage) his audacity, or a torch for (i. e. to excite) his lust? The passage alludes to Catiline's initiating the young into his nightly revels, and guiding them, as it were, to scenes of debauchery. For a description of Catiline as a corrupter of youth, see Sall. Cat. ch. 14. — **33. Irretisses. 501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, I. — **35. Quid** sc. *censes*. **Novis nuptiis** = for a new marriage; i. e. with Aurelia Orestilla, a woman of most abandoned character. See Sall. Cat. ch. 15. — **36. Alio . . . scelere**: supposed to refer to the murder of his son, mentioned by Sallust in Cat. ch. 15. **419**, III. & 2; *911;* 249, I.; 54, VI. — **5. Proximis Idibus** = on the next Ides; 30 i. e. on the 13th of November, only five days from that time. This was the day on which it was usual to pay the interest of borrowed money. **426**; *949;* 253; 55, I. — **6. Domesticam . . . difficultatem** = distressed circumstances: alluding to his indebtedness. Schmitz says, Because Catiline could not pay (*difficultatem*); and because he did not think of paying (*turpitudinem*). — **7. Ad — rempublicam** = to the highest interests of the state. — **10. Tibi. 391**; *860;* 222, R. 1; 51, I. **Hujus — spiritus** = the breathing of this atmosphere. — **11. Scias. 515**, I.; *1282;* 263, 5, R. 1 (a); 61, 2. — **12. Nesciat. 501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, IV. 2. **Pridie — Januarias**; i. e. the 31st of December, B. C. 66. **Kalendas. 437** & 1; *1010;* 238, 1 (b); 56, II. 1. **Lepido**

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30 — **consulibus.** M'. Aemilius Lepidus and L. Volcatius Tullus were consuls, B. C. 66. The *consules designati* were P. Autronius Paetus and P. Cornelius Sulla; but these were found to be disqualified by bribery, and L. Aurelius Cotta and L. Manlius Torquatus (their accusers) obtained the consulship. See Sall. Cat. ch. 18. — **13. Comitio.** *Comitium* (sing.) was a place in the forum in front of the Curia Hostilia where the *comitia* were held. **Cum telo.** The law of the twelve tables prohibited it. **Manum . . . paravisse** = that you procured a band. — **15. Non mentem — tuum** = that not any intention or fear on your part. — **17. Neque enim — commissa**; i. e. *nam quae a te commissa sunt, ea neque obscura sunt, neque pauca.* After negatives *aut — aut* are sometimes used for *neque — neque.* — **19. Petitiones ita conjectas** = thrusts so aimed. A term of the fencing-school. — **20. Parva — corpore** = by some slight bending aside, and, as they say, by the body; i. e. by a movement of the body to avoid a blow. *Ut aiunt* is inserted to indicate the proverbial character of the expression. — **23. Tibi. 398**, 5; *1075*, III.; 222, 2 (b), 224, R. 2; 51, V. R. — **24. Tamen — potes** = still you cannot do without it longer; i. e. than the present moment. — **25. Quae — defigere** = indeed I know not by what sacred rights it (*quae*) has been consecrated and devoted by you, that you deem it necessary to plunge it into the body of the consul. That a dagger or other weapon might execute successfully the purpose it was to be used for, its owner used to devote it, as it were, to that purpose by solemn rites, accompanied with a vow, that, after the accomplishment of it, he would offer it up to some god. — **27. Corpore. 435** & 1; *989;* 241, R. 5; 56, I. 1, R.

CH. VII. **28. Quae. 454**; *1043;* 137, 1 & R. 3; 21, II. 1. **Ista.** See on *iste tuus*, ch. 1. — **30. Quae . . . nulla** = none of which. **Venisti . . . senatum.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 31. **Paullo. 418**; *929;* 256, R. 16 (3); 54, V. R. — **33. Contigit.** This passage shows that *contingit* is not confined to *desirable* occurrences. Dist.? *Accidit* and *evenit* denote both favorable and unfavorable occurrences; but the *accidentia*, unexpected, overtaking us by surprise; the *evenientia*, expected, foreseen: *contingit*, *obvenit*, *obtingit* are generally confined to fortunate occurrences. The *accidentia* are fortuitous, the *evenientia* result from foregoing acts or circumstances: the *contingentia* are the favors of fortune; the *obtingentia* and *obvenientia*, the gifts of lot. **Vocis — contumeliam** = do you wait to be reproached by words, seeing that? lit. do you wait for a reproach of the voice, seeing that? — **34. Sis. 515**, I.; *1282;* 263, 5, R. 1 (a); 61, 2. **Judicio taciturnitatis**: referring to the fact just mentioned, that no one of the senators saluted him, as he entered the senate chamber. **Quid, quod.** See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 5. — **35. Adventu tuo** = *quum tu advenisses.* It expresses both time and cause. **Ista.** Why *ista* rather than *haec* or *illa?* **Subsellia**: lit. low benches, in reference to the elevated position of the consul's
31 chair, *sella.* — **36. Tibi. 388**, II.; *844;* 225, II.; 51, VIII. R. — **2. Tandem.** See on *quousque tandem*, ch. 1. **Animo. 414** & 3; *873;*

247, 2; 54, II. **Tibi.** 388, I.; *847;* 225, III.; 51, VIII. — **3. Servi** Page 31
. . . si. The usual position of *si* is at the beginning of its clause, but when any word is to be made peculiarly emphatic, this word and all that belong to it are placed before it. Here *servi* is strongly contrasted with *cives*. **Mehercule** = *me, Hercule, juves:* lit. help me, Hercules. — **4. Metuerent.** 510; *1267;* 261, 1; 59, IV. 2. So *viderem* and *timerent*. — **5. Tibi urbem**: sc. *relinquendam esse*. — **6. Injuria** = without cause. — **7. Offensum** = *invisum odiosum*. — **8. Quum — justum** = since, on account of the consciousness of your crimes you admit the hatred of all (to be) just. The argument involved in the whole sentence is this: if I, in consequence of the underserved suspicion and hatred of my fellow-citizens, should wish to go out of their presence, for a still stronger reason should you, deservedly odious to them, shun their sight. 414 & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. — **10. Dubitas — vitare.** *Dubito* and *non dubito*, signifying "I scruple," "I hesitate," are regularly construed in Cic. and Caes. with the infinitive, though sometimes with *quin* and the subjunctive; but when *non dubito* signifies "I doubt not," it is invariably followed in Cic. and Caes. by *quin* with the subj.; while in C. Nepos it is followed exclusively by the acc. with the infin. This latter construction often occurs in Livy, Curtius, and the later writers. — **13. Aliquo** = to some other place. — **15. Judicat.** See on *machinaris*, ch. 1. **Parricidio.** The country being here represented as the "common parent of all," the enormity of Catiline's guilt in plotting her ruin is vividly set forth by the term *parricidium*. The personification of *patria* is continued to the end of the chapter. — **17. Quae.** 453; *701;* 206 (17); 48, IV. — **19. Annis.** 378, 1; *950;* 253; 55, I. 2. **Facinus.** Dist.? See on *flagitium*, Sall. Cat. ch. 14. **Te.** 414, 5, 1); *876;* 247, R. 4; 54, I. R. — **20. Vexatio — sociorum**; i. e. during his administration of his province of Africa; on his return from which he was impeached for extortion by P. Clodius, afterwards the enemy of Cicero, but acquitted by the unfairness of his judges. — **21. Tu — valuisti** = thou hast succeeded, not only in paying no heed to the laws and public prosecutions, but also in subverting and breaking through them. — **25. Me totam esse**: referring to *patria*, which is represented as the speaker. Observe that *me totam* is contrasted with *te unum*. 549; *1118;* 269; 58, IV. So *timeri* and *videri*. **Quidquid increpuerit** = at every stir, on every alarm: lit. whatever noise may have been made. 486, 5; *1161;* 260, II.; 60, 2. — **27. Abhorreat** = is not connected with. 527, 3; *1291;* 266, 1; 66, II. **Est.** Subject? — **28. Mihi.** 386, 2; *855;* 224, R. 2; 51, V. R. — **29. Tandem aliquando** = at length, at last. *Aliquando* merely serves to strengthen the meaning of *tandem*.

CH. VIII. **32. Nonne — debeat** = ought she not to prevail; i. e. to obtain her request. "In animated or rhetorical style we sometimes find the present subjunctive, both in the protasis and apodosis, where we should have expected the imperfect subjunctive, it being implied that the supposition is not true, and that, accordingly, the infer-

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31 ence cannot be true; as *haec si patria tecum loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat?* supposing (for a moment) your country were speaking to you about these matters, ought she not to obtain her end?" Schmitz. **486**, II.; *1180;* 260, II. R. 5; 60, 3. — **33. Quid, quod.** See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 5. **In custodiam**: sc. *liberam.* See on *in . . . custodiis*, Sall. Cat. ch. 47. **Ipse. 452**, 1; *682;* 207, R. 28 (a); 20, II. **Vitandae suspicionis. 562, 563**; *1322, 1327;* 275, II.; 73 & II. — **34. M'. Lepidum**: consul B. C. 66. — **36. Domi. 424**, 2; *943;*
32 221, R. 3; 55, III. 3. — **1. Parietibus.** Dist.? See on *murum*, Caes. I. 8. **422**, 1; *937;* 254, R. 3; 55, III. 5. — **2. Essem. 517**, I., **519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II. — **3. Moenibus. 414**; *873;* 248, II.; 54, I. **Q. Metellum.** Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer, afterwards consul, B. C. 60, was poisoned by his wife Clodia B. C. 59. — **4. Virum optimum** said ironically. — **5. Videlicet** = it is easy to see, of course, forsooth. Ironical. — **6. Ad vindicandum** = to bring you to justice. — **7. Videtur** is personal, but translate "does it seem that that man," etc. — **9. Custodia. 419**, IV.; *919;* 244; 54, IV. **Judicarit. 501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **10. Si emori.** *Sententia igitur haec est: Conscientia scelerum oppressus, aequo animo mortem nec exspectare, nec tibi ipse consciscere potes: quin igitur abis*, etc.? Orelli. — **11. Animo. 414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2, 54, II. **Aliquas** = some other. — **12. Istam.** Why *iste?* **Suppliciis. 386**, 2; *829;* 224, R. 2; 51, V. R. — **14. Refer . . . ad senatum** = lay (it) before the senate. This was the usual phrase for bringing a subject before the senate for consideration and decision. — **16. Non — moribus** = I will not lay it before them, (since to do so is) a thing (*id*) which is inconsistent with my character. **445**, 7; *683;* 206 (13) (a) & (b); 48, V. — **19. Si — exspectas** = if you are waiting for this word; i. e. *exsilium.* **Proficiscere.** We may imagine that the orator made a short pause at the end of this sentence, and then broke the impressive silence which prevailed by the question, *Quid est, Catilina,* What is this, Catiline? — **20 Ecquid attendis** = are you attending to it? *Ecquid* is used in impassioned questions as a mere interrogative adverb like *num*, only stronger. Here (not commonly) it is used in an affirmative sense; that is, in expectation of an affirmative answer. — **24. P. Sestius**: then the quaestor of the consul C. Antonius. — **25. M. Marcello.** He was consul twelve years afterwards with Serv. Sulpicius. Cicero afterwards defended P. Sestius, and spoke in favor of Marcellus before Caesar in the senate. — **26. Vim et manus** = violent hands: lit. violence and hands. — **30. Vita vilissima** = (whose) life (is) most cheap. — **31. Qui — senatum.** Interest in the proceedings and the excitement of the occasion had drawn a large crowd of citizens around the temple in which the senate was convened. — **33. Exaudire.** *Audire* is simply to hear. *Exaudire* seems to express a hearing of something which reaches the ears of those for whom it is not intended, or those who are at a distance, or those to whose hearing some obstacle is opposed. **Quorum ego vix, etc.** Arrange thus: *facile adducam eosdem, quorum manus ac tela ego vix abs*

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te jamdiu contineo, ut prosequantur usque ad portas te relinquentem haec 32
(moenia) *quae*, etc. — **34. Contineo . . . studes.** See on *machinaris*, ch. 1. — **36. Usque — prosequantur** = attend even to the gates. It was customary for their friends to attend those to the gates of the city who were going into exile. Cicero says that such would be the general joy at getting rid of him, that he could easily secure him a safe escort of citizens to the gates.

Ch. IX. **1. Quamquam** = and yet. This word is often used in 33
independent sentences to *limit* or *correct* something said in the preceding sentence. **Ut.** Supply *potest fieri*, and render, "is it possible that." Such elliptical questions are expressive of indignation. **Frangat. 495**, 2, 2); *1180*; 270, R. 2 (a). So *corrigas*, *meditere*, and *cogites*. — **4. Duint.** An ancient form for *dent*. **239**, 3, **488**, II. 1; *325, 1195–6;* 162, 1, 263, 1; 33, III. 3, b, 68, I. — **6. Memoria. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. So *vitiis*, *jussu*, and *latrocinio* below. **Minus** = *non*. — **7. At** = yet, at least. *At* often has this force after negative sentences beginning with *si*. **Impendeat. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. — **8. Est mihi tanti** = *res est satis gravis, operae pretium est* = it is worth this price to me; i. e. I esteem it a light thing. **401, 402**, III.; *799;* 214; 54, IV. 1. **Ista** = that which you would bring upon me. **Privata**: i. e. may affect me alone. **Sit. 503**, I., **505**; *1259;* 263, 2 (1); 61, 3. So *sejungatur*. — **10. Temporibus** = the circumstances of the time; i. e. the dangerous or distressful circumstances, the exigencies. — **11. Is** = *talis*. — **12. Pudor, metus**, and **ratio** refer severally to the three clauses beginning with *ut*. — **13. Revocarit. 500** & 2; *1218;* 262, R. 1; 65, I. — **15. Mihi.** Dat. with *conflare*. **Inimico.** Appositive of *mihi*. **Recta** (sc. *via*) = straightway. — **16. Sermones hominum**; i. e. their censure; as in "to be the talk of the town." — **17. Istius.** Why *iste?* — **18. Servire** = to subserve. **Laudi. 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, III. — **22. Non ejectus.** See on *non avaritia*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 14. **602**, IV.; *1390;* 279, 15. — **23. Videaris. 489**, I.; *1205;* 262; 64, I. — **24. Quid. 380**, 2; *739;* 235, R. 11; 52, IV. **Invitem. 485, 486**, II.; *1180;* 260, II. R. 5; 60, 3. — **25. Forum Aurelium**: a little town in Etruria, between the rivers Armenta and Marta, not far from the sea, now called Monte Alto. **Praestolarentur. 500**; *1205;* 264, 5; 64, I. Dist. 1. *Maneo* denotes a mere physical act, to remain in a place, till something has happened; whereas *exspecto*, *praestolor*, and *opperior* denote a mental act, to wait for, to wait in conscious expectation of some event, or of some person. 2. *Exspecto* denotes waiting for, almost as a mere mental act, as a feeling, without practical reference or accessory meaning; whereas *praestolor* and *opperior*, with the accessory notion that the person waiting intends, after the arrival of the object waited for, to do something. 3. The *praestolans* waits for a person in order to perform services for him: the *opperiens*, for an occurrence, in order not to be taken by surprise. The *praestolans* stands in subordinate relation to the person waited for; the *opperiens*, in co-ordinate, whether as friend or foe. Lastly, *praestolor* is a prose expression; *op-*

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33 *perior*, a poetical, or, at least, a select expression. — **27. Aquilam — argenteam.** The allusion is supposed to be to *the eagle* which Sallust mentions in speaking of the engagement. See Sall. Cat. ch. 59: *ipse cum libertis et colonis*, etc. **Tibi. 391**; *860*; 222, R. 1; 51, I. — **29. Sacrarium — tuorum** = a sanctuary of your crimes; i. e. a sanctuary, or chapel, in which this *eagle*, intended for a standard in a criminal undertaking, was laid up and made the object of an unhallowed reverence. "*Nam erat etiam quum signorum militarium omnium, tum* aquilae *quaedam* religio, *et in* sacello *illa reponebantur*." M. The expressions *quam venerari*, and *cujus altaribus* develop more fully the meaning involved in *sacrarium scelerum*. **Constitutum fuit. 531**, 4; *1293*; 266, 2, R. 5; 67, II. R. — **30. Ut.** See on *ut* in line 1. **Illa. 419**, III.; *907*; 250, 2 (2); 54, VI.

Ch. X. **34. Tandem aliquando.** See on ch. 7, line 29. — **35. Neque enim.** In this phrase the *neque* should be translated the same as if it were *non*. — **36. Haec res**; i. e. the war against his native
34 country and the slaughter of his fellow-citizens. — **3. Nactus es** = you have obtained, got together. The *ordo* is thus: *nactus es manum improborum conflatam* (composed) *ex perditis atque derelictis ab omni non modo fortuna verum etiam spe*. *De* in *derelictis* is intensive; *wholly* forsaken. — **6. Hic**; i. e. in Manlius's camp. **Laetitia.** Dist.? See on *gaudium*, Sall. Cat. ch. 48. **Gaudiis. 414** & 2; *873*; 247, 1; 54, I. **9. Ad — studium** = for the zealous pursuit of such a life. **Meditati sunt** = were practised. **221**, 2; *306*; 162, 17 (a); 35, I. 6. — **10. Qui feruntur** = which are talked about. **Jacere . . . vigilare**: sc. *te*, with which *insidiantem* agrees. They are appositives of *labores*. **Humi. 424**, 2; *944*; 221, R. 3; 55, III. 3. **Ad — stuprum** = *ad tempus stupro opportunum observandum*. M. **562, 565**, 1; *1337*; 275, II.; 73 & IV. — **13. Otiosorum** = of the peaceably disposed. **Habes — ostentes** = you have an opportunity to display: lit. you have where you may display; i. e. a position such that in it you may, etc. **501**, I. & 1; *1218*; 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **14. Patientiam famis.** For a full description see Sall. Cat. ch. 5: *corpus patiens*, etc. — **16. A — reppuli**; i. e. at the last election. See Sall. Cat. ch. 26: *Postquam dies comitiorum*, etc.

Ch. XI. **20. Ut a me . . . detester ac deprecer** = that I may solemnly and earnestly remove and avert from myself. It is very difficult to express in a translation the full meaning of the original in this passage. The general idea of averting some evil prevails in both verbs: the former means to avert solemnly, as by calling the gods to witness; the latter rises upon this, meaning to avert by earnest and fervent entreaty. — **22. Animis.** Dist.? 1. *Anima* denotes "the soul" physiologically, as the principle of animal life, in men and brutes, that ceases with the breath: *animus*, psychologically and ethically, as the principle of moral personality, that ceases with the will. *Anima* is a part of bodily existence; *animus*, in direct opposition to the body. 2. *Animus* denotes also the human soul, as including all its faculties, and is distinguished from *mens*, the thinking faculty, as a whole from one of its

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parts. 3. As in practical life the energy of the soul is displayed in the faculty of volition, so *animus* itself stands for a part of the soul; namely, feeling and energy of will in co-ordinate relation to *mens*, the intellect or understanding. And, lastly, so far as thought precedes the will, and the will itself, or determination, stands as mediator between thought and action, in the same way as the body is the servant of the will, so *mens* is related to *animus*, as a whole to its part. — **23. Si mecum.** The apodosis is found at the beginning of the next chapter: *ego . . . respondebo.* — **24. Vita. 417**; *895;* 256, 2; 54, V. **Multo. 418**; *929;* 256, R. 16; 54, V. R. — **25. Tulli.** Oratio recta. **45**, 5, 2); *65;* 52; 10, 5. — **29. Evocatorem servorum.** The aid of these he afterwards rejected (see Sall. Cat. ch. 56); though Lentulus urged him to make use of them. See Sall. Cat. ch. 44. — **31. Hunc . . . duci . . . imperabis.** The construction of *impero* with the acc. with infin. is very uncommon in the Augustan period, and is confined to the infin. passive. — **33. Tandem.** See on *quousque tandem*, ch. 1. **Persaepe — privati.** A rhetorical exaggeration. See on *pontifex — privatus*, ch. 1. — **35. Quae . . . rogatae sunt** = which have been enacted. The Valerian and Porcian laws are probably referred to: by the former, enacted B. C. 508, no Roman citizen could be killed or scourged by a magistrate without first having the right to appeal to the people: for the latter, see on *lex Porcia*, Sall. Cat. ch. 51. For the force of *at* in this sentence, see on *at enim*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 17. — **1. Defecerunt . . . tenuerunt** = have 35 withdrawn their allegiance . . . have retained. — **2. Praeclaram . . . gratiam.** Ironical. — **3. Per te** = through your own merits. The idea is more fully brought out by the next phrase: *nulla commendatione majorum.* Cicero was what was called a *novus homo.* See on *novus homo*, Sall. Cat. ch. 23. **Commendatione. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. — **4. Tam mature.** By the *lex Villia annalis*, enacted B. C. 180, the age of 31 was required for the quaestorship, 37 for the aedileship, 40 for the praetorship, and 43 for the consulship. Cicero was elected to all these offices in the order here given, (for this was the order prescribed by law, *honorum gradus*,) as soon as he was eligible to them on account of his age. — **6. Alicujus . . . quis. 455** & 2; *1048;* 138; 21, III. — **8. Severitatis** = arising from severity. Subjective gen.

CH. XII. **12. His — vocibus**; i. e. the *querimonia* of the preceding chapter. — **14. Hoc** is explained by *Catilinam — multari.* **Factu. 570** & 1; *1365;* 276, III.; 74, II. **Judicarem. 504**, 2; *1087;* 261, R. 5. So *dicerent* below. — **15. Gladiatori isti.** Contempt. As applied to Catiline, the term signifies one accustomed to the commission of murder. — **18. Superiorum complurium** = of many men of former times. — **19. Honestarunt.** Dist.? *Honoro* means to honor anybody by paying him singular respect, and yielding him honor; but *honesto* means to dignify, or confer a permanent mark of honor upon anybody. **Mihi. 388**, I.; *847;* 225, III.; 51, VIII. — **20. Ne. 492**, 4 & 1); *1215;* 262, R. 7.; 64, III. **Invidiae. 395, 396**, III. 2, 3) & (3); *760;* 212, R. 3; 50, II. 3. — **21. In posteritatem** = in the fu-

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35 ture. **Quod si** = but if. **453**, 6; *702;* 206 (14); 48. **Mihi. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. — **22. Animo. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6 & R. 8 (2); 54, II. **Virtute. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. — **23. Gloriam. 373**; *715;* 230; 52, III. (3). **Putarem. 482**, 1; *1171;* 258, R. 2; 57, III. R. — **24. Quamquam.** See on ch. 9. **Nonnulli. 585**, 1; *998;* 277, R. 5 (c). **Hoc ordine**; i. e. the senate. — **25. Imminent.** Why indic.? **527**, 2; *1293;* 266, R. 2; 66, I. R. **Videant. 501**, I.; *1227;* 264, 6; 65, IV. 2. So *dissimulent.* — **26. Qui** = and these. A statement of fact; and, therefore, the indicative; whereas the preceding *sunt qui* requires the subj., because the statement is a mere conception. **453**; *701;* 206 (17); 48, IV. **Mollibus sententiis** = by indulgent expressions of opinion. — **30. Regie** = despotically, tyrannically. **Iste.** See on *iste tuus,* ch. 1. — **31. Tam stultum . . . qui non videat** = so stupid as not to see. **500** & 2; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I. So *fateatur.* — **34. Reprimi . . . comprimi** = repressed . . . suppressed. An example of *paronomasia:* a figure which is based upon resemblance of sound, and which arises whenever words resembling each other in sound are placed in opposition. See *emissus . . . immissus,* ch. 11. — **36. Collectos . . . aggregarit** = *collegerit et aggregarit.* See on *receptos — adsciscunt,* Caes. I. 5. **Naufragos** = ruined (followers); i. e. in property and character.

36 CH. XIII. **4. Jamdiu.** The whole three years from the consulate of Lepidus and Tullus. A. — **5. Versamur** = we have been living. See on *machinaris,* ch. 1. **Nescio quo pacto.** Beier (Cic. off. 1) rightly informs us that *quo pacto* is used for *quomodo,* with reference to things which one *would wish had not been done. Nescio quo* = *quodam:* hence *erupit,* and not *eruperit.* **525**, 4; *1189;* 265, R. 4; 67, I. 1, N. — **6. Veteris** = that have existed for a long time. — **7. Quod — latrocinio** = if however from so numerous a band of robbers. Abstract for concrete. — **10. Visceribus** = vitals. — **11. Morbo. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. So *febri.* — **12. Aestu febrique** = with a burning fever. Hendiadys. — **15. Reliquis. 431**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X. **Ingravescet. 332**, II.; *588;* 187, II. 2; 36, I. — **16. Secedant. 487, 488**, II.; *1193;* 260, II. R. 6; 68, I. So *secernant* and the foll. subjunctives. — **19. Praetoris urbani**: L. Valerius Flaccus. The especial province of the praetor was the administration of justice; and that of the *praetor urbanus* was the settlement of disputes between citizens. The partisans of Catiline beset his tribunal at this time in order to intimidate him and deter him from the faithful discharge of his duties. — **20. Malleolos** = fire darts. The term *malleolus* denoted a hammer, the transverse head of which was formed for holding pitch and tow; which having been set on fire was projected slowly, so that it might not be extinguished during its flight, upon houses and other buildings in order to set them on fire; and which was therefore commonly used in sieges together with torches and *falaricae.* Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. — **22. Sentiat. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. — **27. Hisce ominibus** = with these omens. *Ominibus* is explained by the three phrases intro-

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duced by *cum*. *Cum* is added to the abl. of manner to denote an accompanying circumstance as a *result* or *consequence* of the action. Here the safety of the state, Catiline's own ruin, and the destruction of his associates are the consequence of his leaving Rome to engage in open war against his country; whereas *hisce ominibus* barely expresses the circumstances under which he would leave without this additional thought. **414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. — **30. Tu, Juppiter.** What is here said of Jupiter is strictly true only of the temple of Jupiter. See on *magna — gratia*, ch. 5. — **31. Haec urbs**: sc. *constituta est.* — **35. Inimicos.** Dist.? See on Caes. I. 10. — **37. Mactabis** = wilt visit. 36

ORATIO II. IN CATILINAM.

INTRODUCTION.

On the next day after the delivery of the preceding oration (i. e. the 9th of November, B. C. 63) this Second Speech was addressed to the people in the forum. Catiline, on his return home from the senate, the day before, perceiving that there was now no hope of destroying Cicero, his hated foe, and that the strict watch kept throughout the city rendered tumult and fire-raising difficult, if not impossible, for the present, resolved to strike some decisive blow before troops could be levied to oppose him; and accordingly, leaving the chief control of his affairs at Rome in the hands of Lentulus and Cethegus, with the promise at the same time to march with all speed to their support at the head of a powerful army, set forth in the dead of night (8th – 9th November), and after remaining a few days with his adherents in the neighborhood of Arretium, where he assumed the fasces and other ensigns of lawful military command, proceeded to the camp of Manlius, having previously addressed letters to the most distinguished consulars and others, solemnly protesting his innocence, and declaring that unable to resist the cabal formed among his enemies he had determined to retire to Marseilles that he might preserve his country from agitation and disturbance. To show the people that this was a mere pretence on the part of Catiline, intended to conceal his real design to place himself at the head of his troops, and to counteract the influence of the conspirators remaining at Rome who were endeavoring to give currency to this falsehood; to explain to them what had transpired in the senate on the preceding day; and to vindicate himself, on the one hand, from the charge preferred against him by the well-disposed citizens, that he had suffered Catiline to escape unpunished, and, on the other, from that maintained by the friends of Catiline, that he had been dealt with too severely by the consul, were the principal objects for which this oration was delivered.

ANALYSIS.

Ch. I. By way of introduction, Cicero congratulates the people that Catiline has left the city, and can do no more injury.

Ch. II. He admits that Catiline deserved death, and that precedent required that he should be punished with death, but at the same time justifies himself for allowing him to escape, by showing that, if he had put him to death, it would have been impossible, in consequence of the odium that would have been heaped upon him by the incredulous, the ignorant, and the vicious, to bring his associates to justice;

Ch. III. That, from a comparison of the character of those who composed Catiline's army with that of the forces raised by the authority of the state, that army was not so much to be feared as the other conspirators were who still remained at Rome;

Ch. IV. That, as a result of Catiline's departure and of his putting himself at the head of his army, it was evident that a conspiracy had been formed against the government; that Catiline, while in the city, was the chief source of corruption, especially to the young;

Ch. V. That the most audacious and worthless of the lowest classes were his intimate friends and constant companions; that it would have been the good fortune of the republic, as well as the glory of his consulship, if his vile, bankrupt, and abandoned associates had accompanied him; and that the only enemy that Rome had to fear, was the enemy within her walls.

Ch. VI. Having, in the four preceding chapters, fully vindicated himself from the charge of too great lenity, Cicero now proceeds to defend himself against the charge of too great severity brought against him by the adherents of Catiline. This he does, first, by stating what had transpired in the senate the day before; and, secondly,

Ch. VII. By showing, from several circumstances, that Catiline, so far from having been driven into banishment to Marseilles, had no intention of going thither, but had actually gone to his army.

Ch. VIII. To vindicate himself still further, and to show the extent of the conspiracy and the imminent danger which threatened the commonwealth, he divides the conspirators into six classes. The first class is composed of those who are greatly in debt, and yet might pay their debts if they would: these are not greatly to be feared.

Ch. IX. The second class consists of those who are overwhelmed with debts, and yet are aiming at supreme power in the state. The third class are somewhat advanced in years, yet strong and vigorous: these too have, through extravagance, fallen so greatly into debt that their only hope is in a renewal of the universal plunder and rapine which existed in the time of Sulla.

Ch. X. The fourth class have been ruined by various causes: some by indolence, some by mismanagement, and some by extravagance. These he does not consider worth saving; but hopes that they may so fall that the state may not perceive the shock. The fifth class is made

up of parricides and cutthroats. Catiline is welcome to them. The sixth class are the lowest and meanest of mankind in life and morals: they are Catiline's bosom companions.

CH. XI. The resources, character, and principles of Catiline and his faction are compared, by way of contrast, with those of the opposite party.

CH. XII. Cicero exhorts the citizens to guard their houses with the utmost vigilance, and assures them that he will protect the city: he warns the conspirators that the time for lenity is past; and that the first attempt of a treasonable kind will meet with the punishment which it deserves.

CH. XIII. He promises the citizens that he will so manage affairs that an end shall be put to this civil war without a resort to arms on their part, and calls upon them to supplicate the gods for the preservation of the state.

CH. I. **1. Tandem aliquando.** See on In Cat. I. 7, line 29. Page 37 **Quirites** = *cives*. Dist.? The Romans called themselves, in their civil capacity, *Quirites*, but in their political and military capacity, *Romani*. — **2. Audacia. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. **Scelus.** Dist.? See on *flagitium*, Sall. Cat. ch. 14. — **3. Vobis. 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, III. **Ferro. 414** & 4; *873;* 247, 3; 54, I. — **4. Vel. 587**, II. 2; *1374;* 198, 2, R. (a); 43, 3. **Emisimus** = have let go. **Ipsum** = of his own accord. — **5. Verbis** = with execrations. Referring to the closing words of the preceding oration: *cum tua peste*, etc. See on *usque — prosequantur*, In Cat. I. 8. **Abiit — erupit.** A climax. Notice the asyndeton, as giving emphasis to each word. — **6. Monstro illo**; i. e. Catiline. The place of *iste*, so frequent in the preceding oration, is now supplied by *ille;* the notion of remoteness prevails. **450**; *1028;* 207, R. 23 (a); 20, II. **Prodigio.** Dist.? See on *portenta*, Sall. Cat. ch. 30. — **8. Sine controversia** = beyond dispute, without doubt. — **9. Non . . . jam** = no longer. *Jam* after negatives answers to our "longer." Cf. *nulla jam* above. **Sica illa.** See In Cat. I. 6, at end. **450**, 5; *1030;* 207, R. 24; 20, II. — **10. Campo**: sc. *Martio*. — **11. Pertimescemus** is here used intransitively, and = *timorem habebimus*, shall not fear or be afraid. A. **Loco — est** = he was dislodged from his position; i. e. his favorable position. The term is used of a gladiator, and Cicero calls Catiline a gladiator in the preceding oration. **425**, 3, 3); *916;* 251; 54, VI. — **13. Bellum justum** = an open, regular war: opp. to *latrocinium*. — **16. Non cruentum . . . vivis . . . incolumes . . . stantem.** Notice the emphatic position of these adjectives, which, as containing the principal thought of the expressions, stand before their nouns. **Nobis. 431**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X. — **17. Ei. 398**, 5; *855;* 224, R. 2; 51, I. R. **Extorsimus. 520**, I.; *1250;* 273, 5 & R.; 24, I. — **18. Tandem.** See on *quousque tandem*, In Cat. I. 1. — **20. Se — esse** = that he has been ruined and cast away; i. e. as a worthless thing. — **21. Retorquet**; i. e. like the

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37 savage beast, from whose jaws the prey has just been snatched. — **22. Quam. 545**; *1136;* 239; 52, VI. — **23. Evomuerit. 520**, II.; *1255;* 266, 3; 66, I.

38 Ch. II. **1. Omnes. 545**; *1136;* 239; 52, VI. **Oportebat.** See on *oportebat*, In Cat. I. 1. — **3. Accuset. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **4. Comprehenderim. 520**, II.; *1255;* 266, 3; 66, I. So *emiserim*. — **6. Supplicio. 419**, III. & 2, 1); *873;* 249, I.; 54, VI. — **8. Postulabat. 463**, I.; *644;* 209, R. 12 (2); 49, I. — **9. Ego. 446**; *1013;* 209, R. 1 (a) & (b); 49, II. **Quae . . . deferrem** = what I laid before (the senate). **527**; *1291;* 266, 1; 66, II. **Non crederent** = did not believe. **501**, I.; *1227;* 264, 6; 65, IV. 2. So *defenderent* and *faverent*. — **10. Improbitatem** = utter worthlessness. — **11. Ac.** In the beginning of a proposition which further explains that which precedes, and where the simple connection is insufficient, the particles *atque* and *ac* introduce a thing with great weight and may be rendered in English by "now." — **12. Judicarem.** See on *judicarem*, In Cat. I. 12. — **13. Meae** = *mei*, objective gen. **Periculo. 414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. R. The attributive gen. is equivalent to an adjective. — **14. Viderem.** Object? **Ne — probata** = the fact (i. e. of the existence of a conspiracy) not having been even at that time clearly shown to you all at least (*quidem*). — **15. Fore. 544** & 1; *1133;* 268, R. 4 (b); 67, III. 1. Subj. acc. of *fore?* — **16. Rem — deduxi** = I brought the matter to this issue. — **17. Palam.** Dist.? *Aperte* means "openly," and without concealment, so that everybody can perceive and know, in opp. to *occulte: palam* (from *planus*), "openly," and without concealment, so that everybody can see and hear, in opp. to *clam: manifesto*, so that one is spared all inquiry, all conjecture, all exertion of the senses and of the mind. — **19. Quem . . . hostem** = this enemy. — **20. Putem. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. **Hinc** = from this: explained by the clause introduced by *quod*. **Intelligatis. 496**, 1; *1222;* 262, R. 4; 64, IV. **Illud** = this: explained by the clause introduced by the next *quod*. — **21. Parum comitatus.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 32: *cum paucis*, etc. — **22. Eduxisset. 488**, 1 & 2; *1193, 1195–6;* 263, 1 & R.; 68, I. **Tongilium mihi** = my Tongilius. Ironical. The dat., as here used, is idiomatic, and the exact force can hardly be expressed in English. **389**; *838;* 228, N. (a); 51, I. R. Tongilius, Publicius, and Minucius are unknown persons, noted probably for nothing but their vices. — **23. Praetexta**: sc. *toga*. The *toga praetexta* was the outer garment, having a broad purple border, worn by the higher magistrates, and by freeborn children till they assumed the *toga virilis*, at the age of 17 years. — **24. Nullum — poterat.** Because it was small. — **26. Aere. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II.

Ch. III. **27. Gallicanis legionibus.** Dist.? These are legions of Roman soldiers serving in Gaul. *Gallicae legiones* would mean inhabitants of Gaul. — **28. In — Gallico.** Territories in the northeast part of Italy. The Gallic territory was situated in the south part of *Gallia Cispadana*, and inhabited by the *Galli Senŏnes*. The Picene was

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bounded on the north by the river *Aesis* and on the east by the Adriatic 38
Sea. **Q. Metellus.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 30: *sed praetores*, etc. — **29. Comparantur** = are procuring, are raising. See on *quibus — pararentur*, Caes. I. 31. — **30. Senibus desperatis.** Those who had served under Sulla. See ch. 9, 20, and Sall. Cat. ch. 16. — **31. Agresti luxuria** = debauched rustics. Abstract for concrete. **Decoctoribus.** *Decoquere* and *decoctor* are not used of *every bankrupt*, but of one who arranges matters with his creditors by an *assignment* of his goods (*cessio bonorum*); without a public compulsory *venditio bonorum:* the *decoctor* did not lose his civil rights. A. — **32. Vadimonia deserere** = to forfeit their recognizance, to fail to appear. When the praetor had granted an action, the plaintiff required the defendant to give security for his appearance before the praetor on a certain day. The defendant, on finding a surety, was said *vadimonium promittere*, or *facere*. If the defendant appeared on the day appointed, he was said *vadimonium sistere:* if he did not appear, he was said *vadimonium deseruisse*, and the praetor gave to the plaintiff the *bonorum possessio*. Dict. Antiq. *actio*. — **33. Aciem** = battle-array. — **34. Edictum praetoris**; i. e. in which the praetor's judgment against debtors was announced. A. — **36. Nitent.** Dist.? *Luceo, fulgeo, splendeo*, and *niteo* denote a steady and continued brightness: *fulgeo* through a glaring light, or a dazzling fiery color; *luceo* through a beneficial light, and a soft fiery color; *splendeo* as the consequence of a clear and pure light, in opp. to *sordeo; niteo* as the consequence of humidity, oiling, or washing, to glisten, in opp. to *squaleo*. **Unguentis. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. So *purpura*. **Fulgent purpura.** Those senators and equestrians are meant who had joined the conspiracy. The distinctive badge of the former was a broad purple stripe or band, extending perpendicularly from the neck down the centre of the tunic; and that of the latter consisted of two narrow purple slips running parallel to each other from the top to the bottom of the tunic, one from each shoulder. Dict. Antiq., *Latus clavus*. **Mallem. 485**; *1177;* 260, R. 2; 60, 2. — **1. Milites** = as his soldiers. In ap- 39
position with *hos*. **Eduxisset. 493**, 2; *1204;* 262, R. 4; 64, IV. — **2. Nobis. 388**; *847;* 225, III.; 51, VIII. **Qui — deseruerunt.** The following extract from the oration *Pro Murena* (ch. 37, 79), which was delivered B. C. 63, between November 9 (the date of this) and December 10, and consequently within a month of the delivery of this oration, furnishes the best possible comment upon the text in this place. *Quaeris a me, quid ego Catilinam metuam. Nihil; et curavi, ne quis metueret; sed copias illius quas hic video, dico esse metuendas; nec tam timendus est nunc exercitus L. Catilinae, quam isti; qui illum exercitum* DESERUISSE DICUNTUR. NON ENIM DESERUERUNT, *sed ab illo in speculis atque insidiis relicti, in capite atque in cervicibus nostris restiterunt.* — **6. Cui . . . Apulia.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 27. — **7. Has — incendiorum.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 40. — **8. Superioris noctis.** The night of the 6th of November, on which the conspirators met at the house of M. Laeca. — **11. Ne** = truly, indeed. For *nae*.

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39 Ch. IV. **15. Nisi . . . si** = except if, unless. See on *nisi forte*, Sall. Cat. ch. 20. **Catilinae. 399**, 3, 2); *863;* 222, R. 2 (b); 50, III. 2. **Similes**: sc. *eos*. — **16. Sentire non putet.** With verbs of thinking the *non* is prefixed to the verb rather than the infinitive. A. In translating, join the "not" with the infinitive: "that they do not agree with, entertain the same sentiments with." **501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 6; 65, IV. 2. So *conceperit*, *fateatur*, and *adsciverit*, below. — **18. Exeant. 487**; *1193;* 260, II. R. 6; 68, I. So *proficiscantur*. **Desiderio** = in consequence of longing after, of regret for, them. **414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. — **19. Aurelia via.** This road extended from Rome to Alsium on the seaboard, thence north along the coast through Etruria as far as Pisa. It was the direct route, therefore, to the camp of Manlius, which was situated in Etruria. **414** & 4; *937;* 255, 2; 55, IV. — **20. Ad — consequentur** = they will overtake (him) by evening. — **21. Rem publicam. 381**; *725;* 238, 2; 52, V. **Sentinam.** See on Sall. Cat. ch. 37. — **22. Uno** = alone. **Exhausto.** With reference to the figure introduced by *sentinam*. — **24. Quis. 454**, 1; *1042;* 137, 1; 21, II. 1. — **25. Italia. 422**, 1 & 1); *937*, 3; 254, R. 2 (b); 55, III. 5. — **30. Quod. 454**; *1041;* 137, 1; 21, II. 2. — **31. Illum. 414**, 5, 1); *876;* 247, R. 4; 54, I. at end. **Jam vero.** See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 11. **Quae . . . illecebra.** See on In Cat. I. 6, 13. — **33. Amori. 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, III. — **35. Impellendo** = by inciting (them to murder them, that they might come into possession of their property).

40 Ch. V. **5. Ejus — ratione** = his opposite pursuits in their different relations. Cicero means that Catiline's energies were turned in opposite directions, as the objects to which he directed them were different. — **7. Audacior. 444**, 1; *902;* 256, R. 9 (a); 17, V. 1. **Intimum** = a very intimate friend. — **8. In — nequior.** Stage actors were either freedmen, strangers, or slaves, and were generally held in contempt. — **10. Exercitatione assuefactus** = accustomed to the practice. **414** & 2; *873;* 245, II. 3; 54, I. **Frigore — perferendis** = for his endurance of cold, etc. **439, 562, 566**, I.; *656, 1322, 1340;* 205, Exc. to R. 2, 275, II.; 47, II. (1), 73 & V. — **11. Portis — praedicabitur** = was extolled as brave by these fellows. — **13. Consumeret. 515**, I.; *1282;* 263, 5, R. 1 (a); 61, 2. — **18. Tolerandae** = such as to be borne. **Audaciae. 130**, 2; *177* (2); 95, R. Abstract nouns are often put in the plural to denote the existence of the quality in several different objects (persons or things), or different kinds or degrees of it in the same object. — **20. Res . . . fides** = property . . . credit. — **23. Alea.** Gaming was considered disreputable at Rome; and hence *aleator* was used as a term of reproach. It was also forbidden by special laws, during the times of the republic, and under the emperors. — **25. Hoc. 450**, 3; *1028;* 207, R. 22. **Homines . . . viris.** Dist.? See on *homines*, Sall. Cat. ch. 1. — **27. Mihi** = while I am consul. See on *Tongilium mihi*, ch. 2. **Accubantes in conviviis** = reclining at their banquets. — **33. Instare** = is pressing upon them,

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weighing them down. — **35. Non — tempus** = not some short period 40
of time: lit. not a short, I know not what time. See on *nescio cui*, Epp. Cic. III. — **2. Unius**; i. e. Cn. Pompey. — **5. Nobis. 388**; *847;* 41
225, III.; 51, VIII. — **9. Proinde** = therefore. — **11. Merentur. 527**, 2, 1); *1293* (a); 266, 1, R. 2; 66, I. R.

Ch. VI. **12. Sunt qui dicant.** See on *sunt qui dicunt*, Sall. Cat. ch. 19. **A me.** Why is the preposition expressed? **414**, 5; *878;* 248, I.; 56, IV. — **14. Possem . . . ejicerem. 481**, V.; *1268;* 261, 1; 59, IV. 2. — **15. Videlicet.** Strongly ironical to the end of the sentence. — **19. Quid**: sc. *censetis.* **Hesterno die.** There is an apparent discrepancy between this and the statements made in In Cat. I. §§ 1, 9, 10. Either the first oration was delivered on the 7th, and this on the 8th of November, or Cicero is guilty of a slight inaccuracy here, due, perhaps, to excitement of feeling; but various statements made in the first oration seem to fix with certainty the date of that oration on the 8th. There are some, however, who fix it on the 7th. — **23. Quin etiam** = nay, even. **Ejus ordinis**; i. e. *senatus.* Had he been addressing the senate, he would have said *hujus ordinis.* — **25. Hic ego** commences the clause which corresponds to *ut hesterno die*, etc. **Vehemens consul.** Referring emphatically and ironically to the beginning of the chapter: *sunt, qui dicant.* — **26. Quaesivi. 374**, 3, 4); *738;* 231, R. 4; 52, III. R. — **27. Necne. 526**, 1); *1187;* 265, R. 2; 71, II. R. — **28. Homo audacissimus** = although a man of the most consummate audacity. — **29. Ea nocte**; i. e. the night of the 6th of November at the house of Laeca. — **30. In proximam** = for the next: sc. *noctem;* i. e. the night of the 7th of November. **Ei. 388**, II.; *844;* 225, II.; 51, VIII. R. — **31. Ratio** = plan. — **32. Teneretur** = was embarrassed, speechless. **Quid. 380**, 2; *731;* 235, R. 11; 52, IV. — **33. Pararet** = had been preparing. Imperf. because the action *was going on* at the time of the asking (*quaesivi*). **527**; *1291;* 266, 1; 66, II. **Fasces** were rods bound in the form of a bundle, and containing an axe (*securis*) in the middle, the iron of which projected from them. These rods were carried by lictors before the superior magistrates at Rome as a badge of authority. See Sall. Cat. ch. 36 and Cic. In Cat. I. 9, 24. — **36. Praemissam. 439**; *656;* 205, Exc. R. 2;
47, II. (1). **Ejiciebam. 468**; *1087;* 145, II.; 27, II. 2. — **2. Credo** 42
= I suppose, presume. Ironical. **Agro Faesulano.** A district of Etruria, taking its name from Faesulae, its principal town. — **3. Nomine. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. — **5. Massiliam. 379**; *938;* 237; 55, III. 2.

Ch. VII. **7. Conditionem. 381**; *725;* 238, 2; 52, V. — **9. Periculis** = by my dangerous measures; i. e. by measures dangerous to me, but directed against Catiline. **704**, I. 1; *1378*, 1st; 278, R. 6 (b). So *pertimuerit, mutaverit*, etc. The omission of the conjunction is very common and imparts force and vivacity to the discourse. — **11. Belli faciendi. 562**; *1322;* 275, II.; 73 & II. So *invidiae — levandae* below. — **12. Atque in exsilium.** These words are an advance upon,

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42 and a nearer definition of, *fugam.* — **13. Non.** Notice the emphatic position of *non*, and its repetition at the beginning of each clause of the apodosis. — **13. Armis. 419**, III.; *911;* 251; 54, VI. — **16. A consule.** Why the preposition? — **19. Velint. 501**, I.; *1227;* 264, 6; 65, IV. 2. **Est mihi tanti.** See on In Cat. I. 9. — **21. Depellatur. 503**, I., **505**; *1259;* 263, 2; 61, 3. So *eat.* — **22. Dicatur. 488** & I., **549**, 4; *1193, 1155;* 260, R. 6, 271, R. 2; 68, I., 67, IV. 1. — **23. Est iturus. 228**; *328;* 162, 14; 40, I. — **24. Invidiae meae.** See on *periculis meis* above. — **27. Illud** = this. Explained by the foll. clause. **Ne — aliquando** = that it may at some time prove a source of odium to me. **Ne. 492**, 4, 1); *1215;* 262, R. 7; 64, III. **Invidiosum. 323**; *570;* 128, I. 4; 44, IV. 3. — **28. Emiserim . . . ejicerim. 556**, I., **520**, II.; *1291;* 266, 3; 66, I. or 63, I. — **31. Quamquam.** See on In Cat. I. 9. **Massiliam.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 34. **Dictitant. 332**, I. & 2; *584;* 187, II. 1 (c); 36, III. — **33. Qui . . . non . . . malit** = as not to wish rather. If they really pitied him, they would wish him to go where he would be safest, to Massilia, and not to Manlius. **500** & 2; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **34. Mehercule.** See on In Cat. I. 7. **Hoc, quod agit . . . cogitasset** = he had thought of this which he is doing; i. e. of making war upon his coun-
43 try. — **2. Nobis. 431**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X. — **3. Queramur**; i. e. if he should go into exile.

CH. VIII. **5. Qui — hostem**; i. e. by his withdrawal to the camp of Manlius, which is now assumed to be a fact. — **6. De iis** = (while) of those. — **9. Sibi** = for themselves. — **10. Placare** = to reconcile. — **12. Istae.** Contempt. Cf. *illum exercitum . . . magnopere contemno*, ch. 3. — **13. Deinde — meae . . . afferam** = then I will apply to them (i. e. these classes) one by one the remedy of my advice and exhortation. **Si — potero**: sc. *medicinam afferre.* — **15. Est eorum** = consists of those. **401**; *780;* 211, R. 2, N. & R. 8 (1); 50, I. **Magno. — alieno** = although greatly in debt. — **16. Amore. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. — **17. Dissolvi** = to be separated (from them); i. e. they are so strongly attached to their estates that they are unwilling to free themselves from debt by parting with a portion of them. Long says it means "to be set free," and explains by citing *neque . . . alia ratione ulla salvi esse possunt* below. — **18. Species — honestissima** = the appearance is very respectable. — **19. Tu.** The class is personified and addressed as a single individual. The repetition of the pronoun indicates strong emphasis. **Agris. 419**, III.; *776;* 249, I.; 54, VI. — **20. Argento, familia** = with silver plate, with slaves. — **21. Sis . . . dubites. 485, 486**, II.; *1180;* 260, R. 5; 60, 3. **De — fidem** = to take away from your possessions and add to your credit. — **24. Tabulas**: sc. *exspectas.* See on *tabulas novas*, Sall. Cat. ch. 21. — **25. Meo — auctionariae**: by *my* good services *fresh* bills shall be proposed, *but* they shall be *bills of sale.* Cicero here plays upon the term *tabulae novae*, which usually signifies a *revision of debts;* by which, in revolutionary times, the creditor was forced to give the debtor a *fresh bill*,

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making a stated deduction (often very considerable) from the old one. 43
Tabulae auctionariae were schedules, in which the debtor's property was summed up, preparatory to a sale by auction for the benefit of his creditors. These might in jest be called *novae* (i. e. *insolitae*), as being a proceeding quite unexpected by the debtors. A.—**26. Neque . . . certare — praediorum** = and not struggle to meet the usurious interest (demanded by their creditors) with the incomes derived from their estates; i. e. instead of selling a part to set the rest free.—**29. Locupletioribus — uteremur** = we should have in them (lit. should use them) both richer and better citizens.

CH. IX. **34. Est eorum.** See on *est eorum*, ch. 8.—**35. Dominationem . . . exspectant.** Cf. *se—futuros* below. See also Sall. Cat. ch. 21.—**36. Rerum. 409**, 3; *882;* 220, 4; 50, IV. 6. **Re publica. 431**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X.—**1. Quibus — videtur** = by 44
whom it seems necessary that this should be learned first. **Quibus. 388**; *847;* 225, III.; 51, VIII. So *reliquis*.—**2. Hoc. 545;** *1136;* 239; 52, VI. So *quod.* **Praecipiendum:** (sc. *esse*). **549;** *1151;* 269, R. 2; 58. **Videtur. 549**, 1; *638;* 209, R. 3 (5). **Unum . . . idem.** Appositives of *hoc.*—**3. Desperent. 492**; *1205;* 262; 64, I. A double construction follows *praecipiendum*, a conclusion or purpose and a fact: the former (*ut desperarent*) is properly expressed by *ut* with the subj.; the latter (*me—vigilare*, etc.) must be expressed as a fact, and either by the indic. or infin., according to the structure of the sentence. **Se. 545**; *1136;* 239; 52, VI.—**4. Consequi. 552** & 1; *1138;* 271; 24, IV. **Posse. 551**, I. & 1; *1148-9;* 272; 67, I. 2. **Omnium. 396**, 2, 3) & (2); *771;* 212, R. 2; 50, II. 2. **Me — vigilare, etc.** These infin. clauses are appositives of *hoc.*—**9. Praesentes** = in person.—**10. Quod. 453**, 6; *702;* 206 (14); 48.—**11. Furore. 414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. R. So *mente.* **Num. 346**, II. 1, 3); *1105;* 198, 11, R. (b); 71, I.—**12. Quae** = which state of things: referring to the *cinere urbis* and *sanguine civium*.—**14. Quod.** Subj. acc. of *concedi*, and obj. acc. of *adepti sint*.—**15. Fugitivo — necesse** = must necessarily be yielded up to some fugitive or gladiator. Alluding to Catiline.—**16. Aetate . . . affectum** = advanced in years. **419**, III.; *873;* 249, I.; 54, VI.—**18. Homines . . . Sulla constituit.** One of Sulla's measures for the support of his power was the establishment of military colonies throughout Italy. The inhabitants of the Italian towns, which had opposed Sulla, were deprived of the full Roman franchise which had been lately conferred upon them, and their land was confiscated and given to the soldiers who had fought under him. Twenty-three legions, or, according to another statement, forty-seven legions, received grants of land in various parts of Italy. A great number of these colonies were settled in Etruria about Faesulae, the population of which was thus almost entirely changed. These colonists having in a short time squandered the wealth which they had thus suddenly become possessed of, were ripe for another revolution by which they might enrich themselves anew. They were ready, therefore, to join

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44 the ranks of Catiline, whose treacherous scheme offered them the desired opportunity. See Sall. Cat. ch. 11. — **19. Quas . . . universas** = these as a whole, in general. **Civium . . . virorum.** See on *est eorum,* ch. 8. — **21. Se . . . sumptuosius — jactarunt** = have made too extravagant and unusual a display. Cf. *sese jactabit,* In Cat. I. 1. — **23. Beati** = opulent, rich. **Lecticis**: litters, sedans, in which slaves (*lecticarii*) carried their masters. At first they were used chiefly in journeys, but afterwards became a common article of luxury among the wealthy Romans. — **27. Rapinarum veterum**: such as were committed by the colonies established by Sulla. — **29. Hoc. 410,** 3 & 1); *739;* 218 & R. 1; 52, IV. — **30. Illorum temporum**; i. e. the times of Sulla's dictatorship. — **31. Civitati. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. **Non modo . . . sed.** When two sentences are connected by means of "not only not — but not even," *non modo* (*solum*) *non — sed ne quidem,* the second *non* is omitted if both sentences have the same verb, and if the verb is contained in the second sentence; for the negative *ne* is then considered to belong conjointly to both sentences. Z.

CH. X. **33. Varium**; i. e. various in respect to the causes which produced their ruin. — **34 Premuntur.** See on *machinaris,* In Cat. I. 1. — **35. Qui partim** = some of whom. **Inertia. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. So *negotio* and *sumptibus.* — **36. Sumptibus.** Dist.? See on *sumptu,* Caes. I. 18. **In — vacillant** = are staggering beneath a load
45 of old debts. — **1. Vadimoniis, judiciis, proscriptione.** The exact order of procedure is here observed; for, first, the creditor took bail of the debtor; secondly, if the debtor failed to make his appearance the creditor was put in possession; thirdly, if the creditor remained in possession thirty days, the property was proscribed. Muretus. — **2. Permulti** = in great numbers. — **3. Infitiatores lentos** = bad debtors. *Infitiator* is properly one who denies a just debt, and *lentus* means slow, backward in paying. — **4. Qui. 453**; *701;* 206 (17); 48, IV. — **5. Non modo . . . sed.** See on *non modo . . . sed,* ch. 9. — **8. Velint. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. So *arbitrentur.* **Dolore. 414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. R. — **10. Parricidarum.** See on *est eorum,* ch. 8. — **15. Postremum — est** (sc. *postremum*), **non — numero, etc.** = but the last class is so (i. e. the last), not only in regard to numbers, but the lowest and vilest in character. **Numero. 429**; *889;* 250, 1; 54, I. So *genere* and *vita.* — **16. Quod — Catilinae** = which is Catiline's own (class). **399,** 3, 3); *863;* 222, R. 2 (a); 50, III. 4. — **17. Immo vero.** See on *immo,* In Cat. I. 1. **De — sinu** = of his embrace and bosom; i. e. his most intimate associates and bosom companions. — **18. Capillo. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. So *tunicis.* **Imberbes**; i. e. too young to have beards. **Bene barbatos.** According to Varro and Pliny, the Roman beards were not shaven till B. C. 300, when P. Ticinius Maenas brought over a barber from Sicily; and Pliny adds, that the first Roman who was shaved every day was Scipio Africanus. His custom, however, was soon followed, and shaving became a regular thing. In the later times of the republic there were many who shaved the beard

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only partially, and trimmed it, so as to give it an ornamental form: to them the terms *bene barbati* and *barbatuli* were applied. — **19. Tunicis.** It was considered a mark of effeminacy for men to wear tunics with long sleeves (*manicatae*) and reaching to the feet (*talares*). Dict. Antiq. **Velis amictos, non togis**; i. e. in such loose and flowing togas that they should rather be called *veils.* A close-fitting toga indicated a person of strict character. So, *of course*, an ample flowing toga belonged to *luxurious, effeminate* livers. A. — **21. Aleatores.** See on *alea*, ch. 5. — **24. Cantare.** Dist.? *Cano* means, in the most general sense, to make music: *canto*, with vocal music: *psallo*, with instrumental music, and indeed with stringed instruments. — **26. Scitote. 537**, I.; *1117;* 267 (2); 58, III. R. **Seminarium Catilinarum** = a nursery of Catilines. — **27. Quid — volunt** = what do these miserable fellows mean? **389** & 2, 1); *838;* 228, N. (b); 51, I. at end. — **29. Illis. 419**, III.; *907;* 250, 2 (2); 54, VI. 45

Ch. XI. **35. Cohortem praetoriam** = body-guard. — **5. Jam vero.** See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 11. **Urbes — municipiorum** = the cities, namely, the colonies and municipal towns. These genitives are not a limitation of *urbes*, but a sort of apposition. *Urbes* is the genus, and *coloniarum ac municipiorum* the species. **396**, V.; *631;* 211, R. 2, N.; 50, I. 3. — **6. Respondebunt — silvestribus** = will answer to (i. e. will prove a match for) the woody hills of Catiline. The contrast introduced in the preceding sentence between the troops of the two parties is here extended to their positions and defences. *Tumuli silvestres* are such localities as cowards flee to, who seek lurking-places for ambuscades, and dare not give battle in the open plain. A. — **7. Ornamenta** = equipments. — **9. Quibus. 419**, III.; *907–9;* 249, I.; 54, VI. — **10. Eget?** sc. *quibus.* Cf. Sall. Cat. ch. 56: *sed ex omni copia*, etc., and 59: *latrones inermes.* **Senatu. 363**; *622;* 204; 46. — **11. Exteris.** Dist.? See on *exterae*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 11. — **13. Contendere** = compare. **Ex eo ipso**; i. e. from this comparison of the causes, or principles, of the two parties. **Quam — jaceant** = how very low they lie; i. e. to what a miserable condition they are reduced. — **14. Ex hac parte** = *hinc.* — **21. Bona — perdita** (sc. *ratione*) = sound judgment with folly. — **24. Studia** = zealous efforts. **Deficiant . . . cogant. 509**; *1265;* 261 & 2; 59, IV. 1. — **25. Ab . . . virtutibus.** The preposition is expressed because *virtutibus* is personified. Why *ab?* **414**, 6; *878;* 248, I.; 56, IV. 46

Ch. XII. **28. Jam antea.** Halm supplies *fecistis.* Klotz reads *jam antea dixi.* — **29. Mihi. 388**, II.; *844;* 225, II.; 51, VIII. **Urbi** = for the city; i. e. as a whole, in opposition to the individual houses (*tecta*). He enjoins upon them each to guard their houses; he would take care of the city. — **30. Praesidii. 396**, 2, 4) (1); *1005;* 212, R. 4; 50, II. 4. **Consultum — est** = measures have been taken and means provided. — **32. Excursione**; i. e. of the last night. See Sall. Cat. ch. 32. — **33. Quam. 445**, 4; *695;* 206 (10); 48, II. **Sibi. 387**; *821;* 226; 51, VI. — **34. Quamquam** = however that may be,

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46 be that as it may. **Animo — sunt** = are better disposed. **428**; *888*; 211, R. 8 (2); 54, II. — **35. Continebuntur.** In order that the gladiators might be held in check more easily, the senate had decreed that they should be distributed in Capua and other municipal towns.
47 See Sall. Cat. ch. 30. — **1. Hominem**; i. e. Catiline. — **4. Quem — videtis** = which you see has been summoned and is now assembling. On the passive expressing continuance, see on *quibus — pararentur*, Caes. I. 31. — **5. Atque adeo** = *vel potius*, or rather. — **9. Cui. 455**, 2; *1048*; 138, N. **Solutior** = too lax; i. e. too great. **444**, 1; *902*; 256, R. 9 (a); 17, V. 1. **Exspectavit** = it (*mea lenitas*) waited for. — **10. Quod — est** = as to what remains, but now. The thing remaining is expressed by the foll. sentence. — **14. Qui. 445**, 6; *689*; 206 (4); 48, III. 1, R. — **15. Factum** = open act. — **20. Esse voluerunt** = intended, ordained, should be.

Ch. XIII. **24. Me — imperatore** = I alone your leader and commander being clad in the toga. The toga was the dress of the citizen as such, in opp. to that of the soldier, or foreigner. The consuls, on leaving the city to take command of the army, laid aside the toga, and put on the *sagum*, or military cloak. Cicero says, therefore, that he shall be able to quell the insurrection in a peaceful manner, without taking the field at the head of an army. — **25. Sedetur. 463**, I.; *644*; 209, R. 12 (3); 49. — **26. Ullo . . . quisquam.** When are *quisquam* and *ullus* used after *si*? What words are commonly used after *si* to express *any*? See on *quisquam*, in Cat. I. 1. — **30. Vix — videtur**; i. e. as being so impossible that it would be idle to wish for it. A. In classical prose the participle in *dus* signifies possibility only when joined with the particle *vix*. — **33. Prudentia. 419**, IV.; *919*; 244; 54, IV. So *significationibus*. — **35. Quibus . . . ducibus** = by whose
48 guidance. **431**; *972*; 257, R. 7; 54, X. — **1. Jam non.** See on *non . . . jam*, ch. 1. **Externo.** See on *exterae*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 11. — **4. Precari.** Dist.? See on *obsecrare*, Caes. I. 20. **Quam urbem . . . hanc. 445**, 9; *690*; 206 (3) & (a); 48, III. R.

ORATIO III. IN CATILINAM.

INTRODUCTION.

This oration was addressed to the people in the forum, late in the day, on the 3d of December, twenty-four days after the delivery of the preceding oration. This time was spent by Catiline in the camp of Manlius in Etruria, recruiting his army, and preparing for an open attack upon Rome; while Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, and others of the conspirators were busily employed in carrying his instructions into execution within the city. The 17th of December, the time of the Satur-

nalia, had been fixed by them for a general conflagration and massacre. It seemed impossible to avert the impending ruin; for, although the existence of the conspiracy and the names of the leading conspirators were known, not only to the magistrates, but to the public at large, yet there was no legal evidence against any individual. The favorable moment, however, at length arrived. Certain Allobrogian deputies were in Rome at this time, seeking the redress of certain grievances of their nation. Lentulus, thinking that he could make these available for his own purposes, made known the plot to them, and tried to induce them to co-operate with him by stimulating their countrymen to insurrection. At first they listened somewhat favorably to his plan; but after calculating and balancing the chances, they resolved to secure a certain and immediate recompense rather than to speculate upon doubtful and distant advantages. Accordingly they revealed all to Q. Fabius Sanga, the patron of their state, who in his turn acquainted Cicero, and, by the instructions of the latter, enjoined the ambassadors to affect great zeal in the undertaking, and, if possible, to get possession of some tangible documentary proof. They succeeded in doing this. A written agreement, signed by Lentulus, Cethegus, and Statilius, was placed in their hands, and having quitted Rome soon after midnight on the 3d of December, accompanied by T. Volturcius, who was charged with despatches for Catiline, they were all arrested, while crossing the Milvian bridge, by two of the praetors who had been stationed in ambush to intercept them.

Cicero having been informed of the success of his plan, early in the morning summoned Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, and Gabinius to his presence, who, as they suspected nothing of what was going on, came without hesitation. He then assembled the senate in the temple of Concord, whither the accused together with Volturcius and the Allobroges were conducted for an examination. The whole plot having been thus discovered, and the guilt of Lentulus, Cethegus, and seven others established beyond a doubt, Lentulus, who was praetor, was forced to abdicate his office, and then along with the rest was consigned to the charge of certain individuals of high station who became responsible for their appearance. Immediately after the adjournment of the senate, Cicero gave a detailed account of the whole affair to the people in the following speech.

ANALYSIS.

Ch. I. Cicero announces to his fellow-citizens that the state is saved through the favor of the gods and by his own efforts, bespeaks for himself a share of the honor, and begins the narrative of the proceedings which had led to the full discovery of the plot.

Ch. II. Narrative continued: including the tampering with the Allobroges by Lentulus, their setting out from Rome accompanied by Volturcius, the arrangement of the posse under the praetors, Flaccus and

Pomptinus, at the Milvian bridge, and the seizure by them of the whole party;

CH. III. The delivery of the letters and documents to the praetors, the summoning of Gabinius and others before Cicero, the reference of the whole matter to the senate, which had been called together for that purpose, and the finding, by Sulpicius the praetor, of a quantity of arms at the house of Cethegus;

CH. IV. The testimony of Volturcius, who turned state's evidence, and that of the Gauls;

CH. V. The showing of their letters to Cethegus, Statilius, Lentulus, and Gabinius, and their several confessions;

CH. VI. The debate in the senate which followed these transactions, the decree of the senate delivering the accused to custody, and finally the appointment of a thanksgiving to the gods in Cicero's name.

CH. VII. Cicero shows why he was so anxious to remove Catiline from the city, and declares, that, unless he had forced him into open warfare, the conspiracy could not have been crushed.

CH. VIII. – IX. He attributes his success in arriving at a full discovery of the plot chiefly to the aid and favor of the gods, they having indicated by the clearest signs the imminent danger which threatened the republic.

CH. X. He exhorts the people to celebrate the thanksgiving which had been decreed to the gods, showing by a comparison between this and other civil dissensions which had arisen at Rome, that they had been delivered from a war of unparalleled atrocity.

CH. XI. He asks no reward for his services, except that the remembrance of his consulship may be perpetuated.

CH. XII. He commends himself to their protection, promising, even after the termination of his consulship, to labor for the welfare of the state.

Page 49 CH. I. **1. Quirites.** See on In. Cat. II. 1. **Vestrum. 446**, 3; *1016;* 212, R. 2, N. 2; 19, III. — **2. Que . . . atque. 587**, I. 2; *1369;* 198, 1, R. (a) & (b); 43, 1. — **4. Urbem. 363**; *622;* 204; 46. — **5. Periculis meis.** See on In Cat. II. 7. — **8. Illustres** = memorable. **Quibus. 426**; *949;* 253; 55, I. — **10. Nascendi — conditio** = the condition of birth uncertain; i. e. the condition which our birth determines: we know not what we are born to. **Sensu** = consciousness. — **11. Voluptate** = conscious delight. **Profecto** = assuredly. — **12. Benevolentia famaque** = by our affectionate regard and by tradition; i. e. we honor him as a god, and thus confirm the voice of tradition. — **13. Esse . . . in — is** = he will be honored, he will deserve to be honored. *Debeo* (from *de — habeo*) signifies literally, I have something from some one: it seems to be here used in this sense. — **14. Conditam. 578, 577**; *1350;* 274, 3 (a); 72, 1. — **15. Urbi. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. — **17. Iidem. 451**, 3; *1034;* 207, R. 27 (a). — **19. Illustrata — per me.** *Per me;* i. e. mea opera atque industria, non *a*

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me. Illustrata, in luce posita, ita ut non amplius laterent; *patefacta,* ita 49
illustrata, ut omnibus paterent. *Comperta,* certis indiciis cognita et deprehensa. M. — **20. Quanta**: sc. *sint.* — **22. Exspectatis.** The common text has *ex actis* = accurately, according to the official reports of what has taken place. A. — **23. Ut** = ever since. **Paucis ante diebus**; this was the 25th day since his departure. **427** & 1; *954;*
253, R. 1; 55, I. — **24. Hujusce. 186,** 1; *241;* 134, R. 4. — **3. Pos-** 50
semus. 525; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1.

Ch. II. **5. Hujus verbi**; i. e. *ejiciebam.* **Illa**: sc. *invidia.* — **6. Exierit. 520,** II.; *1255;* 273, 5 (2), 266, 3; 63, I. **Sed** is sometimes used in the resumption of a discourse after a parenthesis, and is = I say. — **7. Reliquam. 441,** 6; *662;* 205, R. 17; 47, VIII. — **9. Atque** = and so. It is here a particle of transition. — **11. In eo** = in this. It is explained by the clause introduced by *ut.* — **13. Auribus. 384;** *855;* 223; 51, I. — **14. Minorem — mea** = my words gained too little credit, made too little impression. **444,** 1; *902;* 256, R. 9 (a); 17, V. 1. **Rem** = the matter; i. e. the fact of the conspiracy. **Comprehenderem** = might grasp. — **16. Comperi**; i. e. through Q. Fabius Sanga. See Sall. Cat ch. 41. — **17. Allobrogum.** They were conquered and brought under the Roman yoke by Fabius Maximus, and their ambassadors had come to Rome to complain of the oppression and rapacity of the rulers whom the Roman government had set over them. See Sall. Cat. ch. 40. **Transalpini**; i. e. in farther Gaul. **Gallici**; i. e. in hither Gaul. **Tumultus** = civil war, rebellion, insurrection. *Tumultus* is properly any sudden and unexpected occurrence that causes confusion. As a war, it is one that breaks out suddenly and violently: it is, therefore, more to be feared than a *bellum.* — **18. Lentulus,** a praetor under Cicero, was a wicked and ambitious man. — **19. Eodemque itinere.** Their route into Gaul lay through Etruria, where Catiline now was. **Litteris mandatisque.** *Litterae* properly signifies a written, and *mandata* a verbal communication. See Sall. Cat. ch. 44: *ad hoc mandata verbis dat.* — **21. Volturcium.** Nothing is known of this individual, except that he was of Crotona, and one of Catiline's conspirators. See Sall. Cat. ch. 44. — **26. L. Flaccum.** L. Valerius Flaccus served in Cilicia as a tribune of the soldiers in B. C. 78, and afterwards as quaestor in Spain. In the year after his praetorship he had the administration of Asia. In B. C. 59 he was accused of extortion in his province of Asia, was defended by Cicero (in the oration Pro Flacco, which is still extant) and Hortensius, and, though undoubtedly guilty, was acquitted. **C. Pomptinum.** C. Pomptinus is first mentioned in B. C. 71, when he served as legate in the Servile war. Besides the praetorship which he held in B. C. 63, he obtained the province of Gallia Narbonensis, and in B. C. 61 defeated the Allobroges who invaded the province. For this victory he obtained the honor of a triumph in B. C. 54 in the face of strong opposition from the senate; and in B. C. 51 he accompanied Cicero as legate to Cilicia. — **27. Rei publicae. 399** & 2, 1); *765;* 213; 50, III. 3. — **29. Autem** = and. It

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50 is merely transitional. **Qui omnia . . . praeclara — sentirent** = since they entertained every noble and patriotic sentiment. **519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II. — **31. Mulvium.** The Mulvian or Milvian bridge led across the Tiber above the city three Roman miles (3,000 paces) from the column in the Roman forum. The road to Etruria led over this bridge. — **33. Interesset. 463,** 3; *644;* 209, R. 12 (2); 49, I. R. — **35. Ex — Reatina** = from the praefecture of Reate. *Praefecturae* were towns entirely dependent upon Rome. They were governed by a *praefectus juri dicundo*, who was chosen annually at Rome and sent thither. The inhabitants of Reate were clients of Cicero. — **36. Prae-**
51 **sidio**: sc *illis*. **390,** 2; *853;* 227 & R. 2; 51, VII. — **1. Fere.** Dist.? See on *fere*, Caes. I. 1. **Tertia vigilia.** See on *de — vigilia*, Caes. I. 12.

Ch. III. **8. Signis. 431**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X. — **9. Dilucesceret. 481,** IV.; *1167;* 258, R. 1; 57, II. — **11. Cimbrum Gabinium.** Probably the same as P. Gabinius Capito. See Sall. Cat. ch. 17. In his *ex equestri ordine P. Gabinius Capito;* quod familiae nomen longe probabilius est, quam *Cimber*. Puto rhetorem memoriae vitio errasse. O. Little is known of him besides his connection with the conspiracy of Catiline. **Statim.** Dist.? See on *statim*, Caes. II. 11. **Nihildum.** See on *vixdum*, In Cat. I. 4. — **12. L. Statilius** was a man of equestrian rank (see Sall. Cat. ch. 17), one of the conspirators, and was put to death with Lentulus and others in the Tullianum. See Sall. Cat. ch. 55. Nothing further is known of him. — **13. C. Cornelius Cethegus** was of senatorial rank. His profligate character showed itself in early youth (Cic. Pro Sulla, 25); the heavy debts he had contracted made him ready for any desperate political attempt; and before he was old enough to be aedile he had leagued himself with Catiline (B. C. 63). See Sall. Cat. ch. 17 and 43: *natura ferox vehemens*, etc. **Lentulus.** P. Cornelius Lentulus, surnamed Sura, a patrician by birth, was quaestor in B. C. 81, praetor in B. C. 75, consul in B. C. 71, and was ejected from the senate the next year, with 63 others, for infamous life and manners. It was this probably that led him to join Catiline and his crew. From his distinguished birth and high rank, he calculated on becoming chief of the conspiracy; and a prophecy of the Sibylline books was applied by flattering haruspices to him. Three Cornelii were to rule Rome, and he was the third after Sulla and Cinna: the twentieth year after the burning of the capitol, etc. was to be fatal to the city. To gain power, and recover his place in the senate, he became praetor again in B. C. 63. He was obliged to abdicate his office, and finally was strangled with the other conspirators in prison on the 5th of December. **Credo.** Ironical. — **14. Praeter consuetudinem** = contrary to his custom. Lentulus was notoriously indolent. — **16. Viris. 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, III. — **17. Litteras. 545**; *1136;* 239; 52, VI. — **18. Deferrem. 523,** II.; *1241;* 263, 3; 62, II. — **19. Civitati. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. — **20. Negavi** (= *dixi non*) **me esse facturum** = I declared that I would not act (in such a manner). See on *negat — posse*, Caes. I. 8. — **24. Mihi. 388**; *847;*

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225, III.; 51, VIII.—**26. Admonitu. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. 51
—**27. Qui . . . efferret** = to bring (them) forth. **500**; *1212;* 264, 5; 64, I. **Telorum. 396**, 2, 3) (3); *771;* 212, R. 3; 50, II. 3.

CH. IV. **30. Gallis**; i. e. *legatis Allobrogum*. **Fidem publicam . . . dedi** = I promised (him) protection, security, in the name of the state.—**31. Jussu. 414**, 2, 3); *873;* 247, 1 & R. 2 (a); 54, I.—**33. Mandata et litteras.** See on *litteris mandatisque*, ch. 2.—**34. Servorum.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 44. Called *infimi* in the end of ch. 7, below. **Praesidio. 419**, I.; *880;* 245, I.; 54, III.—**35. Id autem** (sc. *faceret*) = he should do this, moreover; i. e. approach the city. **Consilio. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I.—**36. Ex** = in. Sallust says it was agreed to set fire to the city in twelve parts. See Sall. Cat. ch. 43.—**3. Exciperet. 500**; *1205;* 264, 5; 64, I. So *conjungeret*. **Du-** 52
cibus. These "leaders" are mentioned immediately below. Cf. Sall. Cat. ch. 43 and foll.—**4. Jusjurandum—esse** = that an oath (i. e. in writing) and letters were given to them by P. Lentulus, etc. for their people; i. e. to take *to* their people. See Sall. Cat. ch. 44.—**7. Pedestres**: sc. saying, implied in *praescriptum*.—**8. Sibi confirmasse** = he had assured them. **Fatis Sibylinis.** See on Sall. Cat. ch. 47. See also Dict. Antiq., Art. *Sibylini Libri*.—**12. Fatalem** = destined by fate.—**13. Esset. 519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II. **Virginum** (sc. *Vestalium*). Probably the trial, in which Fabia, the sister of Cicero's wife Terentia, was acquitted. She was accused of a connection with Catiline. A. The violation of her vow of chastity by a vestal was supposed to portend some terrible calamity to the state, and was punished by burying alive.—**14. Capitolii . . . incensionem.** The burning of the capitol took place on the 6th of July, B. C. 83, and is supposed to have arisen from the carelessness of the guards.—**15. Cethego. 387**; *821;* 226; 51, VI.—**17. Saturnalibus.** This was the festival of Saturnus, to whom the inhabitants of Latium attributed the introduction of agriculture and the arts of civilized life. It fell on the 19th of December; and in later times it began on the 17th and continued three days. It was celebrated in ancient times as a sort of harvest-home, and in every age was viewed by all classes of the community as a period of absolute relaxation and unrestrained merriment. During its continuance no public business could be transacted. All ranks devoted themselves to feasting and mirth, and presents were interchanged among friends. Such a time, therefore, was favorable to the purposes of the conspirators, for no one would be likely to think of a conspiracy or the outbreak of an insurrection. **426**, 1; *949;* 253 & N. 1; 55, I.

CH. V. **19. Ne—sit** = not to be tedious. **Tabellas** = *litteras*. For a general description of the waxen tablet (*tabula* or *tabella*), see on Sall. Cat. ch. 21. These tablets were used among the Romans for almost every species of writing, where great length was not required. Letters were frequently written upon them, which were secured by being fastened together with packthread (*linum*) and sealed (*signum*) with wax. —**21. Cognovit** = he acknowledged (it to be his).—**23. Confirmas-**

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52 **set.** See on *sibi confirmasse*, ch. 4. **529, 531**; *1291;* 266, 2; 67, II. So *recepissent.* **Facturum esse. 530,** I.; *1296,* A.; 266, 2; 67, I. 2. So *orare.* — **24. Sibi . . . recepissent** = had promised to him (i. e. Cethegus). — **25. Qui . . . aliquid tamen . . . respondisset** = who (although his guilt was manifest) had nevertheless made some reply. — **26. Apud ipsum** = at his own house. — **27. Se — fuisse** = that he had always been fond of good tools. This was intended as a piece of witticism to hide the agitation of the moment, and give an air of composure. **Ferramentorum. 399** & 2, 2); *765;* 213; 50, III. 2. — **31. In — sententiam** = to nearly the same purport. — **35. Avi tui.** This was P. Lentulus, the *princeps senatus,* who was consul with Cn.

53 Domitius B. C. 162. — **36. Quae:** sc. *imago.* — **1. Leguntur — litterae** = his letter of the same tenor (which was addressed) to the senate and people of the Allobroges is read. **Ratione. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. — **3. Feci potestatem** = I gave the opportunity. — **4. Exposito atque edito** = given and reduced to form. The practice of taking down evidence in writing is mentioned in the oration Pro Sulla, ch. 14. — **5. Surrexit**; i. e. for the purpose of speaking. **Quid — iis** = what he had to do with them. **387**; *821;* 226; 51, VI. — **6. Domum. 379,** 3 & 1); *943;* 237, R. 4; 55, III. 2. — **7. Qui. 453**; *701;* 206 (17); 48, IV. **Illi. 384**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, I. — **8. Quem**; i. e. P. Umbrenus. See Sall. Cat. ch. 40. **414,** 5, 1); *876;* 247, R. 4; 54, I. at end. — **10. Scelere. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. So *qua* below. **Demens.** Dist.? See on *amentia,* Caes. I. 40. — **15. Defecit. 463,** I.; *644;* 209, R. 12 (2); 49, I. — **18. Vehementissime perturbatus** = though very violently agitated: as if *quamvis* were expressed, corresponding to the following *tamen.* — **19. Erant autem scriptae** = now it had been written. **Quis sim.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 44, who quotes this letter in a somewhat different form, though the purport is the same. **525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. So *sis* and *sit* below. — **23. Infimorum**; i. e. the slaves. — **24. Quum primo** = although at first. — **27. Quum . . . tum.** See on *quum . . . tum,* Pro lege Manil. ch. 23. **Illa** = the following. See on Caes. IV. 16. — **30. Obstupuerant . . . intuebantur . . . inter se aspiciebant** = they had been confounded — continued to look down — continued to look at each other. Observe the change of tense. — **31. Ut — viderentur** = that they did not now seem to be informed against by others, but themselves to inform against themselves.

Ch. VI. **Indiciis** = the evidence. See on *exposito atque edito,* ch. 5. **De — re publica** = in regard to the safety of the state. — **34. A principibus** = by the leading men. These were probably the consuls elect, the *consulares,* and the praetors. The senators were asked to give their opinions in the order of their rank: beginning with the consuls elect, if present; if not, with the *princeps senatus,* then the *consulares,* and so on. — **35. Sine ulla varietate** = without any diversity of sentiment, unanimously. — **36. Perscriptum est** = has been written out. When a *senatus consultum* had been passed, it was usually en-

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graved on a bronze tablet, and deposited in the Aerarium. — **2. Verbis.** 54
414 & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. So *jure* below. — **3. Aguntur.** Dist.?
See on *gratiam referret*, Caes. I. 35. — **4. Sit liberata.** The subj. re-
fers the thought to the senate. **520**, II.; *1255*; 266, 3; 66, I. So
removisset and *liberassem* below. — **6. Viro. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. —
7. Collegae meo. C. Antonius, who at first was favorable to the de-
signs of Catiline, but was gained over by Cicero, who yielded to him the
rich province of Macedonia which had fallen to his own lot. See Sall.
Cat. ch. 21. — **8. Conjurationis. 399** & 2, 2); *776;* 213; 50, III. 3.
Fuissent. 527; *1291;* 266, 1; 66, II. **Rei publicae consiliis** may
be = *consiliis de re publica*, as *deorum opinio* = *opinio de diis*, or it may
mean the measures taken by the state for the suppression of the con-
spiracy. The latter is the interpretation of Benecke, which I prefer. —
10. Quum — abdicasset = when he had abdicated the praetorship.
No person at Rome could be brought to trial or punished while holding
an office. He must first resign. **425**; *916;* 251; 54, VI. **In custo-
diam**: sc. *liberam*. See on Sall. Cat. ch. 47. — **14. M. Coeparium.**
See Sall. Cat. chs. 46, 47, and 55. These passages of Sallust and this
oration of Cicero contain all that is known of this individual. **Ad —
pastores** = for instigating the shepherds (to rise). — **16. P. Furium.**
The history of P. Furius is comprised, so far as known, in this passage,
and in Sall. Cat. ch. 50. **Colonis.** See on *homines . . . Sulla consti-
tuit*, In Cat. II. 9. — **17. Chilonem.** Cf. Sall. Cat. chs. 17 and 50, who
mentions one Q. Annius, but no mention is made elsewhere of Chilo. —
19. P. Umbrenum. He had formerly carried on business in Gaul as
a money-lender, and was therefore employed by Lentulus to persuade
the ambassadors to take part in the conspiracy. See Sall. Cat. ch. 40.
Libertinum. Dist.? See on *liberti*, Sall. Cat. ch. 50. — **20. Ea leni-
tate . . . ut . . . arbitraretur** = such lenity, as to think. — **23. Poena.
431**; *965;* 257; 54, X. — **25. Supplicatio** = a public thanksgiving.
— **26. Nomine. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, 1. — **27. Conditam.
580**; *1357;* 274, R. 5 (a); 72, 2. **Togato.** See on *me — imperatore*,
In Cat. II. 13. — **30. Conferatur. 511**, II.; *1271;* 261, 2, at end; 59,
IV. 3. **Hoc interest** = the difference is this. **418**; *929;* 256, R.
16 (3); 54, V. at end. **Ceterae**: sc. *supplicationes constitutae sunt.*
Gesta: sc. *re publica.* — **32. Factum — est.** This was a regular
phrase used by lawyers in contracts, deeds, etc. to express that all the
necessary steps had been taken, and that the transaction was concluded.
Hence it is adopted by other writers. M. — **33. Nam** is explanatory.
Cicero begins to explain how all the proper preliminary steps had been
taken. A. **Patefactus** = convicted. — **35. Magistratu. 425**; *916;*
251; 54, VI. — **36. Religio** = religious scruple. The repetition of
this word indicates strong emphasis. Arrange the sentence thus: *Ut,
in puniendo P. Lentulo, privato, nos liberaremur ea religione, quae religio
non fuerat*, etc. **Mario. 387**; *821;* 226; 51, VII. — **1. Quominus** 55
. . . occideret = to prevent him from putting to death: lit. that he
should the less put to death. This C. Glaucia is the C. Servilius men-

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55 tioned in Cic. Cat. I. 2. His whole name is C. Servilius Glaucia. The event here referred to took place in Marius's sixth consulship, B. C. 100. **489, I., 499**; *1236;* 262; 65, III. **Nominatim**; i. e. he had not been *named* in the *senatus consultum*, which it was the duty of Marius as consul to execute. —**2. Privato**; i. e. because he had resigned the praetorship.

CH. VII. **5. Captos — comprehensos** = already taken and in custody. — **8. Pellebam** = I was endeavoring to drive. Cf. *ejiciebam*, ch. 2. — **10. Somnum . . . adipes** = sleepiness — corpulence; and hence, laziness. Cf. Sall. Cat. ch. 43: *Cethegus semper querebatur*, etc. —**11. Ille**: Catiline. Compare Sallust's description of him. Sall. Cat. ch. 5. — **12. Tamdiu, dum** = so long (only), as. *Dum = quamdiu.* — **15. Ei. 387**; *821;* 226; 51, VI. **Consilium** = a power of planning, ability to contrive. We sometimes express the idea by saying, "he has a *head* for it." — **16. Jam** = besides. **Certas res**; i. e. things before determined upon. **Conficiendas. 562**; *1337;* 275, II.; 73. — **17. Certos** = reliable. — **18. Neque — putabat** = nor indeed, when he had committed anything (to one's charge), did he think (that it was) accomplished; i. e. he continued to look after it till it was done. The next clause is explanatory of this. — **19. Occurreret** = (to which) he did (not) hasten to lend aid. This verb means to go to meet for the purpose of aiding, as here, or to go to meet for the purpose of opposing, as in the end of this chapter. None of the verbs in this series properly governs the acc. except the first; the pupil, therefore, must supply the right case of the relative after each. **501, I.**; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, IV. 2. — **22. In perditis rebus** = in a hopeless cause. — **23. Domesticis insidiis** = secret plots at home; i. e. in the city, as opposed to an open warfare without (*castrense latrocinium*). — **27. Neque . . . denuntiavisset** = nor have named. **Tanto. 418**; *929;* 256, R. 16 (3); 54, V. at end. — **28. Neque commisisset** = nor have caused, so acted. Cf. *committeret*, Caes. I. 13. — **33. Quod. 453**, 6; *702;* 206 (14); 48. — **34. Quamquam** = although. — **35. Ut — dicam** = to speak in the mildest manner, to say the least. **Nobis. 388**; *847;*
56 225, III.; 51, VIII. — **1. Pace. 414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. So *otio* and *silentio.*

CH. VIII. **3. Quamquam** = and yet; however that may be. — **5. Idque — possumus** = and this not only are we able to conjecture: lit. to attain to by conjecture. — **6. Humani consilii . . . esse** = to be within the range of human wisdom. **401, 402, I., 403**, 2; *780;* 211, R. 8 (3); 50, I. 1. — **7. Tum.** See on *quum . . . tum*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 11. **Vero** imparts still greater force to the notion introduced by *tum* and is = specially. — **8. Ita praesentes** = in so visible a manner. See on *praesentes*, In Cat. II. 9. **Temporibus.** See on *temporibus*, In Cat. I. 9. — **10. Faces — coeli.** These words are probably descriptive of meteors and some unusual phenomena connected with the aurora borealis, which might have been seen at that time. — **11. Ut**: sc. *omittam.* **Terrae motus** = earthquakes. — **12. Nobis.**

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431; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X.—**16. Cotta et Torquato consulibus.** 56 L. Aurelius Cotta and L. Manlius Torquatus were consuls B. C. 65, two years before. —**17. De coelo** = with lightning: lit. from heaven. —**18. Depulsa sunt . . . dejectae** = were removed from (their places) . . . were cast down from (their pedestals). —**19. Legum aera** = the brass tablets on which the laws were inscribed. —**21. Quem inauratum** = a gilded statue of whom. This statue represented Romulus as an infant (*parvum*) in the act of sucking a she-wolf. —**22. Uberibus. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. **Quo tempore**; i. e. when Cotta and Torquatus were consuls. **Haruspices.** They were originally introduced into Rome from Etruria, whence they were often sent for by the Romans on important occasions. —**28. Responsis. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. **Et . . . neque res ulla** = both . . . and nothing.—**31. In excelso** = in an elevated position. **Contra — fuerat** = contrary to what it had been before. —**34. Fore. 544**; *1133;* 268, R. 4 (b); 67, III. 1.—**36. Illud — locaverunt** = those consuls contracted for having it so placed. —**2. Neque — nobis** = neither under the 57 former consuls nor in our consulship. Following Halm, I have omitted the *a* of former editions before *superioribus* and *nobis*. **431**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X.

Ch. IX. **5. Mente captus** = deprived of reason, mad. **429**; *889;* 250, 1; 54, I. **Neget. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I.—**6. Videmus. 527**, 2, 1); *1294;* 266, 1, R. 2; 66, I. at end.—**8. Comparari** = were preparing. See on *quibus — pararentur*, Caes. I. 31.—**9. Et ea** = and that too. Sc. *comparari*. —**12. Illud** = the following. See on *illa*, Caes. IV. 16. **Praesens** = manifest. —**13. Optimi Maximi.** Asyndeton. —**16. Statueretur** depends on *factum esse videatur*, and refers to *illud* at the beginning of the sentence. Why imperf.?—**19. Quo. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1 (1); 54, I.—**21. Templis.** Dist.? *Templum*, *fanum*, and *delubrum* denote properly the temple, together with the consecrated environs; whereas *aedes*, the building only; and *sacellum*, a consecrated place without the building, with merely an altar. In a narrower sense, *templum* denotes a great temple of one of the principal gods; whereas *fanum* and *delubrum*, a smaller temple of an inferior god, or of a hero. —**22. Dicam . . . sumam . . . sim. 509**; *1265;* 261, 2; 59, IV. 1.—**23. Ille, ille.** We may suppose the orator to have accompanied these words with a gesture, pointing to the newly erected statue. —**26. Hanc mentem . . . suscepi** = I have formed this design; i. e. of exposing the treason of these wicked men. —**27. Jam vero.** See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 11. This passage is generally considered corrupt, but without any conjectural amendments, which have been resorted to by some, it may be rendered thus: Furthermore, that tampering with the Allobroges (not the *ambassadors* of the Allobroges, but the attempt to induce the *nation* of the Allobroges to rise up against the senate) in such a manner by Lentulus and other domestic enemies, an affair of so great importance, would never have been so madly intrusted (*credita:* sc. *numquam esset* from the following clause)

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57 to both strangers and barbarians (i. e. the ambassadors of the Allobroges), etc. — **29. Res. 363**; *622;* 204; 46. — **31. Huic audaciae.** Abstract for concrete. **386,** 2; *1075,* III.; 224, R. 2; 51, V. R. **Consilium** = judgment, foresight. — **32. Quid**: sc. *censetis.* **Ut homines.** This clause is represented below by *id*, and explains it. — **33. Male pacata** = hardly reduced to subjection. — **34. Non nolle** = an emphatic *velle.* Litotes. See on *haud — absurdum,* Sall. Cat. ch. 3. **Videatur. 501,** II.; *1218;* 264, 10; 65, IV. I. — **35. Ultro**
58 = of their own accord, voluntarily. — **36. Opibus** = interests. — **2. Qui** = *quum illi.* **Potuerint. 517,** I.; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II.

Ch. X. **3. Ad — pulvinaria** = before all the seats of the gods; i. e. in all the temples. Sacrifices being of the nature of feasts, the Greeks and Romans on occasions of extraordinary solemnities placed images of the gods reclining on couches (*pulvinaria*), with tables and viands before them, as if they were really partaking of the things offered in sacrifice. — **4. Celebratote. 537,** I.; *1112;* 267 (3); 58, III. R. — **9. Me — imperatore.** See on In. Cat. II. 13. — **11. Dissensiones. 407,** 1; *789;* 216; 50, IV. 1, R. — **12. Vosmet. 184,** 3; *233;* 133, R. 2; 19, at end. — **13. P. Sulpicium.** In B. C. 88, L. Sulla obtained the consulship, and was appointed to the command of the Mithridatic war. C. Marius having, through the influence and efforts of C. Sulpicius, who was tribune that year, obtained a law by which the war against Mithridates was conferred upon him, Sulla, who was then at Nola in Campania, marched upon Rome at the head of his army. Marius and Sulpicius were obliged to fly from the city. Marius succeeded in making his escape to Africa, but Sulpicius was discovered in a villa and put to death. — **14. Custodem.** Marius was so called because he defeated the Cimbri and Teutones, B. C. 102–101, who invaded Italy with an army of several hundred thousand men. **Partim . . . partim** = some . . . others. — **15. Cn. Octavius.** L. Cornelius Cinna endeavored to restore Marius's party upon the departure of Sulla, but was driven out of the city by his colleague Octavius. They were consuls, B. C. 87. — **16. Omnis hic locus**; i. e. the Forum. — **17. Redundavit. 704,** I. 2; *1378,* 2d; 323, 1 (b) (2) (a). — **18. Cinna cum Mario.** Cinna gathered an army, and with Marius, who, on hearing of the revolution at Rome, had returned from Africa, entered Rome, and murdered or proscribed all the senators and nobles of Sulla's party. — **20. Postea.** This took place in B. C. 82. Besides those slain in battle, he is said to have put to death 90 senators, of whom 15 had been consuls, 2,600 knights, and 70,000 citizens. — **22. M. Lepidus,** consul B. C. 78, after the death of Sulla, which took place in the early part of his (Lepidus's) consulship, made the bold attempt to rescind the laws of Sulla and overthrow the aristocratical constitution which he had established. In this he was opposed by his colleague Q. Lutatius Catulus, a partisan of Sulla, and in the beginning of the following year (B. C. 77), having been declared a public enemy by the senate, he raised an army in Etruria and marched to Rome. In the battle which was fought between him and

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Catulus in the Campus Martius he was defeated, and soon after fled to 58
Sardinia, where he died in a short time of chagrin and sorrow, which is said to have been increased by the discovery of the infidelity of his wife. — **23. Ipsius**: Lepidus. — **25. Ejusmodi. 401**; *780;* 211, R. 6 (5), & R. 8 (1); 50, I. 1. — **26. Ad commutandam** = to reform, to change. — **27. Pertinerent. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **31. Non — concordiae . . . dijudicatae sint** = were settled not by
the restoration of harmony. — **3. Tantum civium** = so many citizens 59
only. See on *tanta*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 6. — **4. Tantum urbis**: sc. *superfuturum esse.* See preceding note. — **5. Integros.** Dist.? *Salvus* and *sospes* denote being safe and sound, in opp. to being killed; *salvus* is the customary, *sospes* a select expression; whereas *incolumis* and *integer* denote being unhurt and untouched; *incolumis*, in opp. to being wounded, etc.; *integer* (from *tangere*), in opp. to being attacked.

CH. XI. **9. Postulo.** Dist.? See on *flagitare*, Caes. I. 16. — **12. Nihil mutum**; i. e. a statue. — **14. Possint. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **15. Nostrae res** = my acts. — **16. Eandemque diem, etc.** This passage is probably corrupt. I subjoin the opinion of Arnold. "As *propagare tempus*, *multa secula*, etc., *reipublicae*, is, to grant it or procure for it an extended duration, etc., so *propagare diem* (reipublicae) is to *extend the period of its duration;* and *eandem diem propagare* is to *grant the same extended duration* to two or more objects, etc. Hence the meaning would be, '*And I know that the same extended period . . . and I hope it may be an unlimited one . . . has been granted both for the safety of the state and for the remembrance of my consulship.*' Perhaps the clause, *unoque tempore exstitisse*, etc., is loosely connected with *ad memoriam consulatûs mei* (i. e. *for the remembrance of my consulship*, and of the fact that *at the same time*, etc.)." — **19. Quorum alter**: Cn. Pompey, who had just concluded the Mithridatic war (B. C. 63), and four years before (B. C. 67) had brought to a successful termination the war against the pirates. — **20. Terminaret . . . servaret. 501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 1 (b); 65, I.

CH. XII. **23. Quae illorum** = as is that of those. — **25. Illi** = (while) they; i. e. the commanders who have carried on foreign wars. From *quod* to *reliquerunt* is parenthetical. — **26. Vestrum. 404**, I.; *782;* 211, R. 8 (3) (a); 50, I. 1, R. **Ceteris. 385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, III. So *mihi* and *vobis* below. — **27. Mentes** = designs. — **29. Ne mihi noceant.** Cicero seems here to anticipate the possibility of what afterwards actually took place; for his subsequent exile was brought about by men who hated him on account of the measures which he took to crush this conspiracy. — **30. Quamquam.** See on In Cat. I. 9. **Istis.** Force? See on *iste tuus*, In Cat. I. 1. — **35. Se ipsi indicabunt.** Cf. *indicare se ipsi*, ch. 5. — **36. Est — animus** = I have also such a spirit. The plural for the singular is very common
in the first person. — **4. Velitis. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. — **5. Ob- 60**
tulerint. 527, 3; *1291;* 266, 1; 66, I. — **7. In honore vestro**; i. e. in the honors which you have to bestow. — **12. Mihi — gloriam** = (but)

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60 promote my glory: lit. it may avail to me for glory. — **15. Jam nox est.** From these words it is clear that this speech was delivered towards evening. — **16. Vestrum** is here used objectively, instead of *vestri.* This is not common.

ORATIO IV. IN CATILINAM.

INTRODUCTION.

IMMEDIATELY after the arrest and conviction of the leading conspirators, as detailed in the preceding speech, a vigorous effort was made by the clients of Lentulus to excite the dregs of the multitude to attempt his rescue. The danger appearing imminent, Cicero summoned the senate on the 5th (the nones) of December, and laid before them the question, what was their pleasure with regard to those who were now in custody. This oration was pronounced in the senate in the course of the debate which arose on this question. For a more particular account of the proceedings in this debate, see on *pedibus — iturum se,* Sall. Cat. ch. 50.

ANALYSIS.

CH. I. By way of introduction, Cicero expresses his gratitude for the kind feeling which they had manifested towards him, enumerates some of the perils to which he had exposed himself for their safety and that of the Roman people, declares his willingness to incur these perils still, provided he may thereby rescue his country from ruin, but

CH. II. Entreats them, without regard to his own safety, to consider only the welfare of the state. At the same time he testifies his anxiety for his terror-stricken family, and, on this account, again urges the senate to exert themselves for the safety of the republic. He calls attention to the cruelty and enormity of the crime of which the prisoners

CH. III. Were guilty, to the clearness with which their guilt had been established, and to the several decrees which had been passed by the senate at their previous meeting, and urges the importance of speedy action.

CH. IV. The two opinions which have thus far been given, that of D. Silanus, who was in favor of immediate death, and that of C. Caesar, who was in favor of imprisonment for life, are stated, and the arguments by which they were supported are briefly reviewed.

CH. V. It might be for his personal interest for the senate to adopt the opinion of Caesar, since he might be shielded by the popular favor which he (Caesar) enjoyed from popular violence; nevertheless he

would have them take that course which the interests of the state demanded, irrespective of all private considerations. Finally he states Caesar's opinion that the conspirators were excluded from the benefits of the Sempronian law, since, having become enemies to the state, they had forfeited all the privileges of citizens.

CH. VI. If they should follow the opinion of Silanus, they could easily clear themselves of the charge of cruelty, for there could be no cruelty in punishing a crime of such magnitude. This proposition is illustrated by comparison and example.

CH. VII. In answer to the reports in circulation that the consul had not a sufficient force to execute the decree of the senate, he replies that ample provision has been made for that; that for the first time in the history of the nation all ranks and parties, except those engaged in the conspiracy, were united for the common defence and welfare; the senate, the knights, the tribunes of the treasury, the public clerks, the freeborn citizens,

CH. VIII. The freedmen, and even the slaves; and that an attempt made by a certain tool of Lentulus to excite the lower classes had failed.

CH. IX. In conclusion, the consul exhorts them to immediate and decisive action; reminding them that they ought to provide that day that such a crime should not only never be committed afterwards, but not even thought of, by citizens:

CH. X. As to himself he assures them that he shall never regret the measures he has taken to save his country, whatever violence his enemies may, in consequence, inflict upon him; he wishes that the Scipios, Paulus, Marius, and Pompey may have their full meed of praise; there will be room enough still for his glory; yet, as the condition of him who incurs the hatred of enemies at home has special disadvantages, he trusts that, by the recollection of the perils from which he has delivered them, he and his will always be protected from danger and harm:

CH. XI. Finally he asks no return for the sacrifices he has made for his country and the benefits he has conferred upon it but their remembrance of his consulship; and closes by again urging them to promptness and courage in making their decision.

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CH. I. **1. Patres conscripti.** Explain this expression. See on 61
In Cat. I. 2. — **2. Ora.** Dist.? See on *facies*, Sall. Cat. ch. 15. — **3. Si — sit**; i. e. by inflicting punishment upon those in custody. **De — periculo**: especially if the opinion of Silanus should be adopted. — **4. Jucunda.** Dist.? See on *acceptus*, Caes. I. 3. **In malis**: sc. *rei publicae*. — **5. Voluntas** = kind feeling, affection. Cf. Caes. I. 19: *summam in se voluntatem*. — **6. Salutis. 406**, II.; *788;* 216; 50, IV. 1. — **7. Si haec — data est**; i. e. if the consulship has been given on this condition. — **11. Pariatur. 503**, I., **505**; *1259;* 61, 3. — **12. In quo — continetur**: because the courts of law were held, and justice was administered, in the forum. — **13. Campus**: sc. *Martis*. In this

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61 place Catiline made several attempts to kill Cicero. See In Cat. I. 5. — **14. Consecratus.** Before an election, or the transaction of any important public business in the *Campus Martius*, the auspices were always consulted by the presiding magistrate assisted by the augurs; hence the place was said to be "hallowed by the auspices." **Curia.** Especially the *curia Hostilia*, where the sessions of the senate were usually held. It is called *summum auxilium*, because the fate of subjugated nations was decided there. — **15. Commune perfugium.** In Roman law a man's house was his sanctuary; which was inviolable: not even an officer of justice could drag him forth from it to the court. Cf. Pro domo, 41: *Quid est sanctius, quid omni religione munitius, quam domus uniuscujusque civium? . . . hoc perfugium est ita sanctum omnibus, ut inde abripi neminem fas sit.* **Lectus.** Cf. In Cat. I. 4, at end, and Sall. Cat. ch. 28. — **17. Periculo. 419,** III.; *776;* 250, 2 (1); 54, VI. **Multa tacui.** Cicero has in mind probably certain men of influence, as Crassus, Caesar, and others, who were suspected of being secretly connected with the conspiracy. — **18. Meo — dolore** = with pain, as it were, to myself. See on *quodam*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 14. **In timore** = *quum in timore essetis.* — **22. Virginesque Vestales.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 15. —
62 **24. Nostrum. 446,** 3; *1016;* 212, R. 2, N. 2; 19, III — **2. Subeatur. 487, 488,** I.; *1193;* 260, R. 6; 68, I. — **3. Suum nomen**; i. e. Cornelius. See In Cat. III. 4. **Inductus** = misled. **Fatale.** See on *fatalem*, In Cat. III. 4. — **4. Laeter. 485, 486,** II.; *1180;* 260, R. 5; 60, 3.

Ch. II. **7. Vobis. 385** & 3; *831, 836;* 223; 51, IV. So *patriae.* — **10. Mihi parcere** = to favor me; i. e. he would have them adopt the opinion of Silanus, although he knew it might result disastrously to him. — **11. Pro — esse** = will reward me as I deserve. — **12. Deinde** corresponds to *primum* above. — **13. Obtigerit,** which is commonly used of *favorable* occurrences, is here used in the sense of *acciderit*, which is commonly used of *unfavorable* occurrences. — **15. Ille — qui** = so unfeeling that I. — **16. Fratris.** Quintus Cicero. — **18. Neque . . . non. 585;** *998;* 277, R. 4; 41, 6. — **19. Uxor.** Terentia. **Filia.** Tullia. — **20. Filius.** Marcus. — **21. Neque ille:** sc. *meam mentem non domum saepe revocat.* — **22. Gener.** Calpurnius Piso Frugi, the husband of Tullia. — **23. In eam partem** = merely to the end. *Eam* has here the restrictive sense which is noticed with regard to *tantus* in In Cat. III. 10. — **25. Una — peste** = in one common ruin with the state. **414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. See below, *uno incendio.* — **29. Ti. Gracchus.** See on *Ti. Gracchum*, In Cat. I. 1. — **30. C. Gracchus.** See on *L. Opimius*, In Cat. I. 2. — **31. L. Saturninus** was a demagogue, who possessed considerable powers of oratory, but was of a loose and dissolute character. By murder and other foul means, he obtained the tribuneship for the year B. C. 100. In the struggle for the consulship for the following year C. Glaucia (see In Cat. III. 6, at end), who next to Saturninus was the greatest demagogue of the day, and C. Memmius were rival candidates. As the latter seemed likely to

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carry his election, Saturninus and Glaucia hired some ruffians, who 62
murdered him openly in the comitia. The senate declared them public enemies, and ordered the consuls to put them down by force. Driven out of the forum, they took refuge in the Capitol, but the partisans of the senate cut off the pipes which supplied the Capitol with water. Unable to hold out longer, they surrendered to Marius, the consul. He did all he could to save their lives: as soon as they descended from the Capitol, he placed them for security in the Curia Hostilia, but the mob pulled off the tiles of the senate-house, and pelted them with the tiles till they died. — **32. In — aliquod** = into some danger. — **34. Omnium. 397,** 3; *628;* 205, R. 13 (a); 46, 3. — **35. Romae. 421,** II.; *932;* 221; 55, III. 3. — **36. Servitia** = *servi.*

CH. III. **5. Indices.** The Allobroges and Volturcius. — **6. Judi-** 63
ciis. 414 & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. So *verbis* below. The several clauses beginning with *quod* are the decisions or resolutions referred to. — **7. Gratias egistis.** Dist.? See on *gratiam referret,* Caes. I. 35. — **9. Se abdicare** = to resign. — **12. Nomine. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. — **13. Nemini. 388,** 1; *844;* 225, II.; 51, VIII. — **14. Praemia . . . amplissima.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 30, at end. — **18. Referre — censeatis** = to lay before you anew (*tanquam integrum*) the question, both in regard to the fact (itself), what you may judge, and in regard to the punishment, what you may decree. **525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. — **20. Praedicam** = before this I will say. See ch. 9 at end. **Consulis. 401**; *780;* 211, R. 8 (3); 50, I. — **21. Magnum . . . versari — mala** = that a wide-spread frenzy was prevalent, and that certain evils unknown before were stirred up and called into action. — **24. Quidquid est, quocumque — inclinant.** The two clauses *quidquid est* and *quocumque vestrae mentes inclinant* are grammatically independent and co-ordinate: the second may be considered *explanatory* of the first. *Quidquid est, id est, quocumque vestrae mentes inclinant.* M. — **25. Ante noctem.** Both because a decree of the senate was not lawful, if passed after sunset or before sunrise, and because, if the subject was postponed to the next day, there was danger of an attempt being made to rescue those in custody by night. — **27. Huic. 391,** 2, 4); *863;* 222, R. 2 (a); 51, I. — **28. Opinione. 417,** 6; *902;* 256, R. 9; 54, V. **Manavit.** Dist.? *Fluo* denotes flowing, with reference to the motion of the fluid; *mano,* with reference to the imparting of the fluid; and *liquere* with reference to the nature of the fluid. The cause of the *fluendi* is, that the fluid has no dam, and according to the law of gravity flows on; whereas the cause of the *manandi* is the over-fulness of the spring: lastly, *liquere,* to be liquid, is the negative state of *fluo* and *mano.* — **31. Sustentando ac prolatando** = by forbearance and delay

CH. IV. **35. Haec** = these things: a comprehensive expression,
including the city, government, etc. — **2. Pro** = conformably to, con- 64
sistently with. **Rerum** = of the crisis — **3. Versatur** = insists **Alter. 459**, *665,* 212, R. 2, N. 1 (b); 22, 2. — **6. Punctum. 378**.

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64 *950;* 236; 55, I. **Vita . . . spiritu. 419,** I.; *880;* 245, I.; 54, III. — **7. Non putat.** See on *sentire — putet,* In Cat. II. 4. — **8. Recordatur,** Halm observes, is not = *commemorat,* in which sense it does not occur in the classical writers. Cicero assumes that Silanus calls to his recollection the fact that Roman citizens have before been summarily punished with death. — **9. Intelligit** = thinks, is of the opinion. — **11. Sapientes** = sages, philosophers. — **12. Inviti. 443**; *663;* 205, R. 15; 47, VI. **Oppetiverunt.** With *sapientes,* translate, "approached, met," but with *fortes,* "desired, courted." — **14. Municipiis** = *per municipia.* See on *per municipia,* Sall. Cat. ch. 51, at end. — **15. Ista res** = that proposition of yours: addressing Caesar. — **16. Decernatur. 487**; *1193;* 260, R. 6; 68, I. — **17. Ego suscipiam** = I will undertake it; i. e. the task of imploring some of the *municipia* to receive them. A. — **18. Qui . . . non — recusare** = who will think that it is not consistent with his dignity to refuse. **Putet. 501,** I.; *1227;* 264, 6; 65, I. — **19. Dignitatis. 401, 402,** I.; *780;* 211, R. 8 (3); 50, I. 1. — **20. Eorum**; i. e. the prisoners. — **21. Digna — sancit, ne quis** = he enacts penalties worthy of the guilt of abandoned men (i. e. such as abandoned men deserve: the severest penalties), in order that no one. Cf. Sall. Cat. ch. 51, at end: *neu quis de iis,* etc. — **27. Multos — corporis** = by one pang many pangs of mind and body. — **29. Ejusmodi** = of that nature; i. e. of a nature to put restraint upon wicked men. — **30. Voluerunt** = supposed, were of opinion. — **31. His**: sc. *suppliciis.*

Ch. V. **33. Ego — intersit** = I see what is for my interest; i. e. in reference to the opinions of Silanus and Caesar. **Mea. 408,** 1, 2); *809-10;* 219, R. 1 & 2; 50, IV. 4. **Quid. 408,** 2; *811;* 219, R. 4; 50, IV. 4. — **36. Cognitore** = supporter, defender.
65 **431**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X. — **1. Illam alteram**: sc. *sententiam eritis secuti.* — **2. Nescio — contrahatur** = I am inclined to think that more trouble will be stored up for me: lit. I know not whether, etc. The formula *nescio an,* while it expresses doubt, leans towards an affirmation. **An. 526,** II. 2); *1188;* 265, R. 3; 67, I. 1, N. **Mihi. 384**; *818;* 223; 51, I. **Negotii. 396,** 2, 3) (3); *760;* 212, R. 3; 50, II. 3. — **3. Rationes** = considerations. — **4. Vincat. 487**; *1193;* 260, R. 6; 68, I. — **5. Tamquam obsidem** = (which is) as it were a pledge. — **6. Voluntatis.** See on *voluntas,* ch. 1. — **7. Quid — popularem** = what a difference there is between the inconstancy of demagogues and a mind truly devoted to the interests of the people. This is an artful compliment to Caesar. The student should notice the different shades of meaning which the word *popularis* has in this chapter. — **9. De istis.** Contempt. **398,** 4; *775;* 212, R. 2, N. 4; 50, II. 4, R. — **10. Non neminem. 585,** 1; *998;* 277, I. R. 5 (c). **Videlicet.** Ironical. — **11. Is**: referring to *non neminem.* It is not known who this person was, but some suppose that it was Q. Metellus Nepos. — **13. Praemiis. 419,** III.; *873;* 249, I.; 54, VI. **Jam** here marks a conclusion, and is = now, accordingly. — **14. Qui** relates

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to the subject of *judicarit*, and *quid — judicarit* depends upon *dubium est* 65 and explains *hoc*. **Quaesitori** = to the investigator. Cicero had not really been appointed (as *quaesitor*) to *try* the cause, nor had there *been* a regular trial; but he puts a *general* case, to which the present was *analogous*, though not *identical* with it. **Gratulationem** here represents *supplicationem*: it means the honor that was done him by declaring the *supplicatio*. — **16. Legem Semproniam.** This law, proposed by C. Gracchus B. C. 123, enacted that the *caput* or condition of a Roman citizen could not be affected without a trial and vote of the people. — **19. Jussu populi.** Cicero says (In Cat. I. 2, 4) that C. Gracchus was killed by L. Opimius in pursuance of a decree of the senate giving unlimited power to the consuls; and this is known to be the fact. It is difficult, therefore, to understand how the statement in the text can be true, unless indeed that can be said to be done by the command of the people, which the people did not endeavor to prevent, nor afterwards condemn. By giving *jussu* the sense of "*approval*," which it will hardly bear, the difficulty would in a measure be removed. — **20. Largitorem et prodigum** = though lavish and prodigal; i. e. in his expenditures for shows and entertainments for the people. — **21. Pernicie.** Dist.? *Pernicies* has an active meaning, and denotes the destruction of a living being by murder; whereas *exitium* has a passive meaning, and denotes the destruction even of lifeless objects by annihilation. — **23. Popularem** = a friend of the people. — **26. Levando se jactare** = to exert himself in order to mitigate, for the mitigation. **In pernicie** = when he is destroying. Cf. *in vestro timore*, ch. 1.

CH. VI. **30. Sive . . . sive.** See on *seu . . . sive*, Caes. I. 23. **Dederitis.** This is not for *dabitis*, but (as Matthiae observes), the Romans used *two future perfects* in this way, when the second action was not merely consequent upon the first (so as then to *begin* to take place), but both *were completed together*. — **31. Comitem ad contionem.** As the people could reverse any decree of the senate, it was customary, when a bill was reported to them from the senate, for the mover or some prominent supporter of it to appear before them to defend it. — **33. Vituperatione — exsolvet** = the Roman people will free from the charge. **Obtinebo — fuisse** = I will maintain that it was by far the milder (opinion). — **34. Quamquam** = and yet, however that may be. — **35. Immanitate punienda.** **566**, II. 1; *1340*; 275, II.; 73 & V. — **36. Ita mihi . . . perfrui liceat, ut ego . . . moveor** = may I be so permitted to enjoy, etc., as I am not moved. A form of strong asseveration. — **4. Videor.** **549**, 4; *642*; 271, R. 2; 67, IV. 1. 66 — **5. Arcem** = refuge. — **6. Uno incendio.** See on *una — peste*, ch. 2. **Animo.** **414** & 3; *873*; 247, 2; 54, II. R. — **7. Versatur** = is present. — **8. Bacchantis** = as he revels. — **10. Fatis**: sc. *Sibyllinis*. See In Cat. III. 4. **Purpuratum — huic** = is his minister of state. So called because the attendants upon royalty were clad in purple. **39C**, 2; *851*; 227, R. 4; 51, I. — **13. Vexationem — Vestalium.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 15. — **17. Interfectis.** Dist.? See on *occi-*

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66 *derunt*, Caes. II. 10. — **18. Quam. 444**, 3, 2); *1001-3;* 124, 7; 17, V. 5. — **20. Mihi**: sc. *videtur.* — **22. Lenierit. 517**, I., **519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II. **In** = in the case of. — **25. Qui — egerunt** = who have aimed at this. *Id* is explained by the foll. clause. — **28. Remissiores. 444**, 1; *902;* 256, R. 9 (a); 17, V. 1. — **29. In . . . pernicie.** See on *in pernicie*, ch. 5. — **30. Fama** = the reputation; i. e. the bad reputation, infamy. — **31. Nisi vero.** See on *nisi forte*, Sall. Cat. ch. 20, at end. — **33. Sororis suae.** Julia, who after the death of her first husband, M. Antonius Creticus (by whom she had M. Antonius the Triumvir), married P. Cornelius Lentulus. **Virum** = the husband: Lentulus. — **34. Avum.** M. Fulvius Flaccus. See on In Cat. I. 2. His daughter Fulvia was the wife of L. Julius Caesar, who was consul B. C. 90, and L. Caesar (consul B. C. 64) was their
67 son. — **35. Legatum.** See on In Cat. I. 2. — **1. Simile**: sc. to that of the conspirators. **Quorum** limits *factum.* — **4. Avus.** L. Cornelius Lentulus, consul, B. C. 162. — **5. Ille . . . hic** = the former; i. e. *avus* . . . the latter; i. e. the conspirator. — **8. Trucidandos. 578**, V.; *1315;* 274, R. 7 (a). So *interficiendos*, etc. **Cethego. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. So *Gabinio*, etc. — **10. Vereamini censeo** = you should fear, I suppose. Ironical. Cf. *misereamini censeo*, Sall. Cat. ch. 52. **492**, 3, **493**, 2; *1208;* 262, R. 4; 64, IV. — **12. Videamini. 489**, I., **492**, 4, 1); *1215;* 262, R. 7; 64, III.

Ch. VII. **16. Exaudio.** How does it differ from *audio?* See on *exaudire*, In Cat. I. 8. — **17. Voces . . . eorum** = remarks — of those, on the part of those. — **18. Habeam. 492**, 4, 1); *1215;* 262, R. 7; 64, III. — **21. Quum . . . tum.** See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 11. — **26. Hujus templi.** The temple of Concord. — **27. Est . . . inventa** = has been met with. Dist.? See on *reperiebat*, Caes. I. 18. **Conditam. 580**; *1357;* 274, R. 5 (a); 72, 2. — **28. Sentirent. 501**, II.; *1218;* 264, 10; 65, IV. 1. — **33. Frequentia. 414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II. — **34. Quid. 380**, 2; *739;* 235, R. 11; 52, IV. — **35. Commemorem. 485**; *1180;* 260, R. 5; 60, 3. **Ita . . . ut** = indeed . . . but. **Summam — consiliique** = the precedence in rank and in the administration of the government. *Consilium* here refers to the national council, or senate, to which the *equites* were not, as
68 a class, eligible. — **1. Ex — dissensione.** The reference is to the quarrels which, from the time of the Gracchi, existed between the senate and the equites as to the exercise of the judicial power. Prior to that time judges were taken from the senators; but by the Sempronian law of C. Gracchus, enacted B. C. 123, the judicial power was transferred from the senate to the equites. Sulla restored it to the senate B. C. 81; and in B. C. 70 L. Aurelius Cotta procured a law (the *lex Aurelia*) by which the exercise of the judicial function was intrusted jointly to the senate, the equites, and the *tribuni aerarii.* This, however, was not satisfactory to either party, and consequently did not settle the matter which had been so many years in dispute. It remained for the common danger which threatened all ranks and parties in the Cat-

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ilinarian conspiracy to effect a cordial reconciliation. — **3. Haec** 68
caussa; i. e. the conspiracy. — **8. Tribunos aerarios.** These were first employed (B. C. 406) in collecting the *tributum* and paying it to the soldiers. In later times their duties appear to have been confined to collecting the *tributum*, which they made over to the military quaestors, who paid the soldiers. Afterwards, however, the state taking into its own hands the payment of the troops, their office was for many years discontinued; but they were revived in B. C. 70, as a distinct class in the commonwealth by the lex Aurelia which gave the judicial power to the senators, equites, and tribuni aerarii. They were chosen from the plebeians, with a property qualification of 200,000 *sestertii*. **Scribas.** These were public clerks, who were placed at the disposal of the magistrates for the transaction of the less important business, and who received a salary from the public treasury. They were distributed among the magistrates by lot. — **9. Casu haec dies.** They did not *happen* to meet on that day; but that day, the day on which Cicero was speaking, *happened* to be the *regular* day that brought the *scribae* to the *aerarium*.

CH. VIII. **16. Libertinorum.** Dist.? See on *liberti*, Sall. Cat. ch. 50. — **17. Virtute — consecuti** = having by their own merits obtained the right of citizenship. He calls it *fortuna civitatis*, because, though gained by merit, yet merit could not always gain it; a man must be *lucky* enough to have a good opportunity of calling attention to his claims. — **19. Loco. 425**, 3 & 1); *918;* 246; 54, VIII. — **20. Quid. 380**, 2; *739;* 235, R. 11; 52, IV. — **25. Sit. 503**, 1, **505**; *1259;* 263, 2 (1); 61, 3. **Perhorrescat. 501**, I.; *1218;* 264, 7; 65, IV. 2. — **26. Haec.** See on *haec*, ch. 4. — **27. Voluntatis. 396**, 2, 3) (3); *760;* 212, R. 3; 50, II. 3. — **29. Lenonem — Lentuli.** See Sall. Cat. ch. 50: *liberti et pauci ex clientibus Lentuli*, etc. — **30. Tabernas** are shops either for work or trade. **Animos** is the subject of *posse*. — **32. Fortuna. 429**; *889;* 250, 1; 54, I. So *voluntate*. — **33. Qui non . . . velint** = as not to wish. **Sellae**, a diminutive of *sedes*, means here the seat of the man who exercises some sedentary art, a cobbler, a tailor. To such a man his little seat, or bench, or stand, where he exercises his craft and makes his money is everything: it is his all. **Quaestus.** Dist.? *Lucrum* and *emolumentum* denote gain in any condition of life; *lucrum*, gain deserved and earned by one's self, in opp. to *damnum; emolumentum*, gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own, in opp. to *detrimentum;* whereas *quaestus* and *compendium* denote gain in the course of trade: *quaestus*, more continued gain in the course of continued services, in opp. to *sumptus; compendium*, more a single gain of considerable amount, in opp. to *dispendium*. — **34. Lectulum. 315**, 1; *540-1;* 100, 3; 44, I. 2. — **35. Velint. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **36. Immo vero.** See on In Cat. I. 1. — **2. Otii** = of peace, quiet. So above, **otiosum** = 69
peaceful. — **4. Occlusis tabernis.** In times of public disturbance or mourning the shops were usually closed by an edict of the consul.

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69 **Tandem.** See on In Cat. I. 1. — **5. Futurum fuit. 510,** 2; *1272-3;* 259, R. 3 (c).

Ch. IX. **10. Atque.** See on *atque adeo,* In Cat. II. 12. **Media. 441,** 6; *662;* 205, R. 17; 47, VIII. — **12. Mente. 429**; *889;* 250, 1; 54, I. — **15. Penatium. 89,** 5, 2); *117;* 83, II. 4 (1); Table 2, 6 (c). **21. Quae facultas** = an advantage which. — **23. In civili caussa:** the same as *bellum intestinum ac domesticum,* and in opp. to *bellum externum.* — **25. Cogitate — imperium, etc. . . . una — delerit** = reflect, by how great labors the empire was founded, etc. — and one night has almost destroyed them. **525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. — **32. Princeps** = first. **Officio. 419,** I.; *880;* 245, I.; 54, III.

Ch. X. **33. Ad sententiam** = to the question: sc. *rogandam:*
70 lit. to asking (you) for (your) opinions. — **1. Aliquando alicujus.** More emphatic than the simple forms *quando* and *quis,* which are commonly used after *si, nisi, ne, num,* etc. — **3. Me . . . factorum. 410** & III.; *805;* 229, R. 6, 215 (1); 50, IV. 3. — **6. Quanta** = as: agreeing with *laude* understood. — **9. Sit. 516,** II. 1; *1282;* 260, II. R. 3. **Scipio.** P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major, who conquered Hannibal at the battle of Zama, October 19, B. C. 202, and thus put an end to the second Punic war. — **10. In — decedere.** An example of the figure called *hysteron proteron,* by which that is put last which in the natural order comes first. Cf. Virg. Aen. II. 353: *moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.* — **11. Alter Africanus.** P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor, who was the youngest son of L. Aemilius Paulus, and was adopted by P. Scipio, the son of the conqueror of Hannibal. He ended the third Punic war by the destruction of Carthage, B. C. 146, at the age of 39 years. — **13. Paulus.** L. Aemilius Paulus, the father of Scipio Africanus Minor, was consul the first time, B. C. 182, and the second time, B. C. 168; in which year he defeated Perseus, the king of Macedonia, on the 22d of June, near Pydna. — **15. Gloria. 428** & 2); *888;* 211, R. 6 (7); 54, II. **Bis**: referring to his victory over the Teutones and Ambrones near Aquae Sextiae in Gaul, B. C. 102, and over the Cimbri near Vercellae in Italy, B. C. 101. — **16. Omnibus. 386**; *1075,* III.; 224; 51, V. **Cujus — gestae.** See In Cat. III. 11, 26, at end. — **19. Loci. 396,** 2, 3) (3); *760;* 212, R. 3; 50, II. 3. **Nisi forte.** Ironical. See on Sall. Cat. ch. 20. — **20. Possimus. 500**; *1213;* 264, 5 & R. 2; 64, II. So *revertantur.* — **21. Qui absunt.** Pompey was now absent, being engaged in the Mithridatic war. **Quo** = a place to which. — **22. Uno loco** = in one respect. — **24. In amicitiam.** These words are not in the common text, but Halm found them in three codices, and has introduced them into his text in italics. — **28. Possis** = you may be able. A statement, not of fact, but of probability. Hence the subjunctive. **485**; *1177;* 26, R. 4; 60, 2. — **34. Quae . . . possit** = that it can. **500**; *1218;* 264, 6; 65, I.

71 Ch. XI. **1. Pro imperio — neglexi.** See on *collegam — sentiret,* Sall. Cat. ch. 26. — **2. Pro triumpho**; i. e. for the honors of a tri-

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umph which he might reasonably anticipate for his services in his province. — **4. Pro — hospitiisque** = clientships and guest-friendships. The relation of patron and client existed among the Romans from the earliest period of their history. It was the glory of illustrious families to have many clients, not only at Rome, but in the provinces. Nor were clientships limited to individuals: the colonies, and the states connected with Rome by alliance and friendship, and the conquered states, had their patrons at Rome; and the senate frequently referred the disputes between such states to their patrons, and abode by their decision. — **5. Quae — comparo** = which, notwithstanding (my relinquishment of them), I support by my resources in the city (including authority and influence) with no less labor than I acquire. To show the value of the sacrifice he has made, he confesses his eagerness to establish clientships at home. — **6. Igitur** = *inquam*. — **9. Consulatus memoriam.** See In Cat. III. 11, 26. — **10. Dum.** See on *tamdiu, dum*, In Cat. III. 7. — **15. Suo — periculo** = at his *own* peril: more lit. at the peril of himself alone. **397**, 3; *628;* 205, R. 13 (a); 46, 3. — **18. De — focis**: a formula (= homes) used to express attachment to all that was most dear and venerable. Altars were erected in the courts of houses (*impluvia*) for the family gods (*penates*), while the house gods (*lares*) received offerings upon a small hearth (*focus*) in the family hall (*atrium*). Freund. **Ut instituistis** = as you have begun. **Et . . . defendere — possit** = and is able to defend and by his own efforts to execute. **500**; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I.

ORATIO PRO ARCHIA POETA.

INTRODUCTION.

A. Licinius Archias, born and educated at Antioch in Syria, a city renowned for the cultivation of Greek art and learning, acquired at a very early age a considerable reputation as a poet. He had scarcely grown out of the age of boyhood, when, according to the fashion of the time, he went out on a journey, the object of which was to improve himself and increase his knowledge. He travelled through Asia Minor and Greece, and thence to Southern Italy, where he visited the towns of Tarentum, Locri, Rhegium, and Naples. His talent was everywhere recognized and appreciated, and the above-mentioned towns attested their estimation by honoring him with the franchise. In B. C. 102, in the consulship of C. Marius and Q. Lutatius Catulus, Archias came to Rome: he was received into the first families of the city, and enjoyed the particular hospitality of the Luculli, in honor of which family Archias also assumed its gentile name Licinius. As Cicero calls him his instructor, it would seem that Archias, besides his poetical occupa-

tions, also engaged at that time in instructing young Romans. Some years later, he accompanied M. Lucullus on a journey to Sicily, and on their return they passed through Heraclea in Lucania. There, too, he was, through the mediation of Lucullus, honored with the franchise; and this was the more valuable to him, as that town was in a nearly equal legal relation to, and alliance with, Rome, and as Archias seems to have determined to spend the remainder of his life at Rome. In B. C. 92 the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo brought forward a bill (*lex Plautia Papiria*) by which the franchise was conferred upon all those who were enrolled as citizens in an allied town, provided they had a domicile in Italy at the time of the passing of the law, and gave in their name to the praetor within sixty days. Archias fulfilled these conditions, and gave in his name for registration to the praetor Q. Metellus. But in B. C. 65 a law was passed (*lex Papia*), enacting that all *peregrini*, or strangers, should be expelled from Rome, and that the Socii Latini (who were not Roman citizens) should be sent away to their native places. On that occasion a certain Gratius, who may have been induced by hatred, or avarice, or by enmity against Lucullus, came forward, asserting that Archias was a *peregrinus*, and had illegally assumed the name of a Roman citizen. Archias was unable to bring forward any evidence of his franchise, for the archives of Heraclea had been destroyed by fire: during his long stay at Rome, moreover, he had never entered his name as a citizen in the census lists. Cicero now undertook the defence of his old teacher and friend; not, indeed, with a strict legal argumentation, for the proofs were wanting, but he sets up the dignity of the accused, the affection he had met with everywhere, and his services to literature and art, as so many proofs of the truth of his assertion that he was in lawful possession of the Roman franchise; nay, Cicero maintains that if Archias were not already a Roman citizen, his life and merits made it a duty for Rome to admit him among the number of her citizens, in order to secure a man of such eminence to the commonwealth. Such a defence, which Cicero sought in the personal character of the accused, and laid before the judges, who could not well sacrifice the cause of learning and humanity to such an accusation, — such a defence could not so much urge the legal points at issue, for which, as we have already observed, the documents were wanting, as set forth the praise of varied acquirements, and of a life devoted to the cultivation of the beautiful. And it is this very praise of the *humaniora* that makes this speech a useful, agreeable, and inciting study to young readers; though it must not be left unnoticed that some critics consider it as spurious, and unworthy of Cicero; and the ancients themselves regard it as less excellent than other orations. Respecting the result of the speech, which was delivered in B. C. 62,* before Q. Cicero, who was then praetor urbanus, nothing is known, and the remaining period of Archias's life is buried in utter obscurity. To judge

* Generally assigned to B. C. 61. — *Smith's Class. Dict.* If this is the correct time, Cicero was in the forty-sixth year of his age. — *Editor.*

from the few specimens of his poetry which have come down to us, it appears that he did not possess so very great a poetical talent as Cicero describes it in his oration; and it is probable that Archias, who was intimate with so many Roman families, was more particularly skilled in making verses upon the passing events of the day, and also, as some believe, knew how to make himself agreeable by improvisation, or extempore composition of verses. — *Schmitz.*

ANALYSIS.

CH. I. The orator acknowledges, that, in undertaking the defence of Archias, he is but discharging a duty to him as the teacher and guide of his youth, to whom he is indebted for much of his success as a pleader at the bar.

CH. II. After apologizing for turning aside from the usual mode of forensic pleading to speak of the advantages of literature, he lays down the leading proposition, which consists of two parts: (*a*) Archias is already a citizen, and (*b*) if he were not, he ought to be admitted to citizenship.

CH. III. Archias's birthplace, his early devotion to poetic composition, his great reputation in Asia and Greece, arrival in Italy, where he was presented with citizenship by the inhabitants of Tarentum, Rhegium, and Neapolis, and finally at Rome, where he was honored with the intimate friendship of the Luculli, Metelli, and other distinguished Romans.

CH. IV. He comes to Heraclea with M. Lucullus, through whose influence, as well as on account of his own merits, he obtains the Roman franchise of the Heracleans in accordance with the provisions of the law of Silvanus and Carbo. He had complied with the conditions of this law, inasmuch as he had had for many years a domicile at Rome, had given his name to the praetor within sixty days after his enrolment, and the fact of his enrolment had been proved by the testimony of M. Lucullus and the Heraclean ambassadors.

CH. V. The probability of Archias's citizenship is shown by the fact that he had been enrolled in the registers of Metellus, who was a man of remarkable conscientiousness and integrity, that he had been made a citizen of various other allied cities, and that he had in various ways enjoyed the rights and privileges of a Roman citizen. The fact that his name was not found in the census lists did not militate against his claim to be a citizen; for, in the first place, he was absent from Rome when the census was taken, and at the time when he was present it was not taken; and, in the second place, the fact that a person's name was found in the census lists did not prove his citizenship. This completes the first point of the defence; viz. that Archias was a Roman citizen.

CH. VI. To establish the second point of the defence, viz. that Archias ought to be admitted as a citizen, if he were not already one,

Cicero speaks first of the advantages of letters, and especially of poetry, (*a*) to orators;

CH. VII. (*b*) To the most distinguished men of the state; (*c*) as affording pleasure in every age of life, in all times and all places:

CH. VIII. Then he describes the remarkable poetic talent of Archias, and shows by examples how highly poets were esteemed by antiquity:

CH. IX. In the next place, Archias has claims on the love and gratitude of the Roman people, because he has contributed to the fame and glory of the Roman name by celebrating in verse the victories of some of their most distinguished generals:

CH. X. Lastly, he is none the less meritorious because he has written in Greek verse instead of Latin; and as various writers were honored by Alexander, Theophanes by Pompey, a miserable poet by Sulla, Corduban poets by Metellus,

CH. XI. And Attius by Brutus, so ought Archias to be rewarded by the judges. Cicero himself also confesses to the weakness of desiring the safety of Archias, because he has begun to celebrate in verse the praises of his consulship.

CH. XII. In conclusion, he asks of the judges a verdict favorable to his client, on account of his personal merits, on account of his legal claim to such a verdict, and on account of the important services he has rendered to the Roman people, and craves their indulgence for having departed from the usual course of a forensic argument to speak of his talents and profession.

Page 72 CH. I. **1. Quid. 190** & 1; *1048;* 138 & N.; 21, III. **Est. 508**; *1261;* 259, N.; 59, III. **Ingenii** = natural talent; i. e. as an orator. See on *ingenio*, Pro lege Manil ch. 13. **Quod. 453**; *701;* 206 (17); 48, IV. — **2. Sit. 525**; *1182;* 265; 67, I. 1. **Exercitatio** = practice, skill acquired by practice. Cf. *ingenium*, etc., In Cat. III. 5, 11. — **3. Me . . . mediocriter esse versatum** = that I have moderately employed myself. **Hujusce — aliqua** = any theoretical knowledge, principles, of this same art; i. e. *dicendi* = public speaking, oratory. *Aliqua* is stronger than the simple *qua*. See on *qui — fuisset*, Caes. I. 14. **186**, 1; *241;* 134, R. 4; 19, III. at end. — **4. Ab — profecta** = arising from the zealous pursuit and disciplining influence of the most liberal arts. — **4. Earum — omnium**; i. e. *ingenium, exercitatio, ratio:* the three chief requisites for forming an orator. **Vel in primis** = especially: lit. even among the first *Vel* is often used to strengthen the superlative. **Hic. 450**; *1028;* 207, R. 23 (a); 20, II. — **7. Repetere** = to claim in return. **Prope — jure**; i. e. because he had been Cicero's instructor. Dist.? See on *fere*, Caes. I. 1. — **8. Quoad longissime** = as far as possibly. — **10. Inde — repetens** = recollecting even from that early period. *Inde usque* marks a *continuous* progress from the distant point mentioned *quite up to* the moment present to the speaker **Mihi. 390** & 2; *853;* 227, R. 4; 51, I. **Principem** = chief guide. **362**; *666;* 210 & R. 3 (2); 46. — **11. Suscipiendam**

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refers to the *design*, or *purpose*, to learn the art of public speaking, and 72
ingrediendam, to the *act* of learning it. **562** & 2, **565** & 1; *1322*, *1327*; 275, II.; 73 & IV. **Rationem** = the path, course. **Horum studiorum** is not to be confined to the study of oratory, but includes also liberal studies in general. — **12. Quod. 453**, 6; *702*; 206 (14); 48. **Hortatu praeceptisque.** The former looks to *suscipiendam*, the latter, to *ingrediendam*. The abl. of *hortatus* is found in only one other passage in Cic. — **13. Nonnullis . . . saluti. 390**; *848*; 227; 51, VII. — **14. Ceteris — servare** = to aid others and save some. *Ceteris* and *alios* are not used with reference to each other, but to *huic ipsi* below. On the use of a single *alii*, see Caes. I. 8: *alii vadis Rhodani*. See also this oration, VI. 13: *ceteris — alii*; where these words are used with reference to *egomet*. **385**; *831*; 223, R. 2; 51, III. **Possemus. 500** & 2; *1218*; 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **17. Ita** = so emphatically. — **18. Alia quaedam . . . facultas . . . ingenii** = a certain other kind of talent. Because he was a poet, and not an orator. **Sit. 520**, II.; *1255*; 266, 3; 66, I. **Neque — disciplina** = and not this theoretical or practical knowledge of oratory which I possess. This which I possess, which belongs to me, is the force of *haec*. To connect *ne — miretur* with the apodosis *ne nos quidem — dediti fuimus*, sc. "let me tell you." — **19. Studio**: sc. *dicendi*. — **20. Artes**; i. e. poetry, eloquence, philosophy, history, mathematics, etc. **Humanitatem** = a mental cultivation befitting a man, a liberal education. — **21. Quoddam** = so to speak. *Quoddam* softens the force of *vinculum*, which is here a little out of its usual signification. The same is true of *quadam* in next line, the force of which is strengthened or repeated by *quasi*. See on *meo — dolore*, In Cat. IV. 1.

CH. II. **23. Vestrum.** Why *vestrum* rather than *vestri*? **Mirum.** What does it agree with? **Me. 545, 549** & 1; *1136*, *1118*; 239, 269, R. 2; 52, VI., 24, IV. 3. — **24. Quaestione legitima** = a question of law. The question at issue, viz. whether Archias was a citizen or not, was founded on the lex Papia. See Introduction. **In — publico** = at a public trial, in opp. to *judicium privatum*; i. e. a trial in which the interests of the state were involved, in opp. to one in which the interests of private individuals were concerned. The rights of Archias as a citizen, it is true, were at stake, but then the question turned on the interpretation of a law involving the interests of the state. **Quum — agatur** = although a case is conducted. — **25. Praetorem**; i. e. Q. Cicero, the orator's brother. — **1. Conventu. 430**; *972*; 257, R. 7; 73
54, X. So *frequentia*, *concursu*, and *humanitate* below. — **2. Hoc . . . genere dicendi** = a (= such a) kind of pleading. "It was unusual in judicial transactions and speeches to treat of literature and the arts." *Hic qui* is used for *is qui*, when the thing spoken of is *present*. Here it is the style he is *now* going to adopt. A. — **3. Abhorreat. 500** & 2; *1218*, 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **5. Reo, vobis. 391**; *860*; 222, 3; 51, I. — **6. Ut — patiamini** explains *hanc veniam*. — **7. Hoc** = *tali*. So *hac* and *hoc* below. — **8. Hac — humanitate** = such being your own lib-

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73 eral culture. — **9. Exercente** = administering. — **10. Liberius**: sc. than is usual. **In — tractata est** = in case of such a personage, (character; i. e. as Archias is), which, on account of retirement and study, has been by no means brought forward (*acted*) in legal trials and the dangers (attendant upon them). *Tractare personam* is properly said of an actor. — **13. Quod. 453**; *701;* 206 (17); 48, IV. — **14. Sentiam. 470** & 2; *1090;* 145, III.; 27, IV. — **15. Sit. 517**, I.; *1251;* 263, R. 1; 63, III.

Ch. III. **17. Nam — primum** = now as soon as. *Nam* refers to the preceding *quod si a vobis*. — **18. Artibus.** See on *artes*, ch. 1. **Informari. 552**, 1; *1138;* 271; 24, IV. — **19. Antiochiae. 423**, II.; *932;* 221, 1; 55, III. 3. — **20. Loco** = family. **425** & 3, 1); *918;* 246; 54, VIII. **Celebri** = populous. — **21. Urbe. 423**, 3, 3); *935;* 204, R. 7; 46, 2. **Hominibus. 419**, III.; *907;* 250, 2; 54, VI. — **22. Omnibus. 386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. — **23. Gloria. 429**; *889;* 250, 1; 54, I. **Contigit** = (and) it happened (to him). This verb is connected with *contulit* by *et* understood. The usual construction is *contigit alicui ut antecelleret*. The *infinitive* gives less prominence and *definiteness* to the consequence. — **24. Sic — superaret** = his arrivals were so much talked of, that the expectation (i. e. the desire to see) of the man exceeded the reputation of his talent, whereas his actual (*ipsius*) arrival and the admiration (it excited) exceeded (even) the expectation (with which his arrival had been looked for). — **26. Italia** here means Southern Italy, or Magna Graecia: so called from its Greek inhabitants. It was especially after the destruction of Carthage (B. C. 146) that Greek civilization began to be introduced into Italy. — **29. Propter — rei publicae.** From the death of C. Gracchus, B. C. 121, to the commencement of the social war, B. C. 90, Italy was quiet. — **30. Tarentini.** Tarentum, Rhegium, and Neapolis were the most celebrated towns in Southern Italy, and, being of Greek origin, would naturally be favorably disposed towards the Greek poet, and would be likely to honor him with their most valuable gifts. This they did in bestowing upon him the *civitas* (= privileges of a citizen, citizenship); but this fact availed him nothing in a legal point of view as to *Roman* citizenship, and Cicero knew it perfectly well: he is only paving the way, as it were, for his receiving the *civitas* at Heraclea. — **31. Civitate. 419**, III.; *859;* 249, I.; 54, VI. — **34. Celebritate. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. **Absentibus** = to (persons) absent; i. e. who were at a distance, and who had never seen him. — **35. Mario — Catulo.** B. C. 102. The usual order is *Mario et Catulo consulibus*. See on *Mario*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 16. The Catulus here mentioned was a highly educated and generally accomplished man, deeply versed in Greek literature, and especially famed for the extreme grace and purity with which he spoke and wrote his own language. He, together with Marius, conquered the Cimbri, B. C. 101. — **36. Res — maximas** — the noblest subjects. —
74 **1. Res gestas**; i. e. the victory over the Cimbri. **Studium — aures** = an interest and a critical ear; i. e. an interest in literary works and a

correct literary taste. Catulus wrote both history and poetry. — **2.** Page 74 **Posset. 500** & 2; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I. **Luculli**; i. e. L. Licinius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridates, and a man of great learning, and M. Licinius Lucullus, who gained a triumph over the Thracians and Macedonians in B. C. 71. **Praetextatus** = *adolescentulus* = a youth. This word must not be taken literally, as, in the first place, foreigners were forbidden to wear the toga, and, in the second place, Archias, who must have been at this time about eighteen years of age, was too old to wear the toga praetexta, which Roman youth laid aside on entering the seventeenth year. — **3. Domum. 379**, 3, 1); *943;* 237, R. 4; 55, III. & 2. — **4. Sed — senectuti** = but this indeed (was) in consequence, not only of his natural talents and literary attainments, but also of his natural disposition and virtuous character, that the same house which was the first (to receive him) in his youth, was also most friendly to his old age. Supply *fuit* after *hoc.* "The more usual *explicative* of *hoc* is *quod.* Matthiae observes, that, wherever *ut* is so used, it conveys the explanation, as at the same *time* an *effect* or *consequence* of what had been stated: e. g. here it is the consequence of Archias's good character." A. **Ingenii. 401**; *780;* 211, R. 8 (3); 50, I. 1. So *naturae* and *virtutis.* — **6. Senectuti.** Archias was now probably in his sixtieth year. — **7. Q. Metello.** Q. Metellus Numidicus, consul B. C. 109, the conqueror of Jugurtha in Numidia, for which victory he received the honorary surname of Numidicus, was distinguished for his personal integrity, his abilities in war and peace, and his generous patronage of literature and art. — **8. Pio.** Q. Metellus Pius, consul B. C. 80, went the following year (B. C. 79) as proconsul into Spain, where he commanded eight years against Sertorius. He received the surname Pius on account of the love which he displayed for his father when he besought the people to recall him from banishment in B. C. 99; whom he resembled in his abilities, personal character, and patronage of learning. **M. Aemilio.** M. Aemilius Scaurus, consul B. C. 115, and a second time B. C. 107, was a Roman nobleman of eminent abilities, though his character was tarnished by cupidity. **Vivebat** = he had friendly intercourse. — **9. Patre.** See on *Mario — Catulo,* line 35, page 73. **Filio.** See on *Catulus,* Pro lege Manil. ch. 17. **L. Crasso.** L. Licinius Crassus, the orator. He was consul in B. C. 95. — **10. Drusum.** M. Livius Drusus was tribune of the plebs in B. C. 91, and carried many laws, but was assassinated in his own house the same year by his political opponents. **Octavios.** Cn. Octavius, consul B. C. 87 (see on Cn. Octavius, In Cat. III. 10), L. Octavius, son of the former, consul B. C. 75, and perhaps another Cn. Octavius, who was consul B. C. 76. **Catonem.** M. Porcius Cato, a tribune of the plebs and father of Cato Uticensis. **Hortensiorum.** Q. Hortensius (see on Pro lege Manil. ch. 17) and L. Hortensius his father, who was praetor of Sicily in B. C. 97. — **13. Percipere** = to learn. — **14. Simulabant** = affected (this desire).

Ch. IV. **15. Intervallo. 430**; *972;* **257, R. 7.; 54, X. — 17.**

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74 **Heracleam.** A seaport of Lucania, on the bay of Tarentum, founded, it is said, by the Tarentini, B. C. 428. **Quae — foedere** = since this was a state of (i. e. enjoying) the most favorable privilege and the most equitable treaty; i. e. with Rome. This alliance was formed in B. C. 278, in the consulship of C. Fabricius; and by it Heraclea obtained greater privileges than other towns, such as Tarentum, Rhegium, and Neapolis. To this idea *aequissimo* refers, expressing the fact of its being *nearly on a level* with Rome itself. It was for this reason that Archias endeavored to obtain the franchise of Heraclea. **428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. — **18. Adscribi se** = to be enrolled, received as a citizen. — **19. Quum** = not only because. — **20. Auctoritate. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I. — **21. Silvani lege et Carbonis**; i. e. the *lex Plautia et Papiria.* This law was proposed and carried by the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo in B. C. 89. — **22. Foederatis civitatibus** = in the allied states. In the seventh century of Rome these words expressed those Italian states which were connected with Rome by a treaty (*foedus*). They did not include Roman colonies or Latin colonies, or any place which had obtained the Roman civitas. Among the Foederati were the Latini, who were the most nearly related to the Romans, and were designated by this distinctive name: the rest of the Foederati were comprised under the name of Socii or Foederati. They were independent states, yet under a general liability to furnish a contingent to the Roman army. Thus they contributed to increase the power of Rome, but they had not the privileges of Roman citizens. The discontent among the Foederati, and their claims to be admitted to the privileges of Roman citizens, led to the Social War. The *lex Julia* (B. C. 90) gave the *civitas* to the Socii and Latini; and a *lex* of the following year (*lex Plautia et Papiria*) contained, among other provisions, one for the admission to the Roman civitas of those *peregrini* (foreigners) who were entered on the lists of the citizens of federate states, and who complied with the provisions of the *lex;* that is, who had a domicile in Italy at the time the law was enacted, and who gave in their names to the praetor within sixty days. **386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. — **24. Diebus. 426**; *950;* 253; 55, I. **Essent professi** = they had made a public declaration of their claim; i. e. to citizenship. — **25. Multos . . . annos**; i. e. from B. C. 102 to 89. **378**; *950;* 236; 55, I. — **26. Q. Metellum.** Q. Metellus Pius, who was praetor in B. C. 89. See on *Pio*, ch. 3. — **29. Caussa dicta est** = the case is pleaded; i. e. if I confine myself to the fact of his enrolment as a citizen of Heraclea, and of his having complied with the provisions of the law of Silvanus and Carbo, there is nothing further to be said: the matter is settled. — **30. Grati. 45**, 5, 2); *65;* 52; 10, 5. — **31. Auctoritate. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. **Religione** = scrupulousness. — **33. Non interfuisse** = was not present (merely).
75 — **35. Mandatis** = documents. — **1. Hic tu.** This expression implies something of *indignant* feeling. — **2. Italico bello.** Called also the *Social* War, because it was waged by the Latin allies against Rome

to extort from it the rights of citizenship, and the *Marsic*, because it was begun by the Marsi. — **4. Hominum memoria**: referring to the testimony given by Lucullus and the Heraclean deputies. — **5. Literarum memoriam**: referring to the registers of Heraclea. **Habeas. 515,** I.; *1282;* 263, 5 & R. 1; 61, 2. — **6. Integerrimi municipii**; i. e. Heraclea, which from a *foederata civitas*, which was its condition when Archias became a citizen of it, had become a *municipium*. For the meaning of *municipium*, see on Sall. Cat. ch. 51. During the Social War Heraclea remained faithful to Rome; hence the word *integerrimi*. — **9. An . . . non — is** = did not he have? **Tot annis.** See on *multos . . . annos*, page 74, line 25. **Immo — auctoritatem** = nay, indeed he did make a public declaration of his claim to citizenship in those registers, which alone by virtue of that declaration and of the college of praetors have the authority of public registers; i. e. the case is made still stronger in favor of Archias by the fact, that his name was registered in the lists of Metellus, a man of undoubted fidelity and integrity; whereas a doubt might have arisen as to the genuineness of the registration, if his name had been found in those of such men as Appius and Gabinius. *Solae* is used antithetically with reference to the registers of Appius and Gabinius mentioned below. For *immo vero*, see on In Cat. I. 1.

Ch. V. **15. Nam. 587,** V., **602,** III.; *493;* 198, 7, R.; 43, 4. **Appii.** Appius Claudius Pulcher, who was praetor in B. C. 89, along with Gabinius and Metellus. **Negligentius.** So that forgeries might be easily introduced into them. **444,** 1; *902;* 256, R. 9 (a); 17, V. 1. **Asservatae**: sc. *esse*. — **16. Gabinii.** P. Gabinius Capito, who was praetor in B. C. 89, and afterwards propraetor in Achaia, where he was guilty of extortion, for which, upon his return to Rome, he was accused by L. Piso (whom the Achaei had selected as their *patronus*), and condemned. **Quamdiu incolumis fuit**; i. e. before his impeachment. **Levitas** = recklessness. — **17. Calamitas** = his ruin. **Resignasset** = had destroyed. His condemnation, by injuring his character for probity, naturally lessened the authority of his papers. — **18. Modestissimus** = most careful, scrupulous. — **19. L. Lentulum.** Praetor, B. C. 89. — **20. Venerit . . . dixerit. 482,** 2; *1169;* 258, R. 3 (a) & (b); 57, I. R. The perf. denotes a single action: *veniret . . . diceret* would rather denote a continued or repeated one. — **21. Igitur. 587,** IV. 3; *1391;* 198, 6, R.; 43, 5. — **24. Aliis . . . civitatibus.** Archias's enrolment in other states is not mentioned as giving him any claim to Roman citizenship, but only to increase the probability of his having been enrolled as a citizen of Heraclea. **Fuerit adscriptus.** Not *sit adscriptus*, because for the present the value of the *adscriptio* had ceased, since these *civitates* had become *municipia*. — **25. Mediocribus. 441;** *658;* 205, R. 7 (1); 47, III. — **26. Arte. 419,** III.; *919;* 244; 54, IV. **Graecia**; i. e. Magna Graecia in southern Italy. — **27. Credo.** Ironical. In this sense *credo* is not commonly followed by the acc. with infin. — **28. Scenicis artificibus** = stage players, actors. The

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75 Romans considered the profession of the actor ignoble and fit only for the slave. **384**; *855;* 223; 51, I.—**29. Id**: sc. **largiri.**—**30. Civitatem datam**; i. e. by the law of Silvanus and Carbo. **580**; *1357;* 274, R. 5 (a); 72, 2.—**31. Legem Papiam.** See Introduction. In consequence of this law, many foreigners got their names entered in the lists of the *municipia*, in order to be able to pass as Roman citizens. **Eorum municipiorum**; i. e. Rhegium, Locri, Neapolis, and Tarentum. They had been made *municipia* from *foederatae civitates* by the law of L. Julius Caesar (*lex Julia*), B. C. 90.—**32. Irrepserint.** By means of the negligence or corruption of the praetors.—**35. Census—requiris.** Gratius had objected to Archias's being a citizen on the ground that his name was not found in the censors' lists. Cicero replies, that when the census was taken Archias was absent from Rome with Lucullus, and when he was present, the census was not taken. The censors were usually chosen once every five years, and, at first, continued in office for five years; but afterwards, lest they should abuse their authority, a law was passed ordaining that they should be elected every five years, but that their power should continue only a year and a half. **Scilicet** = of course. Ironical. **Est—obscurum** = for it is not known. The irony is still continued.—**36. Proximis censoribus**; i. e. the censors of B. C. 70: L. Gellius and Cn. Lentulus.
76 **426**; *949;* 253; 55; or **430**; *972;* 257, R. 7; 54, X.—**1. Apud—fuisse**, "*to be with the army*," is said of non-military persons attending the general for any reason. **A. Superioribus**: sc. *censoribus:* L. Marcius Phillippus and M. Perperna, B. C. 86. Here was a period of sixteen years from B. C. 86 to B. C. 70, during which no censors were chosen.—**2. Quaestore. 363**; *622;* 204, R. 1 (a); 46. **Primis**; i. e. the first after giving in his name to the praetor and obtaining the Roman franchise: P. Licinius Crassus and L. Julius Caesar, B. C. 89.—**4. Qui sit census** = who has been rated. **529**; *1291;* 266, 2; 67, II.—**5. [Ita] se—cive** = [so far] even then had conducted himself as a citizen. *Ita*, which is enclosed in brackets to indicate that its genuineness is doubtful, refers to *sit census*, and means, "so far as his enrolment was concerned," "by the very fact of his enrolment." **Quem** (sc. *iste Archias*)—**versatum** = (that same Archias) whom you charge to have, not even in his own opinion, enjoyed the right of Roman citizens.—**6. Ne—quidem. 602**, III. 2; *1390;* 279, 3 (d); 41, II. 5. **Judicio. 414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I.—**7. Testamentum . . . fecit.** None but Roman citizens could make a valid will, or, as a general rule, become heirs of Roman citizens.—**8. In beneficiis** = among those recommended to favor. In the time of Cicero it was usual for a general, or a governor of a province, to report to the treasury the names of those under his command who had done good service to the state: those who were included in such a report were said *in beneficiis ad aerarium deferri.* It was required by a *lex Julia* that the names should be given in within thirty days after the accounts of the general or governor.

CH. VI. **11. Neque—neque** = either . . . or, after negatives.

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Revincetur = will be refuted. — **12. A nobis. 374**, 3, 4); *738;* 231, R. 4; 52, III. R. — **13. Ubi** = wherewith, that with which. — **14. Reficiatur. 500**; *1213;* 264, 5, R. 2. So *conquiescant.* — **15. An tu existimas** = dost thou think then? By supplying the ellipsis which is implied before *an*, we can give *an* its usual meaning in double questions, thus: do you believe this, or do you really think? For this *an*, see on Pro lege Manil. ch. 12. **Suppetere nobis posse** = that we could have at hand. **386**; *826;* 224; 51, V. **Quod. 445**, 6; *689;* 206 (3) (a); 48, III. R. — **16. Dicamus. 529**; *1291;* 266, 2; 67, II. — **17. Tantam . . . contentionem** = so long-continued exertion. The figure is derived from the bending of a bow, to which *relaxemus* (= unbend) immediately after is well suited. — **19. Pudeat. 487**; *1193;* 260, R. 6; 68, I. — **20. Litteris. 414** & 4; *873;* 247, 3; 54, I. — **22. Quid. 454**, 2; *739;* 235, R. 11; 52, IV. **Pudeat. 486**, II.; *1180;* 260, R. 5; 60, 3. So *reprehendat* below. **Vivo. 467**, 2; *1083;* 145, I. 2; 27, I. R. — **23. Tempore** = difficulty, danger: referring to men on trial. **Commodo**: referring to the help he gave them in private causes. — **26. Mihi**; **385**; *831;* 223, R. 2; 51, III. — **27. Quantum . . . tantum. 187**, 7, **186**, 4; *706;* 139, 5 (2), R. & (3); 22, 1. **Obeundas. 562**, 1 & 2; *1337;* 275, II.; 73 & IV. — **30. Temporum . . . tantum** = so much time. **Tempestivis conviviis.** *Tempestiva convivia* were such entertainments as began before the accustomed hour, or while it was yet day, and were lengthened out till very late at night. — **32. Eo** = on this account. — **33. Haec . . . crescit — facultas** = this ability in public speaking which I possess is increased: lit. increases. *Oratio et facultas* by hendiadys for *orationis facultas.* See on *magna — praemiis*, Caes. I. 44. For the force of *haec*, see on *neque — disciplina*, ch. 1. — **35. Quae**: sc. *oratio et facultas.* — **36. Quae summa sunt** = which are of the highest importance; i. e. those principles which are necessary for man's guidance in practical life. — **1.** 77 **Multisque litteris** = and from many literary works; i. e. the works of poets, historians, orators, philosophers. *Litterae* are opposed to *praecepta*, which are imparted *viva voce:* the *sapientum voces*, afterwards mentioned. — **5. Parvi. 401, 402**, III.; *799;* 214; 54, IX. 1. — **8. Pleni**; i. e. full of those principles the power of which he has just stated. — **9. Exemplorum vetustas** = *exempla vetusta* = ancient examples, examples of antiquity. *Exemplorum* may, however, limit *plena.* — **10. Accederet** = were applied to (them). **Imagines** = likenesses, delineations; i. e. of moral character. — **12. Expressas** = portrayed, sketched. — **14. Ipsa — excellentium** = even by thinking upon excellent men.

CH. VII. **19. Est — respondeam** = I know what to reply. — **20. Animo. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. — **21. Habitu — divino** = by the almost divine character, quality. — **22. Et moderatos — exstitisse** = have become (men) of well-regulated habits and solid character. — **23 Saepius . . naturam . . . valuisse** = that natural abilities have oftener been effectual. — **24. Atque idem** = and yet for all

Page
77 that. — **26. Accesserit — doctrinae** = a sort of training (lit. method) and moulding (of the mental powers) which learning produces have been added. — **27. Illud nescio quid** = something: lit. that, I know not what. See on *nescio cui*, Epp. Cic. III. **525**, 4; *1189;* 265, R. 4; 67, I. 1, N. **Solere. 530**, I.; *1148;* 272; 67, I. 2. **Exsistere. 552**, 1; *1138;* 271; 24, IV. 1. — **28. Esse hunc**: sc. *contendo.* — **29. Africanum.** See on *alter Africanus*, In Cat. IV. 10. **C. Laelium.** C. Laelius, surnamed Sapiens, the intimate friend of the younger Scipio. He was tribune of the plebs in B. C. 151, praetor in B. C. 145, and consul in B. C. 140. — **30. L. Furium.** L. Furius Philus, consul B. C. 136. A contemporary of the younger Scipio and of Laelius, Philus participated with them in a love for Greek literature and refinement. He cultivated the society of the most learned Greeks, and was himself a man of no small learning for those times. He was particularly celebrated for the purity with which he spoke his mother tongue. — **32. M. Catonem.** M. Porcius Cato, surnamed Sapiens, and also Censorius, which is his most common, as well as his most characteristic appellation, since he filled the office of censor with extraordinary repute, and was the only Cato that ever filled it. He was consul B. C. 195 and censor B. C. 184. He applied himself in old age to the study of Greek literature, with which in youth he had no acquaintance, although he was not ignorant of the Greek language. He lived to the advanced age of 85, or, as some say, of 90. **Nihil.** See on *nihil*, In Cat. I. 1. — **33. Adjuvarentur . . . contulissent.** Cf. *judicarem . . . sustulissem*,
78 In Cat. II. 2. — **1. Remissionem** = relaxation, recreation. **Judicaretis** = you should judge. — **2. Ceterae**: sc. *animi remissiones.* **Temporum . . . omnium** = suited to all times. *Omnium* belongs to each genitive. **401, 402**, I.; *780;* 211, R. 8 (3); 50, I. 1. — **7. Neque — gustare** = neither prosecute nor enjoy them by our own perceptions.

Ch. VIII. **10. Animo. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. — **11. Roscii.** Q. Roscius, the comedian, who was the most celebrated comic actor at Rome, and whom Cicero defended in a speech, the most of which is still extant. He paid the greatest attention to his art, and obtained excellence in it by the most careful and elaborate study. So careful and assiduous was he in his preparations, that even in the height of his reputation, he did not venture upon a single gesture in public which he had not previously well considered and practised at home. — **13. Ergo ille.** A form of the argument *a minore ad majus*, the more common form of which is *an ille* — ? followed by non — ? — **15. Animorum — ingeniorum.** These words refer primarily to Archias; but the plurals *animorum* and *ingeniorum* make the thought more general. **In — dicendi.** See on *hoc — genere dicendi*, ch. 2. — **20. Quae — agerentur** = which were then topics of discussion. — **21. Revocatum — sententiis** = when called back (i. e. encored), to speak on the same subject with an entire change of words and ideas. — **23. Ut ad . . . perveniret** = that he attained to. **Veterum. 158**, 3 & 2);

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196; 114, 1; Table 4, R.—**24. Diligam. 486**, II.; *1180;* 260, R. 5; 78
60, 3.—**27. Doctrina. 414** & 4; *873;* 247, 3; 54, I. **Constare** = depends upon. — **28. Natura — valere** = derives his power from nature herself. **414** & 2; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I.—**29. Quodam.** See on *quoddam*, ch. 1. **Suo jure**; i. e. because he was a poet by nature. — **30. Ennius**, whom the Romans ever regarded with a sort of filial reverence as the parent of their literature, was born B. C. 239 in Rudiae, a Calabrian village among the hills near Brundisium. He served as a centurion in the second Punic war, of which he composed a poetical history. He also wrote tragedies, satires, a eulogy on the elder Scipio Africanus, and numerous other works; but fragments only are extant. He died at the age of 70; and, at the desire of Africanus, his remains were deposited in the sepulchre of the Scipios, and his bust allowed a place among the effigies of that noble house. — **31. Dono.** Dist.? *Donum* means a present, as a gratuitous gift, by which the giver wishes to confer pleasure; whereas *munus* as a reward for services, whereby the giver shows his love or favor. — **32. Videantur. 520**, II.; *1255;* 266, 3; 63, I.—**33. Sit. 487**; *1193;* 260, R. 6; 68, I.—**35. Bestiae saepe**: alluding to the fable of Orpheus. The orator, carried away by his feelings, represents as of frequent occurrence what was a matter of individual experience. — **36. Rebus. 414** & 4; *873;* 247, 1; 54, I.

CH. IX. **6. Ergo illi.** See on *ergo ille*, ch. 8. **Illi . . . hunc.** 79
450; *1028;* 207, R. 23 (a); 20, II.—**7. Voluntate . . . legibus. 414** & 3; *873;* 247, 2; 54, II.—**10. Cimbricas res . . . attigit** = he undertook, began to write, the history of the Cimbrian war: lit. touched upon, etc. Cf. *attigit atque inchoavit*, ch. 11.—**11. Adolescens. 363** & 3; *622;* 204, R. 1 (a); 46.—**12. Quisquam. 457**; *1061;* 207, R. 31 (a) & (c); 21, III.—**14. Patiatur. 500**; *1218;* 264, 1 (a); 65, I.—**15. Illum. 450**, 5; *1030;* 207, R. 24; 20, II. Cf. *Medea illa*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 9.—**16. Quod acroama** = what music. *Acroama* is lit. anything heard.—**17. Praedicaretur. 531**; *1291;* 262, 2; 67, II.—**18. L. Plotium.** L. Plotius Gallus, a native of Cisalpine Gaul, was the first person that ever set up a school at Rome for the purpose of teaching Latin and rhetoric. This was about B. C. 88.—**21. In — versatum** = carried on with many vicissitudes on land and sea. **Totum.** Particularly that part which was carried on by Lucullus; and embracing the period from B. C. 73 to 67. The Mithridatic war, which extended over a period of about 30 years, was first carried on by Sulla, then by Lucullus, and was completed by Pompey, who had Theophanes of Mitylene for his eulogist. See § 24. — **22. Qui libri**; i. e. Archias's poem on the Mithridatic war, which consisted of several books. *Qui* has no antecedent except what is implied in the preceding sentence. It agrees, as is common, with the following noun. — **25. Pontum.** See on *Pontum*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 8. — **27. Non maxima manu . . . innumerabiles Armeniorum copias.** Cicero refers to the taking of Tigranocerta. See on *urbem*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 9. The forces of Tigranes on this occasion, according to

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79 Plutarch, amounted to 260,000; while those of Lucullus consisted of only 10,000 infantry, 1,000 slingers, and, according to Appian, 500 cavalry. — **28. Urbem . . . Cyzicenorum.** See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 8. — **31. Nostra — praedicabitur . . . cum — classis, etc.** = the sinking of the enemy's fleet together with the killing of the leaders, etc. will always be named and celebrated as *our* exploit: lit. as *ours*. *Nostra* refers grammatically to *classis* and *pugna*. Its position in this and the following clauses indicates strong emphasis. — **32. Interfectis. 580**; *1357*; 274, R. 5 (a); 72, 2. So *depressa*. — **33. Apud—pugna.** See on *quae — raperetur*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 8. — **36. Africano superiori.**
80 See on *Scipio*, In Cat. IV. 10. — **1. In — Scipionum.** See on *Ennius*, ch. 8. — **2. Iis laudibus**; i. e. of Ennius. — **4. Hujus**; i. e. Cato Uticensis, who, we may infer from the word *hujus*, was present. **Proavus Cato.** See on *M. Catonem*, ch. 7. — **5. Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii.** These were the most celebrated generals in the second Punic war. For Maximus and Marcellus, see on Pro lege Manil. ch. 16. Q. Fulvius Flaccus was four times consul (B. C. 237, 224, 212, 209), and the conqueror of Capua B. C. 211.

CH. X. **8. Rudinum hominem.** See on *Ennius*, ch. 8. **Nam** = now. An objector might urge, in answer to the foregoing question, that Ennius was honored with the Roman franchise because he composed in Latin verse, whereas Archias wrote Greek. *Nam* introduces the reasoning which shows such an objection to be unfounded. **Minorem gloriae fructum . . . percipi** = that a less harvest of glory is reaped. — **14. Graeca . . . Latina** = the Greek . . . the Latin. — **15. Suis finibus**; i. e. Latium. This was true at that time, for in Upper Italy the Etruscan and Gallic dialects prevailed, in Lower Italy the Greek. Afterwards, however, the Latin language became more widely disseminated. **414**; *873*; 248; 54, I. — **17. Cupere. 552,** 1; *1138*; 271; 24, IV. 1. **Manuum — tela** = the weapons of our hands; i. e. wielded by our hands. — **18. Quum . . . tum. 587,** I. 5; *1374*; 277, R. 9; 43, 8. — **19. Populis. 391**; *860*; 222, 3; 51, I. **Scribitur. 301,** 3; *451*; 184, 2 (a) & 248, R. 1 (1); 39, 5. **Ampla** = honorable, glorious. — **20. Iis. 390** & 2; *853*; 227, R. 4; 51, I. **De vita** = at the risk of life. — **21. Periculorum. 396,** II.; *746*; 211, R. 12; 50, III. 1. — **22. Scriptores.** No contemporary author of the campaigns of Alexander survives. Our best account comes from Arrian, who lived in the second century of the Christian era, but who drew up his history from the accounts of Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, and Aristobulus of Cassandria. — **24. In Sigeo.** Sigeum was the name of a promontory on the coast of Troy, where Achilles was supposed to have been buried. — **26. Inveneris. 519**; *1251*; 264, 8 (1); 63, II. **Illa.** See on *illum*, ch. 9. — **28. Hic Magnus.** Pompey. — **29. Nonne. 346,** II. 2; *1106*; 198, 11, R. (c); 71, I. **Theophanem.** Theophanes of Mitylene in Lesbos, a learned Greek, was one of the most intimate friends of Pompey, whom he accompanied in many of his campaigns, and who frequently followed his advice on public as well as private mat-

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ters. — **32. Ejusdem laudis**; i. e. as their commander. — **34. Credo.** 80
Ironical. So below. — **35. Ut . . . perficere non potuit** = he could not have brought it about, that. **511**, II.; *1271;* 259, R. 3 & (d); 59, IV. 3. — **1. Petentem. 578**, III.; *1350*, *1354;* 261, R. 4; 81
72, I. **Quem. 545**; *1136;* 239; 52, VI. — **2. Quum — longiusculis** = when a wretched poet from the common people had put in his hand a petition, because he had made an epigram in his praise only in verses alternately somewhat longer (than the others); i. e. in alternate hexameters and pentameters. The thought suggested by *tantummodo* is, that its *only* merit consisted in its being composed in verses alternately long and short: it was not poetry. *Libellum* is any short composition. *Poëta de populo* = an obscure poet. — **3. Versibus. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. — **4. Jubere. 551**, I.; *1148;* 272; 67, I. 2. — **5. Conditione. 414** & 2; *873;* 249, II.; 54, I. — **6. Qui** = since he. **Tamen**; i. e. notwithstanding the poet was bad. — **10. Qui.** See on *qui* in line 6. **Usque eo** = to that degree. — **11. Scribi.** See on *scribitur*, page 80, line 19. **Cuperet.** Why imperf. **Cordubae.** Now the town of Cordova in Spain. It was proverbial for the bad poets it produced, yet it gave birth to some men of uncommon parts; among whom were the two Senecas and Lucan. **Pingue — peregrinum** = although uttering something coarse and foreign; i. e. provincial. They could not write pure Latin.

Ch. XI. **15. Prae nobis ferendum** = we must let it be seen, must openly acknowledge it: lit. it must be carried before us. — **16. Quisque. 458**, 1; *1052;* 207, R. 35 (b); 17, V. 4. — **19. Nobilitatem** = celebrity, fame. **Praedicari — nominari** = that they may be praised and rendered famous. **301**, 3; *451;* 248, R. 1 (1); 67, IV. 2. — **20. Decimus Brutus**, surnamed Gallaecus from his victory over the Gallaeci, a warlike tribe in the western part of Spain, was consul B. C. 138, and one of the most distinguished generals of his age. With the booty obtained in Spain, he erected temples and other public buildings, for which the poet L. Accius (Attius) wrote inscriptions in verse. **Quidem** = for instance: one being selected out of many persons mentioned or alluded to. — **21. Attii.** L. Accius, or Attius, an early Roman tragic poet and the son of a freed man, was born B. C. 170, and lived to a great age. Cicero, when a young man, frequently conversed with him. One of his tragedies, entitled Brutus, was probably in honor of his patron, D. Brutus. **Templorum . . . suorum**; i. e. which he had built. — **22. Jam vero.** See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 11. — **23. Fulvius.** M. Fulvius Nobilior was consul B. C. 189, and that year received the conduct of the war against the Aetolians, whom he compelled to sue for peace. He had a taste for literature and art, and was the patron of the poet Ennius, who accompanied him in his Aetolian campaign. In his censorship, B. C. 179, he erected a temple to Hercules and the Muses in the Circus Flaminius, as a proof that the state ought to cultivate the liberal arts, and adorned it with the paintings and statues which he had brought from Greece upon his conquest of Aetolia.

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81 — **24. Qua . . . ea. 445**, 8; *687, 690;* 206 (3) & (a); 48, III. R. — **25. Imperatores — armati**; i. e. who have recently laid down their arms. Opp. to *togati judices.* See on *me — imperatore,* In Cat. II. 13. — **28. Me vobis . . . indicabo** = I will fully disclose my feelings to you. — **30. Quas res**: referring to the conspiracy of Catiline. — **33. Attigit.** See on *Cimbricas res . . . attigit,* ch. 9. — **35. Adornavi** = I furnished him with the materials, the data. The reading is here very
82 various. — **36. Hanc**: sc. *mercedem.* — **1. Quid est quod** = what reason is there why. *Quod* = *propter quod,* lit. on account of which. — **3. Exerceamus. 501**, I. & 1; *1229;* 264, 7, N. 3; 65, IV. 2. — **4. Nihil . . . praesentiret in posterum** = had no presentiment of the future. — **8. De vita ipsa** = for life itself. **Nunc** is here used (as the Greek *νῦν*) to oppose the *actual state of things* to the *supposed case* (si nihil animus, etc.) rejected. **Quaedam . . . virtus** = a certain principle. — **10. Non — adaequandam** = that we ought not to let the remembrance of our name be forgotten along with the period of our life, but ought to make it equal with all future ages.

Ch. XII. **13. An.** See on Pro lege Manil. ch. 12. **Tam — animi** = of so narrow a mind. **401, 402**, III.; *757;* 211, R. 6 & R. 8 (2); 50, I. 2. **Videamur. 486**, II.; *1180;* 260, R. 5; 60, 3. — **15. Usque — spatium** = even to the end of our course; i. e. of life. — **16. Duxerimus. 515**, I.; *1282;* 263, 5; 61, II. — **17. An . . . nonne.** On this form of argument, see note on *ergo ille,* ch. 8. — **21. Expressam.** See on *expressas,* ch. 6. Of the words *expressam* and *politam,* the former refers to the accuracy of the delineation, the latter to its finish. — **22. In gerendo** = *quum gerebam.* — **23. Haec**: sc. *memoria.* — **24. Sensu** = perception, consciousness. — **26. Spe**: sc. that it may be so. — **27. Pudore eo** = of that honorable character. **428** & 4; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. So *ingenio* and *caussa* below. **Quem — vetustate** = which you see to be attested not only by the high rank of his friends, but also especially by the long continuance of their friendship. — **29. Ingenio — tanto** = of so great genius. **Id. 545**; *1136;* 239; 52, VI. **Convenit. 549** & 1; *1151;* 269, R. 2; 39, 3. — **30. Summorum — ingeniis** = *ab hominibus summorum ingeniorum.* — **31. Caussa — quae . . . comprobetur** = and indeed of such a cause, that it is established. **Beneficio**; i. e. of the law of Silvanus and Carbo. — **32.**
83 **Municipii**; i. e. Heraclea. — **35. Eum.** Object of what verb? — **1. His — periculis**; i. e. the conspiracy of Catiline, which had been suppressed the year before. — **4. Itaque** = *et ita.* — **8. Omnibus. 388**, 1; *844;* 225, II.; 51, VIII. — **9. Et — studio** = and in general concerning his profession. — **11. Eo**: i. e. Quintus Cicero, the brother of the orator.

PRO T. ANNIO MILONE ORATIO.

INTRODUCTION.

T. Annius Milo Papianus, the son of C. Papius Celsus and his wife Annia, was adopted by his maternal grandfather, T. Annius Luscus. It is not known in what year he was quaestor. He was tribunus plebis in B. C. 57, the year of Cicero's return from exile, and he exerted himself in favor of Cicero's restoration. From the time when Milo became a partisan of Cicero there was a deadly feud between him and P. Clodius, Cicero's great enemy. The reason of Milo's attaching himself to Cn. Pompey, and aiding him in the restoration of Cicero, seems to have been merely a matter of personal interest. He was in debt, and wished to get the consulship and a province, which in those days was the readiest way to repair a ruined fortune. Milo resisted Clodius's violence by violence. Both of them surrounded themselves with armed men, and Rome was filled with their bloody brawls.

Clodius was elected aedile for the year B. C. 56. In B. C. 53 Milo was a candidate for the consulship and Clodius for the praetorship. In January, B. C. 52, these two disturbers of the public peace met near Bovillae, each attended by a band of armed men. The meeting was probably accidental. A quarrel ensued and Clodius was killed. The circumstances are told by Cicero, and no doubt in the way most favorable to Milo, for Cicero's answer to the charge against Milo is that he acted in self-defence.

The domestic history of Rome from Cicero's return to the death of P. Clodius consists in a great degree of the quarrels of P. Clodius and Milo. In B. C. 57 Milo gave notice that he should prosecute Clodius for having driven away the workmen who were working at Cicero's house, for throwing stones and firebrands against Q. Cicero's house, and for attacking Milo's house. The prosecution, however, was never commenced, owing to the activity of Clodius's friends in the senate. Clodius repaid Milo in the beginning of B. C. 56 by giving notice that he should prosecute him *de vi*, and for the very acts which Milo alleged that he had done in self-defence. Milo was also charged with keeping armed men in his service. The accuser and the accused appeared in court accompanied by armed men, and a fight took place, in which Clodius's men were beaten This stopped further proceedings.

In B. C. 52 Milo was charged again under the *lex Pompeia de vi;* and this time for the murder of his old enemy. The trial differed from the usual form of procedure in the witnesses being examined first. After the examination of the witnesses, the prosecutor, App. Claudius, spoke, and his two joint-prosecutors, M. Antonius and P. Valerius Nepos. Cicero spoke in defence of Milo, who was convicted and went into exile.

The trial opened on the 4th of April, B. C. 52. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, a consular, was appointed quaesitor or instigator by a special law of Pompey's, and all Rome and thousands of spectators from Italy thronged the forum and its avenues from dawn to sunset during these memorable proceedings. Besides, Milo's cause was greatly injured by the virulence of his adversaries, who insulted and obstructed the witnesses, the process, and the conductors of the defence. Pompey availed himself of these disorders to line the forum and its encompassing hills with soldiers. Cicero was so intimidated by these demonstrations that he could not deliver the defence which he had prepared; but he afterwards rewrote and expanded it, — the extant oration, — and sent it to Milo at Marseilles. Milo remarked, "I am glad this was not spoken, since I must have been acquitted, and then had never known the delicate flavor of these Marseille-mullets."

Before studying this oration, let the learner, if possible, read carefully the articles, P. Clodius and T. Annius Milo, in Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Mythol.

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84 CH. I. **8. Corona** = with a circle of citizens; i. e. quiet and interested spectators. **Consessus** is the *judices* seated. — **9. Non illa . . . non afferunt.** The two negatives do not in this case destroy each other, but strengthen the negation. **Non afferunt . . . aliquid** = do not contribute anything, do not in any degree aid. — **15. Tempori** =
85 to necessity. — **22. Denuntiant.** Zeugma. — **2. Neque . . . quisquam . . . non quum . . . tum** = and every one of them . . . not only . . . but also.

CH. II. **7. Eorum. 396**, V.; *751;* 211, R. 2, N.; 51, I. 3. — **8. Omnibus — publicis** = by all acts that bring the state to ruin. — **9. Contione** = harangue. Munatius Plancus, a tribune, in a speech made the day before this oration was delivered, exhorted the people not to let Milo escape with impunity. — **10. Praeirent — judicaretis** = should dictate what sentence you should pass. — **11. Qui . . . fuerit** = shall be any: lit. shall have been any. — **13. Pro — salute**; i. e. in defending your interests when he was tribune. — **16. Vobis.** Judges in general are meant, and not those particularly who sat in this case. — **17. Amplissimorum — viris.** The judges for this trial were selected equally from the *senatores*, *equites*, and *tribuni aerarii.* — **25. Laboriosius** = more harassed. **Nobis. 417**; *895;* 256, 2; 54, V. Cicero identifies himself with his client. — **27. Praemiorum**; i. e. civil offices. — **34. Non modo . . . sed etiam** = I will not say . . . but even. — **36. Tribunatu.** In B. C. 57, five years before. Milo's great service in his tribunate was the restoration of Cicero, which was considered
86 a service to the state. — **2. Non abutemur** = I will not make a wrong use of.

CH. III. **11. Eam — quaestionis** = that part of the oration which properly belongs to the inquiry before you; i. e. which laid the plot for the other. — **16. Negant — fateatur.** The first proposition which

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Cicero proposes to refute. — **18. Primum — Horatii** = a capital trial for the first time in the case of M. Horatius. — **20. Nondum libera**; i. e. still governed by kings. — **21. Sororem.** For mourning for her lover, one of the Curiatii, whom he had slain. — **25. P. Africanum.** The brother-in-law of Ti. Gracchus. **Carbone.** A friend of Gracchus, who attempted to excite the people to revenge his death. — **26. Seditiose**; i. e. with a view of exciting the people against Scipio. — **28. Ahala . . . Nasica.** See on In Cat. I. 1. — **29. Opimus.** See on In Cat. I. 2. — **31. Fictis fabulis.** Alluding to the story of Orestes and his trial at Athens for the murder of his mother, and to the declaration of his acquittal by Athena, because the votes were equal for absolution and condemnation. — **32. Eum.** Orestes. — **35. Duodecim tabulae.** In B. C. 449, a code of laws, consisting of Twelve Tables, drawn up by ten men appointed for that purpose, called *decemviri*, was published. These laws were cut on bronze tablets, posted up in a public place, and became the foundation of the *jus civile*. 86

Ch. IV. **21. Se exspectari** = that they (i. e. their protection and decisions) be waited for. — **23. Etsi . . . ipsa lex** = and yet, even the law. *Etsi*, like *quamquam*, is sometimes used to restrict or correct a preceding proposition. — **25. Ut — quaereretur** = that, since the motive (of carrying a weapon), not the fact, would be inquired into. — **28. Hoc maneat** = let this be established; i. e. what he has just said in respect to the legality of homicide in self-defence. 87

Ch. V. **32. Sequitur illud.** The second point to be refuted. — **34. Contra — factam.** See on Sall. Cat. ch. 50. — **35. Studiis** = by their zealous efforts (in favor of Milo). — **4. Declarant — contiones** = those powerless harangues of this singed tribune of the people show (this). T. Munatius Plancus Bursa is meant, who, with Q. Pompeius Rufus, another tribune, endeavoring to inflame the mob against Milo, tore up the benches and other furniture in the *curia*, with which he made a funeral pile for the body of Clodius, and near which, while it was burning, he continued to harangue the people, till he was forced by the heat to withdraw. — **12. Quaestionem.** Referring to the extraordinary commission (*novi judicii*, ch. 1) instituted by Pompey for the trial of Milo. — **17. Incesto stupro.** This is the old story of Clodius having got into Caesar's house to have an intrigue with Caesar's wife, as it was said, at the time when the ceremonies of the Bona Dea were going on, at which no male was allowed to be present (B. C. 62). It was first proposed in the senate by the consuls M. Pupius Piso and M. Messala, that a particular form of trial (*nova quaestio*) should be established for Clodius's offence against religion, for there was no *perpetua quaestio* which applied to Clodius's case; and that the *judices* should be named by the praetor. But when the Rogatio, in conformity to the decision of the senate, was proposed to the people, Clodius's faction and the bad faith of the consul Piso prevented the question being put to the vote. At last the tribune Fufius proposed a Lex, which differed only from the consular Rogatio in the way of choosing the *judices*, but, as Cicero 88

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88 remarks (Ad Att. I. 16), this was everything. Clodius was tried and acquitted by a small majority of the *judices*, and his acquittal, as Cicero says, was the result of bribery. This explains what Cicero says here, *judicium decernendi senatui potestas esset erepta.* — **24. Illa**; i. e. just mentioned. — **27. E re publica** = for the good of the state.

Ch. VI. **28. Decrevi** = was of the opinion. **Appia**: sc. *via.* — **31. Rem notavi** = I censured, disapproved, the affair; i. e. the violence and lying in wait, as causes of the murder. — **32. Tribunum.** T. Munatius Plancus. — **34. Veteribus legibus**; i. e. the laws already existing, which were applicable to Milo's case. **Extra ordinem** = out of the regular order; i. e. immediately, without waiting its turn. — **35. Divisa — est.** When a question included several distinct particulars, any senator could have the privilege of voting on each point separately by pronouncing the word *divide.* The distinct particulars in the present
89 case were, *veteribus legibus*, and *extra ordinem.* — **1. Reliqua auctoritas.** The *auctoritas* is the measure proposed in the senate; and the *reliqua* refers to the part *veteribus legibus*, which was obnoxious to the tribune Munatius, and the veto of which he procured by a bribe. — **3. At enim.** These words introduce the third objection of Milo's enemies, which Cicero deems it necessary to refute. — **4. Tulit** = proposed a law. — **7. Paret** = it is clear. — **8. Juris** = of its justice, lawfulness. — **11. Tam . . . quam** = as well . . . as. **Litteram.** Cicero refers to the letters A (*absolvo*) and C (*condemno*), which were marked on tablets and given by the praetor to each of the judges. If his decision was acquittal, he threw the tablet marked A into the urn, if condemnation, the one marked C. — **16. Non interitum**; i. e. not whether any one has been killed. — **17. Quod — tempori** = whether he may have thought that what he has done of his own accord should be attributed to his regard for Publius Clodius, or to the circumstances of the times.

Ch. VII. **22. Drusus.** He was murdered B. C. 91, in the *atrium* of his own house, by an unknown assassin. — **27. Quidem** = but. — **35. Monumentis**; i. e. the Appian road. See on *Appia via*, Pro lege
90 Manil. ch. 18. — **8. Silebatur** = was not mentioned. **Usurpatur** = is talked of. — **11. Castoris.** This temple was situated in the forum, and the senate sometimes sat in it. — **22. Nisi vero, quia.** Referring to *atqui, si.*

91 Ch. VIII. **5. Fides — gratiae** = confidence in restored friendship; i. e. in his reconciliation to Clodius. Clodius and Pompey had long been enemies, at least since Clodius's tribunate in B. C. 58, but they had lately been reconciled. — **7. Quamvis — tulisset** = how severe a law soever he himself had brought forward. — **8. Delegit.** He did not select them, but he proposed the mode of selection. — **9. Secrevit** = did he exclude, pass over. — **13. Consuetudines victus** = the intercourse of social life. — **20. Consularem**: sc. *huic quaestioni praeesse.*

Ch. IX. **26. Ut aliquando.** Cicero has now completed the refutation of objections, which he proposed to do in the beginning of ch. 3,

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and comes to the case itself. — **30. Juris** = of its lawfulness. — **35.** 91
Rem gestam = the affair as it took place. Here begins the *narration.* — **1. In praetura.** Clodius was a candidate for the praetorship in 92
B. C. 53. **Tracta esse** = had been delayed. The consuls of the year B. C. 53 did not enter on their consulship till July, B. C. 53. So hot and violent were the disputes of rival candidates and the contentions of the tribunes that the election could not be held; and for a period of six or eight months Rome was filled with anarchy and strife. — **2. Anno superiore.** B. C. 54. The regular time for holding the consular election was in July or August. — **3. Qui — spectaret**; i. e. he did not seek the praetorship as a stepping-stone to the consulship. — **6. Annum suum**; i. e. the year in which he was of the legal age, which for the praetorship was 40. — **7. Non — aliqua** = not, as is the case with some, from any conscientious scruples. Through some defect in taking the auspices it was not unusual for persons from religious scruples to omit to stand as candidates for office in their proper year. — **13. Contulit — competitores**; i. e. so as, if possible, to defeat Milo. — **16. Se interponebat** = he thrust himself into (their deliberations). **Collinam novam**; sc. *tribum.* Clodius got together some of the worst citizens to make a new *Collina tribus*, the *Collina* being one of the four *Urbanae tribus.* — **21. Suffragiis.** In those Comitia which had been interrupted by the interference of the tribunes and by the disturbances of the Clodian faction. — **27. Significavit**; i. e. privately. — **28. Dixit**; i. e. openly.

CH. X. **35. Lanuvium** was an old Latin town on the right of the Via Appia, as you go from Rome, and sixteen or eighteen miles from the latter place. It was connected by a road with the Appian. Milo was going to assist at the appointment of a priest of Juno. — **36. Dictator** was the title of a chief magistrate of a Latin town who was
annually elected. — **2. Re** = by the event. — **5. Obire** = to attend 93
upon, be exact to. — **8. Ut fit.** His wife Fausta was a long time in dressing, after women's fashion, who keep their husbands waiting. — **14. Qui — apparasset.** As the prosecutor had said. — **15. Magno — comitatu** = with a numerous and encumbered (i. e. with baggage) retinue (of servants) and a female and luxurious (train) of maid-servants and boys. For an explanation of *puerorum*, see ch. 21. — **18. Hora fere undecima.** About an hour before sunset. — **20. Adversi** = those in front. — **29. Servi Milonis** = that is, Milo's slaves. These words are unnecessary to the sense, since they are already included in *qui.* — **30. Derivandi criminis** = of shifting the charge; i. e. from Milo to his slaves.

CH. XI. **2. Quin . . . servaret** = without saving. — **11. Fuit. 511,** 94
II.; *1272;* 259, R. 3; 59, IV. 2, R. — **19. Notavit.** See on *rem notavi*, ch. 6. — **20. De jure** = of (its) lawfulness.

CH. XII. **28. Cassianum.** Cf. Pro Rosc. Amerino, ch. 30: *L. Cassius ille, quem populus Romanus verissimum et sapientissimum judicem putabat, identidem in caussis quaerere solebat, "cui bono fuisset."*

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94 **Cui bono.** 390; *848;* 227; 51, VII. — **31. Eo consule, quo** = with such a consul, that. — **34. Eludere — furoribus** = to baffle (the state) with mockery and insult in those meditated schemes of madness of his. *Eludere* is here used absolutely. — **35. Cujus**: Clodius. **Illi.**
95 The consuls. — **5. Sermone.** Explained by the next clause. — **9. Librarium** = chest, box. — **12. Instrumentum tribunatus** = materials for managing the tribuneship. — **14. Atque per.** The * * * indicate that the rest of the sentence is lost. **Sex. Clodius.** This man was the kinsman and secretary of Publius Clodius. — **16. De nostrum omnium.** 704, I. 3; *1378,* 3d; 324, 33. — **20. Lumen curiae.** A sarcastic jest. The words might mean a distinguished senator, but really refer to the burning of the *curia* by the fire of the funeral pile which Sex. Clodius made of its benches, desks, etc. **Movet** must be connected closely with the next chapter.

CH. XIII. **26. Imaginibus.** The words "robbed of his images," being connected with the mention of the funeral ceremonies, mean that the *imagines* of his ancestors were not carried in his funeral pomp, which was the fashion. **Infelicissimis**: because they were applied to an unlucky or wretched purpose, as a tree was called *infelix* on which a man was hanged. — **27. Semustulatum.** Cicero makes use of this word to leave room for the rhetorical formula, *nocturnis canibus dilaniandum.* — **29. Laudare**; i. e. although I cannot praise. — **31. Fuerit occidi.** A portion of the text is here wanting. Baiter has prefixed the words in italics to complete what he conceives to be the connection of
96 the thought. — **35. Fiebat** = he was becoming (consul). — **11. Usitatis . . . rebus** = by the ordinary means. — **13. Frangendis — Clodianis** = by his thwarting the mad schemes of the Clodian faction. — **26. Ille — odisset** = he had reason to hate: more lit. there was why he should hate. *Ut* is here a relative adverb. — **30. Quantum — fuisse** = how great was his (Clodius's) hatred, and in an unjust man how even just.

CH. XIV. **32. Illum**: Clodius. He is speaking ironically. — **35. Maerentibus vobis.** When Cicero went into voluntary exile in consequence of the violent measures of Clodius, the senate put on mourn-
97 ing. — **36. Servos**; i. e. the Clodian mob. Sc. *timui.* — **2. Diem mihi**: sc. for my appearance before the people for trial. The whole passage is ironical, and is intended to express the contempt of the orator for the violent and unlawful course pursued by Clodius. He had not commenced proceedings against Cicero, but he had threatened him by the terms of his Lex, "*Qui civem Romanum indemnatum interemisset,*" for what the senate had done, on Cicero's advice, in the matter of Catiline's associates, who were put to death, contrary to Roman law, without a trial. — **5. Servorum — nolui.** Many of Cicero's friends advised him to oppose Clodius and his mob with an armed force. This passage gives the reason why he preferred exile to this course. — **6. Intentata — est**; i. e. before he went into exile. — **14. Pompeio.** See chs. 7, 18, and 19. — **16. Papirii.** See chs. 7, 18. **Longo inter-**

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vallo. Five years later (B. C. 53), when he supported Milo in his 97
canvass for the consulship. — **17. Ad regiam** = at the palace; i. e. of Numa. It stood near the forum. — **22. Potuitne** = *nonne potuit.*

CH. XV. **32. At — tempus** = but what a time was that! i. e. how favorable for Milo to kill Clodius, if he cherished such a purpose; and the fact that he did not do it is evidence that he did not intend it. **Clarissimus**: sc. *erat eo tempore.* — **33. P. Lentulus.** Consul in
B. C. 57. — **34. Illius**; i. e. *Clodii.* — **7. Desiderio** = on account of 98
their affection. — **11. Privato.** He was a private man after retiring from his office of tribune on the tenth of December, B. C. 57. — **14. Antonius.** The man who a few years afterwards put Cicero to death. **19. Scalarum.** M. Antony pursued Clodius with a design to kill him, which he was prevented from doing by Clodius's taking shelter in a bookseller's shop and shutting the door after him. — **23. Saepta.** The enclosed places used at the voting at the Comitia. — **25. Ut Miloni . . . liberet** = that it might please Milo.

CH. XVI. **31. Honoris amplissimi**; i. e. the consulship. — **7.** 99
Ad — auspicia = to those sacred auspices of the centuries: referring to the religious solemnities which preceded the holding of the Comitia centuriata and at which the higher magistrates were elected. — **10. Quod — audaciae** = (that) which is the chief source of audacity. — **13. Praeclari**: because done for the public good. **Necessarii**: because done in self-defence. — **20. Vivo Clodio** = while Clodius was alive; and, therefore, he could have denied the charge if it was untrue.

CH. XVII. **24. Quem — fefellit**; i. e. how could he certainly know the day? — **25. Dixi.** See ch. 10. — **29. Ipsius** = his own; i. e. his
tool. Q. Pompeius is the tribune referred to. — **36. Qui** = how. — **5.** 100
Lanuvini; i. e. who were then in Rome. — **6. Quaesierit** = suppose that he did ask. So *corruperit* below. — **9. Cassinius.** This Cassinius was the man who, on the occasion of Clodius's trial for violating the mysteries of the Bona Dea, bore testimony that Clodius was at Interamna at the same hour when Cicero himself proved that he had seen Clodius in Rome. **Interamnanus** = a native of Interamna: a town in Umbria about eighty Roman miles from Rome. — **12. Albano**: an estate or villa belonging to Clodius near the ancient Alba Longa. — **13. Cyrum.** A Greek architect whom Cicero speaks of several times.

CH. XVIII. **17. Liberatur — profectus esse.** *Liberatur* has the same construction as *dicitur*, because *liberatio* was founded on what the witnesses had said. — **18. Quippe** = certainly, it must be so. — **21. In — suadenda** = in recommending this bill (to the people for regulating Milo's trial). — **22. Majoris alicujus**; i. e. Cicero himself. — **28. Nam — illud** = for this objection meets (me). — **29. Si quidem, etc.** is Cicero's remark.

CH. XIX. **3. Age — factum**; i. e. let it be as they say that the 101
messenger did bring the news of Cyrus's death. See on *age*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 14. — **14. Sustinuisset — locus**; i. e. if Clodius had been killed there, it might have been said that he was killed by robbers. —

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101 **18. Tota — Etruria**; for Etruria had suffered from Clodius. See chs. 9, 26. — **19. Aricia** was at the foot of the Albanus Mons, on the Appian Way, sixteen miles from Rome. Clodius's villa was between this place and Rome. — **20. Quod — fuisse** = although Milo did know this, (namely) that he had been at Aricia. — **23. Ante**; i. e. before he reached his villa. — **26. Adhuc constare**; i. e. so far all is consistent and in favor of Milo. A recapitulation follows.

102 CH. XX. **6. Etiam.** See on *etiam*, In Cat. I. 1. — **8. Substructiones.** The meaning probably is, that these immense works had been commenced, but had not been carried beyond the foundations. For the extravagant manner in which wealthy Romans tried to spend their money, see Sall. Cat. ch. 12: *villas in urbium modum exaedificatas*, and 13: *subversos montes*, etc. — **19. Constrictus** = held fast; i. e. to prevent him from getting down to fight. — **21. Qui** = how. — **23. In Alsiensi** = on his estate near Alsium. This was in Etruria on the coast.

CH. XXI. **26. Age.** See on *age*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 14. **Expediti** = unencumbered. — **28. Graeculi**: expressive of contempt. — **30. Nugarum**; i. e. such as the *Graeculi*. — **33. Nisi — diceres** = except (such) that you would say that man was picked by man. When Roman soldiers were sent on a dangerous expedition, each man was permitted to choose a comrade. The text seems to contain an allusion to this custom. — **32. Ille** here stands for Milo. This seems strange, as it uniformly stands for Clodius. Garatoni thought it should be erased.
103 — **5. Praemiis propositam . . . addictam**: terms used of a sale by auction. — **8. Communem**; i. e. aiding first one side and then the other. — **9. Perculit ab abjecto** = has beaten (him) off from (his) prostrate victim. — **11. Interclusum** = separated from (his party).

CH. XXII. **21. Quod — est**; i. e. who was the guilty party. — **22. Quod — vis**; i. e. who did the killing. **Id** stands for the preceding clause. — **24. Nescis — reprehendere**; i. e. you do not know wherein the act of your enemy is blamable. If Milo is to be blamed, it is for not having rewarded his slaves more than he did. — **30. Etsi id** = and yet this; i. e. the saving of his life. — **31. Propter** = *per*, through, by
104 means of. So *propter quos* above. — **1. Quaestiones**; i. e. examinations of slaves by torture. — **4. Appius** was the nephew of P. Clodius. — **5. Quid — severius** = what can be more severe? — **7. Proxime — quaeritur.** The violation of the mysteries of the gods (as in the case of the Bona Dea) and the death of Clodius alike demand an investigation by the inquisition. In the mode of examining the witnesses, therefore, Clodius came even nearer the gods than he did at the time of his adventure at Caesar's house. The passage contains a most bitter taunt. — **9. Sed tamen.** With these words Cicero returns to his serious tone, and comes back to the proper point, for the sake of which he has mentioned the *quaestio in dominum*. — **14. Rufio.** The slave under examination is supposed to be addressed by Appius or his examiners. **Sis** = if you please: a contraction for *si vis*.

CH. XXIII. **26. Quae fuerit.** Cicero here begins to argue the in-

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nocence of Milo from his conduct subsequent to the deed. — **31. Ejus**: 104
Pompeius. — **34. Audienti.** See chs. 24, 65. — **4. Facti rationem** 105
= the ground, principle, of his conduct; i. e. they saw that it was justifiable, it being in self-defence. The word *ratio* is that on which a thing rests, in which it has its principle. — **6. Nuntio. 431**; *972;* 257, R. 7 (a); 54, X. — **7. Imperitorum**; i. e. ignorant *facti rationis.* — **8. Ilud**: referring to the following clause. — **10. Arbitrabantur**: sc. *imperiti.* — **17. Catilinam — loquebantur** = prated of Catiline and such monsters of wickedness. — **19. Cives. 381**; *725;* 238, 2; 52, V.

CH. XXIV. **24. Quae.** Cicero now comes to the refutation of false charges. — **25. Conscientia** = under the consciousness. — **26. Immo.** See on In Cat. I. 1, 2. — **30. Indicabatur.** It is better to render impersonally: = it was intimated. — **32. Arma . . . domus . . . omnia.** The same construction as *multitudo*, the clause *nullum — domus* being parenthetical. **Ocriculanam.** Ocriculum was the most southern town of Umbria, near the confluence of the Tiber and the Nar. —
34. Malleolorum. See on In Cat. I. 13, 32. — **4. Popa** = victim- 106
killer. — **5. Servos — esse**: depending on *fuit audiendus.* Sc. saying. — **6. Conjurasse.** The subject accusative when a pronoun is sometimes omitted. — **9. De — sententia** = pursuant to the opinion of his friends. — **10. Illius — custodis** = of that guardian of me and my country. — **19. Audiebatur** = it was listened to.

CH. XXV. **27. Quum — non.** This passage is corrupt, and the meaning, consequently, obscure. — **28. Hoc — crimen** = this charge
of murdering Clodius. — **7. Locus — esset.** According to Asconius, 107
Milo sought an opportunity to remove Pompey's suspicions, but Pompey refused to give him an audience. — **10. Peste**; i. e. Clodius. — **19. Is — consuevit.** Manutius explains it thus: who has this disposition both from nature and habit, to place the quiet and preservation of his country before everything. — **20. Magne.** Magnus was a part of Pompey's name.

CH. XXVI. **28. Communium temporum.** This is opposed to *rebus tuis*: "in your prosperity, I hope, but perhaps in some general convulsion." — **29. Experti** = from experience: as in the case of
Sulla, Cinna, and Catiline. — **1. Judicium — fuisse** = would have 108
waited for (the issue of) a trial; i e. supposing Pompey's suspicions against Milo to be well founded. — **2. Ejus**: Milo. — **3. Ista**; i. e. the charges on which Pompey's suspicions were supposed to be founded. — **10. Suo jure** = by virtue of his authority.

CH. XXVII. **18. Maelium.** See on In Cat. I. 1, 3. — **21. Gracchum.** See on In Cat. I. 1, 3. — **25. Pulvinaribus.** The allusion is to the profanation of the mysteries of the Bona Dea by Clodius, when the Vestals and other women detected him. — **28. Sorore.** She was the wife of Lucullus. — **29. Juratus** = having sworn. **262**, 2; *1345;* 162, 16. **Quaestionibus habitis**; i. e. by torture: referring to the examination of his slaves. — **30. Civem**: Cicero. — **32. Regna.** He gave a kingly title to Brogitarus, the Galatian; and he took Cyprus

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109 from Ptolemaeus. — **35. Civem**: Pompey. — **1. Aedem.** In this temple, as it appears, was the *tabularium* in which the *tabulae censoriae* were kept. — **3. Cui . . . erat** = who . . . regarded. — **4. Possessionum termini** = landmarks of property. *Possessiones* means property in land. The removal of a landmark was a crime against religion. **Calumnia litium** = by the chicanery of lawsuits. — **5. Castris.** He represents Clodius as making his aggressions on other people's land in the form of a regular campaign. — **15. Arma** are implements and tools for building. — **16. Alieno**: sc. *agro*. — **17. Furfanio**: one of the judges. — **22. Mortuum** = a corpse; i. e. that Furfanius might come under suspicion of having murdered a man, and might be overwhelmed by the odium consequent upon the deed.

Ch. XXVIII. **35. Imperium.** If he had been elected praetor, he would have had what the Romans called *imperium*. — **36. Tetrarchas.**
110 Alluding to the matter of Brogitarus. See on *regna*, ch. 27. — **5. Tenentur** = are held fast; i. e. by the mind: they have been clearly proved and are retained in the knowledge of all. — **14. Timendum.** Ironical. — **28. Viro**: Pompey.

Ch. XXIX. **34. Odio — inimicitiarum** = with hatred arising from the wrongs done to me. — **35. Libentius** = more from passion.
111 — **36. Praecipuum**: sc. *odium meum*. — **1. Ut — meum** = that my hatred was almost on a level with (i. e. was scarcely greater than) the common hatred. — **4. Quin sic attendite** = pray, give attention to what I am going to say. — **5. Nempe** = for indeed. — **7. Ut — videmus** = as we perceive those things which we see; i. e. with the organs of sight. — **8. Hujus — revixerit** = of these terms which I propose: suppose I could induce you to acquit Milo, but on the condition that P. Clodius should come to life. — **13. Ea potuerit** = has been able to do those things. — **15. Utrum** = which of the two. — **16. Propter amicitiam.** Pompey had recently become reconciled to Clodius. — **26. Prope — consecrantur** = they are consecrated almost to both the religious veneration and remembrance which are due to immortal beings; i. e. the gods.

Ch. XXX. **34. Id**; i. e. that he killed Clodius in self-defence. —
112 **35. Id**; i. e. that he killed Clodius in defence of his country. — **28. Nisi — divinum** = unless (he) who believes there is no divine power or providence. *Divinum* belongs to both *vim* and *numen*. — **29. Quem** has the same antecedent as *qui*.

113 Ch. XXXI. **2. Et non inest** = without its being also: lit. and it is not. An argument from the less to the greater: if such a principle exists in our weak bodies, still more must it exist in the system (*motu*) of nature. — **7. Perniciem**: Clodius. — **8. Mentem injecit.** The providence of the Deity was manifested in leading Clodius to his ruin. — **12. Religiones** = the holy places: i. e. the temples, altars, and ceremonies established in them. — **14. Jus — retinuisse** = to have maintained their right in his case; i. e. in punishing him. — **15. Tumuli** = hills. — **18. Substructionum.** See on ch. 20, line 8. — **19.**

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Tum; i. e. when Clodius fell. — **21. Edito.** Jupiter's temple was on 113
the summit of the Alban hills. — **30. Judicio illo**: the notorious trial
of Clodius for violating the mysteries of the Bona Dea, on which he
had been acquitted.

CH. XXXII. **33. Nec vero non** = and in truth. — **34. Imagini-
bus.** Wax images of one's ancestors were carried in his funeral proces-
sion. **Cantu.** *Tibicines* and *cornicines* made the *cantus:* gladiators,
the *ludi* at the funeral pile. The *exsequiae* was the whole train or pro-
cession. The *lamenta* were paid for, and made by women. There was
no funeral oration (*laudatio*) for Clodius. The words *sine funere*, as the
last member, resume all the members which precede, and = without the
usual funeral solemnities. — **2. Formas**: the *imaginibus* above. — **4.** 114
Mortem = dead body: used by way of antithesis to *vita*. — **11. Gesta**;
i. e. the proceedings of Cicero in the matter of the Catilinarian conspir-
ators. — **18. Incidebantur — leges** = already at his house were the
laws getting cut (on bronze tablets); i. e. as if he was sure that he could
carry them. — **21. Illum**: Pompey. — **23. Suam esse** = was his
own.

CH. XXXIII. **26. Hic.** See on *hic*, Pro lege Manil. ch. 13. — **29.
Suo jure.** See on ch. 26. — **34. Virtutem consularem** = consular
merit; i. e. the merit of a man who had himself been consul: meaning
Cicero. — **9. Templum, etc.** = (than) that the temple of holiness, 115
majesty, wisdom, etc. — **12. Funestari**; i. e. by a dead body. — **18.
Ab eo** = against him. — **23. Castoris**: sc. *templum*. — **29. Fide**:
descriptive of *vir*.

CH. XXXIV. **30. Sed jam.** Here begins the peroration. — **34.
Omnium. 397**, 3; *628*; 205, R. 13 (a); 46, 3. — **1. Haud — magis** 116
= perhaps he ought to be aided even more by (it); i. e. by his firm-
ness. *Haud scio an* is like *nescio an*. See on In Cat. IV. 5, 9. — **4.
Odisse** = to call for the death of. It stands in contrast with *servare
cupimus*. — **16. Abibo**; i. e. into exile. — **17. At** = at least. — **21.
Senatui** = to the service of the senate. **Acceperam** = I had found.

CH. XXXV. **35. Plebem** is the object of *flecteret: eam* simply re-
calls it with emphasis. — **1. Se fecisse . . . flecteret** = that he had 117
striven to move. — **9. Praeconis.** The *praeco* proclaimed the result of
the elections. — **12. Si — futura** = if these (proceedings) are intended
to be against him. **Suspicionem . . . crimen.** These are the sub-
jects of *obstare*, depending on *meminit*. — **28. Invidiae meae subji-
ciantur**; i. e. to kindle a flame of odium against me. — **31. Et — in-
stitutos** = both (those already) celebrated and (those) appointed (to
be celebrated).

CH. XXXVI. **1. Haec**; i. e. the preceding from *valeant*. — **2.** 118
Haec; i. e. the following. — **10. Inuretis** = you will inflict. **Tantus**:
sc. as depriving me of Milo. — **11. Hunc**: sc. *inuretis*. — **12. Quae
. . . oblivio** = forgetfulness of this thing; i. e. *quanti — feceritis*. —
21. Temporum = perils. — **22. Si — deposco** = if there is to be
any perilous contest, I demand (it still); i. e. to share your perils.

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118 Ch. XXXVII. **35. Qui — excipiat** = to receive such virtue. **Qui procreavit.** Cicero could say this, though Milo was born at Lanuvium, for Rome was the place of his citizenship.

119 Ch. XXXVIII. **24. Utinam.** He was going on to say, *ut P. Clodius*, etc., but the sentence interrupted by the parenthesis is left unfinished, and a new one begun with a different construction. — **29. Fortem — virum** = a brave man and (one) that should be preserved by you, judges. *Virum* refers to Clodius. — **30. Inquit**: sc. Milo. — **32. Patriae** = for his country; i. e. to save it. — **33. Animi monumenta**; i. e. the things which we owe to his great mind. — **34. In Italia.** Burial in Italy was denied to the body of an exiled person.

ORATIO PRO M. MARCELLO.

INTRODUCTION.

M. Claudius Marcellus, a friend of Cicero, was consul in B. C. 51 with Servius Sulpicius. He had been Curule Aedile in the same year as P. Clodius (B. C. 56), and had aided Milo on his trial for the murder of P. Clodius. In his consulship Marcellus moved in the senate that Caesar should be superseded in his government of the Galliae before the expiration of the time for which the provinces were given to him.

We must be careful, in reading the history of the troubles which preceded Caesar's invasion of Italy, to remember that there were three Marcelli consuls in three successive years: M. Claudius Marcellus in B. C. 51, C. Claudius Marcellus in B. C. 50, who was the cousin of M. Marcellus, and C. Claudius in B. C. 49, the brother of M. Marcellus.

M. Marcellus (B. C. 51) failed in his attempt to deprive Caesar of his provinces. In B. C. 50 the attempt was again made, and again it failed; but a Senatus Consultum was passed, by which Caesar was deprived of two legions, on the pretence that they were wanted for the Parthian war. Early in B. C. 49, in the consulship of C. Claudius Marcellus and L. Cornelius Lentulus, Caesar crossed the Rubicon and occupied Ariminum.

M. Marcellus fled from Italy (B. C. 49) with the partisans of Pompeius. After the defeat of Pompeius at Pharsalus he went to Mitylene, where he resided. It is not certain that he was in the battle at Pharsalus, but he may have been.

When Cicero (who had been absent as proconsul of Cilicia) was again settled at Rome, he wrote to Marcellus several letters, in which he urged him to return and ask for pardon, but Marcellus refused. Cicero tells how the affair was managed in a letter to Servius Sulpicius, then governor of Achaea (B. C. 46). "L. Piso, Caesar's father-in-law, spoke of M. Marcellus's case in the senate, C. Marcellus threw himself at Caesar's

feet, and all the senate rose and approached Caesar in a suppliant manner. Caesar, after blaming the peevish temper of Marcellus, and speaking highly of Servius Sulpicius, who had been Marcellus's colleague in the consulship, all at once, and contrary to expectation, said that he could not refuse the request of the senate, even though it was Marcellus for whom he was solicited. This day was so glorious that I imagined I saw something like the image of the republic restored to life. When all, therefore, who were asked their opinions before me had returned thanks to Caesar, except Volcatius (for he declared that he would not do it, though he were in the place of Marcellus), I, as soon as I was called upon, changed my mind. For I had resolved, not through slothfulness indeed, but the loss of my former dignity, to observe an eternal silence; but Caesar's greatness of mind and the laudable zeal of the senate overcame my resolution. I gave thanks, therefore, to Caesar in a long speech, and have deprived myself by it, I fear, on other occasions, of that honorable quiet which was my only comfort in these unhappy times. But since I have hitherto avoided giving offence (and, if I had always continued silent, he would have interpreted it, perhaps, as a proof of my believing the republic to be ruined), I shall speak for the future not often, or rather very seldom; so as to manage at the same time both his favor and my own leisure for study."

Although Marcellus had thus received an unconditional pardon, and had been repeatedly urged by Cicero to come to Rome, he was in no hurry to do so. At length, however, he wrote to Cicero, informing him of his intention to return; and Servius, the proconsul of Achaea, returning on the 23d of May from Epidaurus to the Piraeus, found him there on his way to Rome and spent the day with him. On the day but one after this day, Servius, who was going into Boeotia to hold his courts, received information early in the morning that Marcellus had been assassinated in the Piraeus by his friend and companion P. Magius Cilo, that Magius had killed himself, and that there was some hope of Marcellus recovering. Servius set out to the Piraeus, but he found Marcellus dead. The body was burnt in the Academia, and the Proconsul ordered the Athenians to erect a marble monument to his memory.

F. A. Wolf declared this oration to be spurious. Since his time the critics have had different opinions about it, but most of them think that it is genuine. It was delivered before the speech Pro Ligario (Pro Ligario, c. 12).

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CH. I. **2. Temporibus** = under recent circumstances; i. e. since the battle of Pharsalus. Cf. *temporibus*, In Cat. I. 9. — **3. Verecundia** = from shame. *Quia non audebam apud te loqui, contra quem arma sumpseram.* — **7. Modum** = moderation. — **13. Eadem caussa**; i. e. both were partisans of Pompey. — **20. Quasi signum — sustulisti.** A military metaphor, perhaps intended as a compliment to Caesar. It is the "*vexillum*": "*vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurri oporteret.*" Caesar, de B. G. II. 20. — **22. Omnibus** = by

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121 all: sc. *intellectum est.* **388,** 1; *844;* 225, II.; 51, VIII. Klotz has *in omnibus*, and Baiter, who omits *in*, says, "*in omnibus* codd. noti omnes." — **23. Offensionibus.** For some of the offences here referred to, see the first part of the Introduction.

122 Ch. II. **11. Nullius** = no man's. *Nullius* does not agree with *ingenii.* **397,** 2; *754;* 211, R. 10; 50, I. **Nulla.** There is an inferior reading, *nulli.* — **15. Eam. 555,** I. 5; *889,* 1st; 256, R. 3; 67, V. — **16. Id** stands for the clause, *omnes nostrorum*, etc. **Usurpare** = to take up, to talk about. Cf. Pro Milone. ch. 7, 18: *eadem — usurpatur.* — **22. Disjunctissimas.** Cf. Pro lege Manil. ch. 4, 9. — **23. Peragrari . . . lustratae sunt** = to be traversed . . . they have been encompassed. — **26. Alia majora.** Clemency and magnanimity in pardoning Marcellus. — **36. Ista** = this of thine. So *istius* below. **450;**
123 *1028;* 207, R. 25; 20, II. — **1. Praefectus . . . turma** = commander of cavalry . . . company of cavalry, squadron. — **3. Tuam — propriam** = that it (*gloriam*) is all and peculiarly thine. — **4. Numquam — admittitur.** We understand his meaning, but it is a rhetorical style, neither precise nor clear. "Rashness and prudence do not go together." Fortune may sometimes favor rashness; but prudence does not want her aid. I think Caesar may be sometimes blamed for rashness. The writer says again, "Nor is chance admitted to well-considered measures"; which is pretty much the same thing over again. Feebleness appears in repetition, the infallible sign of want of thought. Long.

Ch. III. **11. Temperare** = to temper, make a moderate use of. — **14. Haec** stands for *animum vincere*, etc. — **19. Nescio quomodo** = somehow. — **27. Et os** = and look; i. e. as expressive of the emotions of the mind. "Patricius proposed '*eos*' (= *tales*, such) in place of *et os*, and Faërnus and Abrami did the same, perhaps independently; Patricius asks what *os* can mean after he has said *praesentem;* and the question is pertinent. There is no connection between *os* and what follows, but there is a connection between *mentem sensusque eos* and what follows." Long. *Et os* is defended by Ernesti Wolf, and Spaling, and, it seems to me, with reason. Cicero's meaning is, that Caesar's desire to preserve so much of the republic as had escaped the fortunes of war was depicted on his countenance, and that his belief of the existence of this desire was a *result* of what he saw (*cernimus*) in his face. Translate *ut* so that. — **32. Illa auctoritas** = *ille vir maximae auctoritatis.* The abstract for the concrete. Johnson.

Ch. IV. **34. C. Marcelli.** Cousin of M. Marcellus. See Introd.
124 — **2. Ad paucos.** M. Marcellus, C. Marcellus, his cousin, and M. Marcellus, son of the latter, were the only surviving members, so far as is known, of the Marcellus family. — **4. Gratulationibus** = *supplicationes*, days of rejoicing, thanksgivings. See Table of Caesar's Life. — **7. Idem** = at the same time. — **8. Ut nulla.** A good deal has been written on this passage. Baiter must have misunderstood the sense when he omitted *nulla*. Klotz maintains *nulla*, and explains it correctly. Cicero says, "This is so great that no time will destroy thy trophies and

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memorials ; for there is no work of man's hands which age will not de- 124
stroy, — but this act of thy justice and mercy will daily flourish more."
Undoubtedly the writer meant to say this, but whether he has said it well
is another matter. Klotz prefers the reading *florescit.* Long. — **17.**
Quum . . . remisisti. The idea is best expressed by *in* with a *parti-*
ciple: in giving up, etc. — **18. Ea — erat adepta**; i. e. the power and
means of punishment.

Ch. V. **24. Facto . . . nescio quo** = by some fate or other. See
on *nescio cui,* Epp. Cic. III. — **25. Tenemur** = we are subject to,
liable to. **Scelere certe** = from crime at least ; i. e. intentional
wrong. — **30. Videtis, non.** Following Baiter, I have put a comma
after *videtis* instead of a period, the usual punctuation : thus making the
apodosis of the sentence begin with *non.* — **1. Pacis et togae.** Two 125
words having substantially the same meaning are often used to express
the thought with emphasis. So *belli atque armorum* below. **Socia** =
in favor of war. **399**; *765 ;* 213 ; 50, III. 4. — **2. Hominem.** The
man emphatically : Pompey. **Privato officio** = from a sense of pri-
vate duty. — **7. In hoc ordine**; i. e. in the senate. **Integra re** =
before the war broke out. **431**; *972;* 257, R. 7 (a) ; 54, X. — **11. Sta-**
tim; i. e. immediately upon their application. — **12. Ceteris**: sc. *vero*
or *autem.*

Ch. VI. **16. Hujus . . . rei**; i. e. his desire for peace. — **19. Cer-**
torum = *quorundam :* L. Lentulus, L. Domitius Aenobarbus, etc. —
28. Alterius vero partis: sc. *Pompeianae. Partis* limits *victoriam,*
being placed at the beginning for the sake of emphasis. — **31. Otiosis**
= the neutral. — **2. Contulisse** = to have referred. — **3. Bono** = 126
quality, virtue : sc. *clementiae et sapientiae.* — **14. Commodata** = lent.
Why is the preposition *a* expressed before *virtute* and *fortuna ?* — **17.**
Specie — publicae = with some show of (regard for) the common
weal.

Ch. VII. **21. Atrocissimam.** A *suspicio* is only *atrox,* because of
the matter to which the *suspicio* refers. He means "suspicion of a most
abominable crime." Patricius asks if we can say *providere suspicionem.*
Providenda seems to refer by implication to the matter about which the
suspicion exists. Long. — **5. Nec — nec. 585,** 2 ; *999;* 277, R. 5 (a). 127
— **6. Unius. 397,** 3 ; *628;* 205, R. 13 (a) ; 46, 3. **Pendere**: sc. *vitam.*
— **8. Dumtaxat** = at least. — **12. Motus** = changes.

Ch. VIII. **18. Fides . . . libidines** = credit . . . acts of law-
lessness. **Omnia — sunt** = all those things which have already fallen
to decay and perished (i. e. have become useless) must be secured by
rigorous laws. Bullions. — **20. Non fuit recusandum** = it must
not be denied. — **27. Sapientissimam** = most philosophic : referring
to the philosophy of the stoics. So *doctorum hominum . . . prudentiam*
and *esse sapiens* below. — **34. Audirem** = I would listen to, assent to.

Ch. IX. **16. Hic . . . actus** = this act; i. e. of the drama of life. 128
21. Dicito. 534, II. ; *1112;* 267 (2) ; 58, III. — **25. Immortalitatis**
= of an imperishable name. — **29. Huic**: sc. *vitae:* i. e. the life of

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128 which *aeternitas* shall be the duration. — **30. Inservias. 496,** 1; *1222;* 262, R. 4; 64, IV. — **34. Munera** = *spectacula, ludi.* These were considered as *gifts* to the people. — **35. Tuos.** The unusual position of
129 this word indicates emphasis. — **4. Requirent** = will seek in vain for. — **6. Ut illud . . . videatur** = so that the former may seem; i. e. and the consequence will be that the former will seem to have been the work of fate. — **8. Haud — incorruptius** = perhaps more justly. *Haud scio an,* like *nescio an* (see on In Cat. IV. 5, 9), denotes uncertainty, but with an inclination towards an affirmative. — **9. Cupiditate** = passion, party zeal. — **11. Ad te . . . non pertinebit.** These words (lit. will not extend to you) contain by implication the assertion of the mortality of the whole man. Long.

Ch. X. **14. Diversae . . . distractae** = different . . . opposite. — **16. Obscuritas.** The *obscuritas* is the difficulty of knowing what to do, because there were two great chiefs opposed to one another. Long. — **20. Vicit — inflammaret.** This form of the subjunctive requires a careful handling. The predicate is *vicit.* The expression may be an abbreviation of the form *is qui vicit non ejusmodi est qui — inflammaret,* but it is said more emphatically in the form *vicit is,* etc.: the conqueror is not a man to let his hatred be inflamed by success, but to mollify it by his natural goodness of disposition. Long. — **23. Ab aliis . . . ab aliis** = by some; i. e. voluntarily . . . from others; i. e. who continued to hold out against Caesar after the battle of Pharsalia. — **31. Nisi te . . . salvo et . . . manente. 431,** 3; *972;* 257, R. 10, 274, R. 5 (c); 54, X. — **33. Haec salva.** *Haec* is everything, all that we possess. It is a common use of *haec.*

130 Ch. XI. **4. Sed ut, etc.** He returns to the subject, which has been interrupted by chapters 7-10. — **8. Stantibus.** Senators stood when they spoke. A mere assent to another's views might be made sitting. **A — volunt** = by me at least they wish the speaking to be done. — **10. Et — intelligo** = and I understand that this is done (i. e. the selection of me to make the speech of thanks), because it is fitting that it should be done, since it is M. Marcellus who has been restored, etc.; i. e. the reason assigned by Cicero for their wishing him to make the speech is not his superior eloquence, but his more intimate connection with Marcellus. — **12. Quod — debeo** = (lit.) moreover, what is a mark of the highest friendship (which [friendship] of mine towards him has always been known to all, so that scarcely to C. Marcellus, (his) most excellent and affectionate cousin did I yield, besides him indeed to no one), since this (i. e. *quod summae benevolentiae est*) by solicitude, anxiety, (and) effort I have shown, so long as there was doubt respecting his safety, assuredly at this time, having been freed from great anxieties, troubles, and sorrows, I ought to show (it). I have chosen to translate this intricate passage literally, retaining the order of the text, because the idea and force of the original are in this way, it seems to me, most clearly presented. — **20. Tamen.** The correlative idea is expressed by the clause *me — conservato.*

ORATIO PRO Q. LIGARIO.

INTRODUCTION.

Q. LIGARIUS was the legatus of C. Considius, the governor of Africa, before the commencement of the civil war. Considius quitted Africa at the close of B. C. 50, or the beginning of the following year, leaving Q. Ligarius in charge of the province (ch. 1). When the war began by Caesar's crossing the Rubicon with his troops, the Pompeian party, which was strong in Africa, pressed Ligarius to put himself at their head; but he refused (ch. 1). In the mean time P. Attius Varus, a former governor of Africa, who had fled to that province after being deserted by his troops at Auximum in Picenum, gladly accepted the proposals of the Provinciales of Africa, raised two legions there, and assumed the command. L. Aelius Tubero was now sent with authority from the senate to take possession of the government of Africa, but when he appeared before the harbor of Utica with his ships, Varus would not allow him to enter the town, nor even to land his son Quintus Tubero, who was sick, nor to take in water. Pomponius says that Q. Ligarius, who had the care of the sea-coast of the province, executed Varus's orders. The father and son went to join Pompeius in Macedonia (ch. 9), and after his defeat they submitted to Caesar and were pardoned. Q. Ligarius stayed in Africa, where the party of Pompeius after his death made an obstinate resistance. After the battle of Thapsus, B. C. 46, in which the Pompeians of Africa were defeated, Ligarius was taken prisoner by Caesar. His life was spared, but he was banished. His friends at Rome exerted themselves to procure his pardon, but were unable to succeed at first, notwithstanding the intercession of his brothers, of his uncle, T. Brocchus, and of Cicero himself, who had an audience with the dictator on the 23d of September, B. C. 46, for the purpose. Though Caesar did not expressly pardon Ligarius on this occasion, Cicero conjectured that he was well inclined to do it. Meantime, a public accusation was brought against Ligarius by Q. Aelius Tubero, the son of L. Tubero, whom Ligarius had united with Varus in preventing from landing in Africa. He was accused on account of his conduct in Africa, and his connection with the enemies of the dictator. The case was pleaded before Caesar himself in the forum. Cicero defended Ligarius in the following speech, which was delivered in B. C. 46, and before Caesar set out to Spain on his last campaign. Ligarius was pardoned, and like many others he repaid Caesar's generosity by becoming one of his assassins. It was Caesar's fortune to get the victory over all his enemies, and to perish by the hands of those whom he thought that he had made his friends. Ligarius himself got his deserts; for Appian speaks of two brothers of the name of Ligarius, who perished in the proscription of the triumvirs in B. C. 43, and in the following chapter

he mentions a third Ligarius, who met with the same fate. Now, as Cicero expressly mentions three brothers of this name (Pro Lig. 12), Q. Ligarius must have been one of those who were put to death on this occasion.

This speech was circulated in writing by the copies which Atticus's Librarii made of it, and was much admired. It is in its kind a perfect composition.

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131 CH. I. **1. Novum crimen.** Strongly ironical; and the irony continues throughout the oration, whenever Tubero is spoken of. — **2. Propinquus.** What the relationship was is uncertain; but it has been conjectured, from a statement of the Scholiast on this oration, that L. Tubero, the father of Q. Tubero, married Cicero's first cousin. — **3. Pansa.** C. Vibius Pansa, consul B. C. 43, with A. Hirtius. — **7. Abuterer** = to take advantage of. — **10. Ut — esset** = that this (*ignoratione — abuterer*) was no longer in my power. — **12. Conferenda est** = must be directed. — **15. Parte**; i. e. the Pompeian party. — **16. Te . . . patrem. 551,** I. 5; *1158;* 272, N. 3, (a). — **9. Vestro delicto.** You were in Africa as well as Ligarius. — **20. Considio.** When the civil war broke out in B. C. 49, Considius espoused Pompey's party, and returned to Africa, where he engaged in the war. Soon after the battle of Thapsus (B. C. 46) he was murdered by the Gaetulians. — **21. Sociis**; i. e. the Provinciales. Considius made Ligarius the temporary governor of the province, because the people wished it. When a governor left his province before the arrival of his successor, it was usual for him to give the temporary administration to the quaestor, as
132 Cicero says in several letters. — **4. Cupiditate.** See on Pro Mar. ch. 9, line 9. — **5. Timore**; i. e. of Caesar. — **14. Salutis . . . studii.** These words limit *ducem*. The meaning is, they (*cives et socii*) first sought a protector, afterwards a party leader also. — **8. Varus** was a zealous partisan of Pompey in the civil war. **Praetor**; i. e. *propraetor*, but when a man had been a *praetor*, and had got a province, it was usual to call him *praetor* still. — **9. Uticam.** The chief town of the province of Africa after the destruction of Carthage, and situated on the sea, about 27 miles north of it. — **12. Consilio** = by authority, decree. — **13. Cuperet. 519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II.

CH. II. **21. Necessitatem honestam.** Because in obedience to the command of Considius and the wishes of the people. — **24. Est, quod . . . restitit** = is that of his remaining: more lit. is that which he remained. — **31. Hic** = under these circumstances. — **36. Litteris**
133 **monumentisque** is letters and memorials of any kind. — **1. Defendit** = maintains.

CH. III. **8. Gesto**; i. e. after Pompey had been driven from Italy. — **13. Litteras.** This is the letter referred to in Ep. XXX. of this volume. See note on Ep. XXX. — **15. A quo . . . concessos — tenui** = from whom I held the laurelled fasces which had been granted (i. e. by the senate. Cicero had carried on, in B. C. 51, a successful war in

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Cilicia against the Parthians; his soldiers had saluted him with the title 133 of *imperator*, and the senate had granted him the honor of a triumph. As, however, the disturbances of the time did not allow him to celebrate the triumph, Cicero retained these *fasces laureati*, which belonged to an *imperator*, and Caesar allowed him to do so. Schmitz. — **20. Dubitem. 515**, II.; *1290;* 264, 2; 61, 2 & N. The text is that of Baiter. If the student will bear in mind that there is here the same vein of irony that runs through the first chapter, the sense will be clear. — **21. De se eadem**; i. e. that he took up arms against Caesar. — **22. Industriae**; i. e. as a student of oratory and philosophy. **Gloriae** is love of fame. — **25. Etiam — fructum** = to some advantage of my own also. — **27. Prohibitum.** See Introd. — **30. Agebat** = did have in view. — **34. Iisdem in armis.** Not referring to the battle of Pharsalus, for Cicero was not in it. He means that he was on the same side with Tubero, was one of the Pompeian party.

CH. IV. **35. Egimus.** See on *agebat*, ch. 3. — **2. Nonnihil . . . 134 etiam tuam . . . desidero** = in some degree . . . yours to . . . I miss. — **6. Agi** = that the case should be managed. — **10. Vim** = force, object. — **12. Externi — barbarorum** = this foreign character of thine (like that) of either the fickle Greeks or savage barbarians, is accustomed to be pushed by hatred even to (the spilling of) blood. The reading in the text is that of Klotz, which seems to me preferable, on the whole, to either of the other readings in this passage. The phrase *levium — barbarorum* may be considered as a sort of supplementary explanation, limiting *mores*. — **14. Sit**: sc. *id agis*. — **20. Dictatorem**: L. Sulla. — **22. Praemiis.** The reward for killing a proscribed person was two talents. — **23. Crudelitas**; i. e. of those who had been rewarded by Sulla for murdering proscribed persons. **Annis.** This occurred seventeen years afterwards, when Caesar was *judex quaestionis de sicariis*.

CH. V. **27. Generis — virtutis. 397**, 2; *754;* 211, R. 10; 50, I. & III. — **28. Artium.** See on *artes*, Pro Archia, ch. 1, 2. — **31. Poena**; i. e. the exile at Utica. — **35. Domi.** Some omit *domi*, but it may be retained, as opposed to *exilio*, in the sense of "at home"; i. e. at Rome. — **3. Domi**; i. e. Caesar's. — **8. Petimus.** It has been pro- 135 posed to change *petimus* into *petiimus*, because this speech was made in the forum. But Halm observes that the remark is general, and expresses only the mode of entreaty, not the time. — **11. Per te . . . obtines** = you possess naturally: lit. through yourself; i. e. without the interposition of others. — **14. Quum.** Causal.

CH. VI. **29. Aditus et postulatio** = approach (to the case) and preliminary application to the praetor. "*Aditus* is a technical word. It means permission to approach a person, generally one in authority; and *postulatio* has its ordinary technical use, which is to ask the praetor for permission to commence proceedings against a person." — **35. Cupiditatem** = party spirit. — **9. Parricidii** = treason. — **11. Contu- 136 meliam.** The insult consisted in recalling him from Gaul before his

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136 command had expired, requiring him to disband his army and stand in person for the consulship, and, instead of voting him a triumph, insisting on his giving an account of his administration. — **14. Cupiebas**; i. e. before crossing the Rubicon. **Ut tibi . . . conveniret** = that you might form an alliance? The answer is, with honorable citizens, and consequently Pompey was not a *sceleratus*, nor were his followers. — **18. Quum.** Causal.

137 CH. VII. **30. Utrum** = which of the two. — **2. Quibus — vobis** = of what things you boast in yourselves; i. e. obedience to the senate. — **3. Tuberonis sors.** The name of L. Tubero with other names was thrown into the *urna*. The *sortes* were shaken and then drawn out by the hand to determine who should have the office. — **5. Excusare** = to excuse himself, to decline. — **7. Domi** is opposed to *militiae*. **Affines.** See on *propinquus*, ch. I. — **14. Quorum — caussa** = who had espoused the same cause. — **16. Occupatam**; i. e. by Varus. **Hinc**; i. e. from the fact that Africa was occupied by Varus before Tubero arrived. — **17. Illum.** The readings are various. Long says Abrami saw the meaning: "For, if the wish is a crime, it is no less a crime for you to have wished to have possession of the province, than for any other man to have preferred keeping it himself." — **18. Arcem** = the strength; i. e. the strongest, as possessing the greatest resources, and perhaps also as having once been Rome's most formidable rival. — **22. Quoquo — habet** = however that may be. — **23. Recepti.** See Introd. — **24. Essetis**: sc. *recepti*.

CH. VIII. **35. Huic victoriae**; i. e. of Pharsalus in B. C. 48. — **36. Rex**; i. e. Juba, king of Numidia, whose father Hiempsal Cn. Pompey had established as king in B. C. 81. He was for this, and other reasons, an old friend of Pompey; whence he is here called *inimi-*
138 *cus huic caussae*; i. e. *Caesari*. — **1. Conventus.** This term is applied to certain bodies of Roman citizens living in a province, forming a sort of corporation, and representing the Roman people in their district or town. Long says it means here the towns in which there were many Romans and perhaps others, who were rich and on Pompeius's side. — **2. Quid — fuistis.** A direct question; otherwise we should have the subj. **Gloriemini. 496,** 1; *1205*; 262, R. 4; 64, IV.

CH. IX. **17. Constantiam.** The whole passage down to *abhorrebant* is ironical. — **22. Quotus . . . quisque** = how few. — **24. Crudelitate.** Varus would not allow him even to land his son, though he was sick. See Introd. — **27. Possit. 501,** I.; *1218*; 264, 1; 65, I. — **28. Ut** = although, even if. — **31. Justo** = regular; i. e. by the appointment of the senate, not an assumed *imperium* like that of Varus.
139 — **1. Ista res**; i. e. the *rejectus*. — **3. In praesidiis** = in the camp, within the lines; i. e. not in the battle. **Animi**; i. e. of both the Tuberos. — **4. An — reliquis** = (was this the case), or (was it) as it usually is in civil wars? and (was it) not with you still more (the case) than with the rest? i. e. that you ardently desired to conquer. For the use of *an*, see on *an*, Pro lege Manil, ch. 12, and Caes. I. 47. The read-

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ings in this place are various, and commentators have been not a little perplexed by it. Some have supposed that something has been lost after *bellis;* and this is indicated in the text by the asterisks. Others have thought the passage from *bellis* to *omnes inquam* parenthetical. — **9. Locum.** The camp of Pompeius, as Manutius explains it. Halm suggests that *locus* may have the figurative sense, "you had got into such a position." — **11. Illi victoriae** is ambiguous; either Caesar's victory, or your own anticipated victory over Caesar. Schmitz. I prefer the latter. 139

CH. X. **17. Qui . . . putetis** = in supposing. — **20. Ad unam summam** = to the single point, solely. — **23. Ratio honorum.** Caesar often appeared as an orator while he was pursuing the usual road to the *honores*, which Cicero calls the *ratio honorum tuorum.* Quintilian says that if C. Caesar had given all his time to the Forum, no other Roman could have been named as a match for Cicero.

CH. XI. **7. Vultus.** Cicero said at the end of the preceding chapter that Ligarius's hopes did not rest either on this speech or on those who were intimate with Caesar. Here he says that Caesar paid more regard to the reasons which moved those who interceded with him (*caussas rogantium*) than to their persons, or, as he expresses it, their faces. — **9. Itaque** = accordingly; i. e. in strict conformity with your regard for *true* friendship. Long, following Halm, connects *itaque* with *sed tamen* in the sense of *though — yet.* This doubtless gives the general sense of the passage, but is no translation of *itaque.* The same idea in substance is expressed by giving *itaque* its ordinary meaning. — **10. Beatiores.** See on *beati*, In Cat. II. 9. — **12. Caussas** = reasons, motives: sc. *rogantium*, which is expressed in some editions. — **16. Hoc**; i. e. *caussas rogantium.* — **17. Sabinos.** Cicero rhetorically speaks of the whole Sabine race, though only a few were present. These men of the highlands were the flower and strength of Italy. The Ligarii were of Sabine origin. — **29. Quae vicit.** These words are explained by the following sentence. Let that sentiment which procured you the victory at Pharsalus be applied here. Caesar's generosity facilitated his victory, and induced his opponents more speedily to pass over to him. — **32. Splendorem.** *Splendor* was a word appropriated to the *equestris ordo.* Abrami. 140

CH. XII. **15. Ierit. 516**, II. 1, R.; *1281;* 260, R. 3; 60, 4. — **16. Quum — interessem** = when I attended to all your interests. — **18. Quaestor**; i. e. B. C. 56. The *quaestores urbani* had the care of the treasury. T. Ligarius paid to Caesar on this occasion the donation for his army sanctioned by the senate, and he did so without delay, although the treasury was nearly exhausted. — **22. Quaestoribus**; i. e. who were less obliging, or who did something that Caesar did not like. — **23. Nihil — aliud** = had no other object in view. — **26. Utrisque**; i. e. the two brothers on one side, and Q. Ligarius, for whom they were entreating. — **30. Fac . . . nunc idem** = do now the same. **Homine**; i. e. M. Marcellus. 141

ORATIO PRO REGE DEIOTARO.

INTRODUCTION.

Deiotarus, tetrarch of Galatia, a country of Asia Minor, was a friend of Pompey, and rendered important services to the Romans in their wars in Asia. Pompey rewarded him by giving him Armenia Minor; and the Roman senate, through the mediation of Pompey, granted him the title of king in B. C. 65. In consequence of these things he was a warm supporter of Pompey and his party, when the war between Pompey and Caesar broke out. After the unfortunate issue of the battle of Pharsalus in B. C. 48, he gave up the cause of the Pompeians, and endeavored by all means to win again the favor of Caesar, which he had enjoyed before the war. He accordingly offered money and troops to Cn. Domitius Calvinus, who had the command in Asia, while Caesar himself was still engaged in the African war (B. C. 47). Meantime Deiotarus himself had to carry on a war; for Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, and king of Bosporus, had taken from him Armenia Minor. But the war which Deiotarus undertook against the invader, with the assistance of the same Cn. Domitius, turned out unfavorably, and Deiotarus lost almost his whole army. Caesar had by this time brought the Alexandrine war to a successful issue: he went to Asia Minor to attack Pharnaces, who had encroached upon Roman territory, and injured Roman allies. Deiotarus went out to meet the victorious imperator in a humble manner, and sued for mercy. Caesar pardoned him, and allowed him his kingly title; but did not restore to him his former possession.

At the close of B. C. 45, after Caesar's return from Spain, Castor, the son of Deiotarus's daughter, accused his grandfather of having designed to assassinate Caesar, when he was for three days Deiotarus's guest in Galatia, after the defeat of Pharnaces in Pontus. What Castor's motive was in bringing this accusation is not certainly known; but it probably arose from a quarrel between Deiotarus and his family in respect to his power and kingdom.

The king sent several of his friends to Rome to defend him before Caesar, and among them his slave and physician Phidippus, whom we may assume to have been a Greek. But Castor gained over Phidippus, who gave evidence against the king. The case was heard before Caesar in his house in the month of November (B. C. 45), in the presence of some of his friends. The charge of a design to assassinate Caesar seems very improbable, and Cicero has briefly answered that. But Deiotarus was also charged generally with being hostile to Caesar, and with looking out for his opportunity during the African war, when his accusers declared that he sent aid to Syria to Caecilius Bassus, who was in arms there against Caesar. This part of the accusation is imperfectly

answered, and probably it was true. Cicero sent a copy of this speech to his son-in-law Dolabella. He speaks of the case of Deiotarus as of no great importance, and not worth the labor of a carefully written oration. He describes it as a piece of coarse homespun work, like the presents of Deiotarus.

So far as is known, Caesar made no decision. Deiotarus remained in possession of his tetrarchy, but did not recover Armenia Minor in the lifetime of Caesar, who, as Cicero says, always hated Deiotarus. After the murder of Caesar, however, Deiotarus recovered his possession, and took cruel vengeance on the parents of Castor, whom he ordered to be murdered. Castor himself escaped, and after the death of Deiotarus, obtained possession of a part of Galatia.

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CH. I. **1. Quum . . . tum** = although . . . yet; the latter being 143
the more important notion. — **3. Aetas.** Cicero was in his 62d year. — **4. Fides** = duty; i. e. to his client; and the obligation was the stronger, because Deiotarus was his friend. — **7. Dumtaxat** = at least. — **8. Periculo.** Because, as Cicero flatteringly intimates, the welfare of the state depended upon Caesar's life, which, it was charged, Deiotarus had attempted to take. — **13. Alterius . . . alterius**: Castor . . . Phidippus. — **14. Castorem.** This expression must be connected with *qui — adduxerit.* **381**; *725;* 238, 2; 52, V. — **15. Nepos.** Castor was the son of Saocondarius and a daughter of Deiotarus. **Adduxerit. 517**, I., **519**; *1251;* 264, 8 (1); 63, II. — **17. Commendationem — duxerit.** Young men among the Romans were accustomed to seek public consideration and preferment by accusing magistrates and other eminent offenders; and thus they often became a terror to them. — **18. Servum.** Physicians were generally slaves. — **20. Legatorum.** The persons who had been sent to Rome to attend to Deiotarus's defence. The place of slaves was at the feet of their masters. Hence, to draw him away from the feet of the ambassadors was to withdraw him from their service. **Fugitivi.** Said in contempt, because he had abandoned the cause which he had been sent to defend. — **22. Os.** His face; i. e. his impudence. — **24. Fortunis communibus.** Referring to the danger to which every one would be exposed, if slaves were permitted to accuse their masters. — **1. De servo — quaeri** = to ques- 144
tion a slave. — **4. Solutus.** Opposed to *in eculeo.*

CH. II. **5. Illud** refers to *nam dicere*, etc. — **6. Quum — recognovi** = now that I have thoroughly examined your character — **9. Arguare. 485**; *1177;* 260, II.; 60, 1. **Grave** = a hard matter. — **11. Aequiorem** = more favorable. — **14. Loci ipsius insolentia**; i. e. Caesar's house. Cicero *usually* spoke in the forum. — **15. Quanta — est** = as never came on trial. — **18. Acquiesco** = I find peace. — **19. Quae** = these things; i. e. just mentioned. — **30. Actio** = the pleading. — **31. Qui — dixisti.** See on *ratio honorum*, Pro Lig. ch. 10. — **32. Ad — referre** = to judge by yourself: lit. to refer to yourself. — **36. Spe.** The hope of the accusers was based, not on the

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144 merits of their cause, but on Caesar's prejudices against Deiotarus. These Cicero endeavors to remove before proceeding to the charge itself.

145 CH. III. **3. Affectum — detrimentis.** Caesar had deprived Deiotarus of the tetrarchy of the Trocmi, and of Armenia Minor, which he owed to Pompey. — **5. Te — cognoverant.** The genuineness of these words has been doubted, because of their inconsistency with the context. — **12. Non tam — firmiorem.** Long says: "This is not a common form of expression, but a reader, I think, might not discover that there is anything amiss: 'That right hand of yours, not so much in war and battle as in promises and good faith more secure.'" Some would omit *tam.* — **17. Semel**; i. e. once for all, once only. **Nemo** = *nullus.* This is common. — **19. Cum** = against. — **24. Ipse**: sc. *autem.* — **25. Maximis — rebus.** The offence of having sent troops to Pompey. — **31. Illum ordinem**; i. e. the senate. — **32. Est perturbatus** = was led astray. A euphemism like *lapsus est* above. — **33. Nos**; i. e. those of us who sided with Pompey.

CH. IV. **36. Nobis imperatoribus.** Here in place of *pro consulibus* he says *nobis imperatoribus*, for Cicero was *ad urbem* expecting a
146 triumph for his victories over the mountaineers of Amanus. — **7. Esse effusam** = were dispersed. — **8. Ad Orientem**; i e. *ad Asiam.* — **9. Ulli veri**: sc. *nuntii.* **Conditionibus.** The terms which Caesar offered to the senate; which were that he would disband his army, if Pompey would do the same. — **11. Hominum.** The Marcelli, Lentuli, L. Domitius, P. Scipio, and M. Cato. — **16. Tum — maxima.** The allusion may be to the part that Caesar took in his consulship in confirming what Pompeius had done in Asia after the death of Mithridates, and in giving him his daughter Julia. — **20. Populi . . . senatus . . . tui.** Subjective genitives.

CH. V. **26. Eum** = *talem virum.* — **27. Justis — bellis** = in regular wars and those waged with foreigners; i. e. opposed to a war *inter cives.* *Hostis* originally meant a *foreigner.* — **28. Hospitio** = by a guest-friendship. — **34. Infinitam** = vague, uncertain. — **35. Errori**
147 **. . . satisfactum esse** = had gone far enough in error. — **1. Cn. Domitii**; i. e. Cn. Domitius Calvinus. See Introd. — **2. Eum.** It is not known to whom Cicero refers. — **3. Omnibus.** The dative limiting *probatissimum.* — **4. Iterum.** In the Alexandrine war, B. C. 48 and 47. **Tertio.** In the African war, B. C. 46. **Auctionibus factis** = having held a public auction. — **13. Sceleris. 401**; *780;* 211, R. 8 (3); 50, I. 1. — **14. Importunitatis** = barbarity. — **16. Ferocitatis** = audacity. — **18. In** = in the case of, in respect to. — **22. Quonam ille modo cum . . . distractus esset** = how he would have been at variance with.

CH. VI. **25. At.** An objection. — **26. Tectior** = more cautious.
148 — **1. Inquit**: sc. the accuser. **Luceium.** A fortified place near to, but distinct from, the palace (*domum*). Hence visitors to the palace might, in a general way, be said to come to the *castle.* In ch. 7 *Luceium*

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means the castle proper. Long thinks there is some error here or in ch. 148
7. — **4. Balneo.** It was customary to bathe before taking a meal. **Accumberes**; i. e. at dinner. — **8. Phidippum — esse corruptum.** The acc. with inf. here depends on *caussa*, being a nearer definition of it. — **12. Consuetudine criminandi.** It was a common thing, says Schmitz, to accuse a person of having hired a physician to poison an enemy. — **21. Non credidit . . . noluit.** If he did not trust him in the less, of course he would not in the greater. — **22. At — contexitur** = but how cleverly is the charge put together. — **24. Inspicere**; i. e. at the presents.

CH. VII. **26. Exercitum.** Cicero in derision calls the band of assassins, alleged to have been placed in ambush to murder Caesar, an *army*. — **28. Itaque** = *et ita*. — **30. Comiter — fuisses.** The construction of *sum* with an adverb is mostly confined to familiar language. **Isti** = *ivisti*, from *eo*. — **32. Attalus**, king of Pergamus, who made the Roman people the heir of his kingdom in B. C. 133. **Africanum**; i. e. P. Scipio Africanus Minor, the destroyer of Numantia in Spain
in B. C. 133. — **35. Praesens** = in person. — **4. Quid**: sc. *factum est*. 149
— **9. Luceium.** See on ch. 6. — **9. Sed — est** = but still the facts furnish matter for a criminal charge: more lit. the fact has been brought forward as an accusation. Ironical. — **10. Vomere.** To get rid of his dinner. This was a frequent practice with the ancients. — **12. In cubiculo**: sc. *vomere*. — **16. Habes** = you have (the charges), there they are. You can judge of their importance. — **21. Is.** Phidippus. — **22. Qui — indicare** = who could inform against him (Deiotarus) in his absence.

CH. VIII. **29. Cetera** = *ceteris*. — **33. Antea.** Before Caesar had deprived him of a part of his kingdom. — **34. At misit.** The accuser says this. — **35. Nescio quem.** An expression of contempt. The person referred to is Q. Caecilius Bassus, a Roman eques and a partisan of Pompey, who spread a report that Caesar had been defeated in Africa, and there took up arms against Sex. Julius Caesar, whom C. Caesar had set over Syria, the government of which he assumed and
held till after the death of C. Caesar. — **8. Addit**: sc. the accuser. 150
Equites — misisse; i. e. to aid Caesar against Pharnaces. — **9. Ad** = in comparison with. — **10. Ait.** The accuser. — **11. Servum.** Slaves were not allowed by the Romans to serve as soldiers in the infantry, and much less in cavalry.

CH. IX. **14. Alieno — quomodo.** The former of the charges mentioned in the beginning of ch. 8. — **15. Credo.** Ironical. — **17. Ei.** Cn. Domitius Calvinus. — **18. Victori**; i. e. in Egypt. — **20. Rumores.** These rumors encouraged Caecilius Bassus to renew the war in Syria. Caesar was reduced to great difficulties in this African campaign, and he extricated himself with his usual boldness and skill. — **22. Auctionatus sit**: sc. *bona*. **500**; *1218*; 264, 1 (a); 65, I. — **23. At — intercidant.** The language of the accuser. — **26. Domitium.** Cn. Domitius Calvinus left Asia to join Caesar in the African

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150 war, and there was a false report that he had perished at sea. — **31. Qui.** 187, 1; *245*, N.; 136, R. 1; 21, I. 1. — **35. Furcifer**; i. e.
151 Phidippus. — **18. Res rationesque** = commercial transactions. — **22. Ea existimatione** = (a man) of such reputation.

CH. X. **29. Ut . . . uteretur** = *utendi:* depending on *studiis.* — **33. Adolescens.** Castor, who in B. C. 50 was with Cicero in the war against the Cilician mountaineers, and who, according to the statement here made, was Cicero's fellow-soldier in Greece under Pompey. — **35. Pater.** Saocondarius. — **36. Quos — solebat** = what crowds he
152 was wont to collect. — **2. Exercitu.** Pompey's army. — **7. Impunitatem.** Caesar had pardoned Castor. — **10. Vos vestra.** Castor and his father.

CH. XI. **13. Sint.** An admission that there was enmity between the families of Deiotarus and Castor. — **19. Capitis arcessere** = to bring a capital charge. **410**, 5, 1); *793;* 217, R. 3 (a); 50, IV. 2. — **21. Adeone** = (ought it to be allowed) to such a degree: sc. *concedit debet.* — **27. A tanta auctoritate**; i. e. *a Caesare.* — **28. Id — est**; i. e. slaves. — **30. Fit — dominatu** = the slave becomes the master and the master the slave. — **31. Cn. Domitius.** Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus: consul B. C. 96, censor B. C. 92, tribune of the people B. C. 104. — **33. M. Scaurum.** The censors had elected him six times to the dignity of *princeps senatus*, which Cicero here varies by calling him *principem civitatis.* — **34. In judicium populi**; i. e. a
153 court in which the people were the judges. — **5. At — vobis.** It is only a way of saying, You have corrupted him more than once; but he puts it in the form of an objection in some person's mouth, and then shows that it was more than once. — **7. Legatos**; i. e. of Deiotarus. — **8. Cn. Domitium.** Cn. Domitius Calvinus. **Ser. Sulpicius.** A celebrated lawyer, a friend of Cicero, and a partisan of Caesar. — **10. T. Torquato.** It is not certain which Torquatus is here meant.

CH. XII. **12. Impotens** = violent, ungovernable. — **14. Jura et exempla** = law and practice. **Domestica**; i. e. Asiatic, and hence barbarous. — **16. At — crimina.** Ironical. See on *at — contexitur*, ch. 6. **Blesamius.** One of the ambassadors of Deiotarus. See ch. 15. **Ejus nomine.** Using his name he was abusing you. — **19. Reges**; i. e. the seven kings of Rome, whose statues were placed in the Capitol. — **20. Plaudi**; i. e. in the theatres and the circus. — **22. Blesamius — scriberet?** Of course not. — **23. Enim** = perhaps. Ironical. — **32. Multas.** Caesar had two statues in the Rostra. — **33. Valde — est** = we must be greatly displeased, forsooth. Ironical. **Tropaeis.** A statue is not so much as a trophy. — **35. Clarior.** Cicero purposely evades the main point. It was not that the statue was in a conspicuous place, but that it was *inter reges.*

154 CH. XIII. **9. Quid — te.** His life, title of king, and part of Galatia. — **10. Quid amiserit.** Armenia Minor and the tetrarchy of Trocmi. — **11. Multis . . . multa.** Like all usurpers Caesar had many claims upon him from those who had helped him: so many claims that

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he was compelled to pay with other people's property. — **13. Antiochus III.**, king of Syria, was defeated in B. C. 189, and had to give up all Asia west of Mount Taurus. 154

CH. XIV. **10. Tarracone** = at Tarraco. A town in Spain where 155
Caesar, after the defeat of the last Pompeians, received the embassies, which came to him partly to congratulate him, and partly to sue for pardon. — **15. Quocum mihi** = between whom and myself. — **20. Semel.** See on *semel*, ch. 3. — **28. Evocata.** Agreeing with *misericordia.* **Duos reges.** The father and the son. — **30. Iracundiae.** *Perdere Deiotarum licet iratus noluisti.* Manutius.

CH. XV. **6. Amicissimi.** Agreeing with Hieras, Blesamius, etc. 156
9. Criminibus. The dative. — **12. Pedem** = a foot's length. **Tibi — fuisse** = he met you. — **22. Illorum.** Castor and Phidippus.

EPISTOLAE CICERONIS.

EP. I. In this letter Cicero congratulates Pompey on his victory over 157
Mithridates, and complains that Pompey had not taken proper notice of *his* achievements in relation to the conspiracy of Catiline; nevertheless, he assures him of his continued friendship.

Imperatori. The title of *Imperator*, in the times of the republic, was very different from the meaning it afterwards obtained. After a victory it was usual for the soldiers to salute their commander as *imperator*, but it is not correct to suppose that the acclamations of the army either *conferred* or *confirmed* the title. It belonged of right to any one who possessed the *imperium*, which was the power of military command (not to be exercised *within* the city walls) solemnly confirmed by a *lex curiata*, and authorizing him to wage war in the name of the senate and people of Rome. Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq., Art. *Imperium.* — **1. S. T. E. Q. V. B. E.** = *Si tu exercitusque valetis, bene est.* **Publice** = to the state, to the senate; i. e. not to any *private* friend, but to the senate and people, on the termination of the Mithridatic war. — **3. Spem otii**: sc. *ab externis bellis.* — **4. Pollicebar**; e. g. in the oration (Pro lege Manilia) on the proposed bill of Manilius, by which the command against Mithridates was given to Pompey. **Veteres — amicos**; i. e. those who thenceforward would pretend to favor Pompey's cause, though they had formerly opposed him: Lucullus, Hortensius, Catulus, etc. — **5. Ex — deturbatos.** In Fam. XII. 25, 2, we have *spe deturbari* (without *ex*). *Deturbare* is to cast violently down some elevated thing or person: *deturbare statuam; tegulas e tecto, hostes de vallo, milites ex praesidiis*, etc. Hence, *figuratively*, to cast a man down from his lofty hopes, etc. — **6. Jacere** = to lie prostrate; hence, to be distressed or disheartened. — **7. Exiguam significationem** = slight marks, tokens. —

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157 9. **Meorum — conscientia** = in the consciousness of my kind offices; i. e. towards my friends. — **10. Apud — patior** = I very readily allow a balance of (unrequited) services to remain on my side. — **11. Illud** = this: referring to the *coming* sentence. See on *illa,* Caes. IV. 16. **Mea — studia** = my utmost zeal towards you; i. e. for your interests.
158 — **1. Desiderarim** = I have missed, have thought wanting. — **2. Eas** = *tales.* Cicero refers to the suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy. Observe that after *is* (*ea, id*) or *ejusmodi* = *such,* the relative does not take the *subjunctive,* but the *indicative,* when the consequent statement is to be described as *certain.* — **3. Quarum aliquam . . . gratulationem** = some congratulation for them. — **5. Vererere. 520,** II.; *1255;* 266, 3; 63, I. — **6. Cujus animum offenderes.** Lest he should offend C. Caesar or M. Crassus, who were suspected by many of having secretly favored Catiline's conspiracy. **Nos — gessimus**: referring to Cicero *only.* — **9. Multo majori** = (though) much greater. — **10. Africanus**; i. e. Scipio Africanus Minor, the conqueror of Carthage. He lived in the most intimate friendship with Laelius, who, with no pretensions to military ability, was reckoned the wisest man of his age.

Ep. II. **S. D.** = *salutem dicit.* **C. Antonio.** This is the C. Antonius who had been consul the year before with Cicero, and was now governor of the province of Macedonia. See on *collegam — sentiret,* Sall. Cat. ch. 26. — **14. Eas . . . satis — valere** = that these (i. e. *litteras commendaticias* = letters of recommendation *or* introduction) would have sufficient weight with thee. — **15. Me rogarent**: sc. *eas* = for them; i. e. letters of introduction. — **16. T. Pomponius.** T. Pomponius Atticus was born at Rome, B. C. 109, three years before Cicero, and was descended from one of the most ancient equestrian families in the state. He was educated along with L. Torquatus, the younger C. Marius, and M. Cicero, and was distinguished above all his school-fellows by the rapid progress which he made in his studies. Under the pretext of prosecuting his studies, though in reality that he might take no part in the political contests of the day, he withdrew to Athens in B. C. 85, with the greater part of his movable property. He lived on the most intimate terms with the most distinguished men of all parties; and there seems to have been a certain charm in his manners and conversation which captivated all who had intercourse with him. But the most intimate of all his friends was Cicero, whose correspondence with him began in the year B. C. 68 and continued down to Cicero's death. Atticus did not return to Rome till B. C. 65. The day of his departure was one of general mourning among the Athenians, whom he had assisted with loans of money, and benefited in various ways. He was thoroughly acquainted with the whole circle of Greek and Roman literature: he spoke and wrote Greek like a native, and was a thorough master of his own language. So high an opinion was entertained of his taste and critical acumen, that many of his friends, especially Cicero,

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were accustomed to send him their works for revision and correction, 158
and were most anxious to secure his approbation and favor. Atticus was very wealthy. His father left him two millions sesterces (= $78,000), and his uncle Caecilius about ten (= $390,000); and this property he greatly increased by his mercantile speculations. He invested large sums in farming the public revenues, and derived great profits from advancing his money upon interest. He was economical in all his habits, and, in fact, neglected no means of making money. Atticus died in B. C. 32, at the age of 77, of voluntary starvation, when he found that he was attacked by an incurable illness. — **17. Omnium — conscius** = who is fully acquainted with all my zealous efforts and kind offices in thy behalf. — **18. Ad te**; i. e. to Macedonia. — **20. Ego — desiderem** = were I to claim the highest services from thee. **509**; *1265;* 261, 2; 59, IV. 1. — **22. Omnia — profecta sunt** = for all things have passed from me to thee; i. e. your present honors and the advancement of your interests are due chiefly to my efforts and sacrifices. See on *collegam — sentirem,* Sall. Cat. ch. 26. — **25. Contra — profectum** = that something even of an opposite character has gone forth from thee. The allusion is to a very injurious report, which Cicero here insinuates that Antonius had originated and circulated about him. The report referred to charged him with having a share in the money which Antonius raised by his exactions on the unhappy people of his province. — **26. Comperisse me** = I have learned, I have been informed. This refers to an expression which Cicero often had occasion to employ in the affair of Catiline's conspiracy. As his principal intelligence arose from some of the conspirators themselves, who communicated to him, from time to time, the designs of their associates, he was obliged to conceal the authors of these discoveries; and therefore, in laying his allegations before the senate or people, he was under the necessity of speaking only in general terms, and of assuring them that he had been *informed* of the particular articles he mentioned. But though the event proved that his informations were true, yet, in general, this method of accusation was extremely odious. Cicero's enemies, therefore, did not fail to take advantage of this popular objection, and were perpetually repeating the phrase, *I am informed,* whenever they were disposed to reproach his conduct in this transaction. — **27. Ponam** = I may quote, use. **Falso — conferri** = is accustomed to be unjustly imputed to me, laid to my
charge. — **3. Officio. 428**; *888;* 211, R. 6; 54, II. — **5. Existimant.** 159
The Neapolitan edition has *existiment,* and this seems to me preferable. **Ego — constantia.** The idea of the passage is, that friendship formerly led him to espouse Antony's cause, and he was afterwards induced to continue his kind offices by a principle of constancy. — **7. Reliqua**; i. e. your *present* affairs: opp. to the *quae antea* of the preceding sentence. Pompey had declared his intention of very strenuously insisting that Antonius should be recalled from his government, in order to give an account of his administration; which, it seems, had been extremely oppressive. It was upon this occasion that Cicero promised him his

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159 services. The motion to recall, however, was either not carried, or was dropped; for two years after this, it appears by a letter to Atticus, he was still in his government. But in the consulate of Julius Caesar, B. C. 59, he was arraigned for his ill-conduct in Macedonia, and as being concerned in Catiline's conspiracy. The latter article of the impeachment could not be proved, though the truth of it was generally believed; but he was convicted of the former, and condemned to perpetual banishment. Cicero, on this occasion, appeared as his advocate, and thus kept the word which he had given in this letter. — **8. Desiderant** = need. — **9. Sustinebo** = I will defend (your cause). — **11. Ea**; i. e. the *reliqua* mentioned above, or the particular charges and circumstances, on account of which Antonius might need an advocate to defend his cause.

Ep. III. **A. U. C. 693. Coss.** "The consuls of this year were M. Pupius Piso and M. Messala; the first of whom, as soon as he entered into office, put a slight affront upon Cicero; for his opinion having been asked always the first by the late consuls, Piso called upon him only the second, on Catulus the third, Hortensius the fourth. This, he says, did not displease him, since it left him more at liberty in his voting, and freed him from the obligation of any complaisance to a man whom he despised. This consul was warmly in the interest of Clodius: not so much out of friendship, as a natural inclination to the worst side; for, according to Cicero's account of him, he was a man 'of a weak and wicked mind; a churlish, captious sneerer, without any turn of wit, and making men laugh by his looks rather than by his jests; favoring neither the popular nor aristocratical party; from whom no good was to be expected, because he wished none, nor hurt to be feared, because he durst do none; who would have been more vicious, by having one vice the less, sloth and laziness,' etc. Cicero frankly used the liberty which this consul's behavior allowed, of delivering his sentiments without any reserve; giving Piso himself no quarter, but exposing everything that he did and said in favor of Clodius, in such a manner as to hinder the senate from decreeing to him the province of Syria, which had been designed, and, in a manner, promised to him. The other consul, Messala, was of a quite different character: a firm and excellent magistrate, in the true interests of his country, and a constant admirer and imitator of Cicero." **S.** = *Salutem:* sc. *dicit.* — **17. Jam** = already; i. e. since the departure of Atticus for Greece. — **19. Canusinus.** Canusium was a town on the road to Brundisium, by which Atticus passed to
160 his estate at Buthrotum in Epirus. — **1. Ancora soluta**; i. e. *ancora* jam *soluta*, when you were on board and on the point of sailing. — **2. Rhetorum**: sc. *epistolae.* **401**; *780;* 211, R. 8 (1); 50, I. *Ernestio placuit rhetoris. Vulgatum tamen ferri potest hoc sensu: epistolae adeo elegantes erant, ut a rhetoribus scriptae videri possent.* S. — **5. Fidelem.** Dist.? 1. *Fidus* denotes a natural quality, like trustworthy, with relative praise; whereas *fidelis* denotes a moral characteristic, as faithful,

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with absolute praise. 2. *Infidus* means unworthy of trust; *infidelis*, unfaithful; *perfidus*, treacherous, in particular actions; *perfidiosus*, full of treachery, with reference to the whole character. **Quotus — relevarit** = how few there are who can carry a letter a little more weighty than usual without lightening it by a perusal. **Quisque.** Dist.? 1. *Quisque, quivis*, and *quilibet* denote a totality, which is cut up into several individualities; whereas *omnes, universi*, and *cuncti* denote a combined totality. 2. *Quisque* means each individual: *quivis*, any individual you choose, without exception, and with emphasis: *quilibet*, any individual whatever, without selection, and with indifference, synonymously with *primus quisque*. 3. *Quisque* is enclitic, that is, throws back the accent on the preceding word, and in prose never stands at the beginning of a sentence; whereas *unusquisque* is accented and emphatic. 4. *Unusquisque* denotes each individual, in opp. to some individuals; whereas *singuli*, individuals, in opp. to the undivided totality. — **7. Accedit — proficiscitur** = add to this, that it is not just so with me, as any one sets out for Epirus; i. e. when any one is setting out for Epirus, the question with me is not exactly (*perinde*), wholly, whether he is a faithful or treacherous man. Cf. the explanation of Orelli: *Hoc dicit Cicero; sed non perinde sibi esse, qui proficiscatur, utrum homo fidelis, an perfidus ac levis. Aliud igitur supplementum dedi, servato Codicum proficiscitur.* Two MSS. have *proficiscatur*, and instead of *non perinde est*, one has *non est*, and two have *non est notum*. — **9. Amaltheam.** This is the name given to the goat fabulously supposed to have nourished Jupiter, and whose horn was afterwards made the emblem of plenty. From the latter circumstance, the word *Amaltheum* is said to have been adopted by Cicero to designate the library of Atticus in Epirus, rich in variety of learning. Here Cicero uses the original word, as if the sacred goat was the divinity of the place. But Orelli's opinion is more probable, that it was an old chapel dedicated to the nymph Amalthea, of which Atticus kept up the recollection by adorning its walls with sculptured representations of different portions of her legendary history. **Caesis victimis**, as was wont to be done by commanders setting out to war; to whom Cicero, in jest, compares Atticus, who was just starting *ad Sicyonem oppugnandum*, that is, to extort from the Sicyonians the money they owed him. **Ad Sicyonem oppugnandum.** A very unusual construction. Lambinus reads *oppugnandam*. **565**, 2; *1339*; 275, III. R. 3, N.; 73, IV. — **12. Ponas** = thou mayest spend. — **16. Primum.** It seems to have been the custom for the consul, upon first entering into office, to call upon the consular senators for their opinion in what order he thought proper; which order was observed during the remainder of the year. — **18. Pacificatorem**: C. Calpurnius Piso, consul in B. C. 67, and afterwards proconsul in Gallia Narbonensis, where he suppressed an insurrection of the Allobroges. **Admurmurante** = murmuring their disapprobation. — **20. Ad — solutus** = at liberty to maintain my dignity in the state against his wishes; i. e. not bound by any obli-

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160 gation to the consul. — **26. Dicacitate.** Dist.? *Sales* denotes the piquant wit, in opp. to what is flat and trivial, which aims at a point, whether others may be pleasantly or painfully affected by it: *dicacitas*, the satirical wit, which is exercised at the cost of others, yet so that the jest is still the principal aim, — the pain inflicted, only an accidental adjunct: *cavillatio*, the scoffing wit, in which the mortification of others is the principal aim, the jest only a means and unimportant form. **Facie, facetiis**: a play upon words. The figure is called paronomasia. — **27. Nihil — re publica.** *Nihil agere cum aliquo*, is *not to transact any business with anybody;* so that Cicero here *personifies*, as it were, the commonwealth, and represents it as one *with whom* the consul transacted no business. The meaning is, that he *neglected it, disregarded its interests*, etc. — **32. Ne — longius** = that this infection (lit. this which has been infected) may spread farther. Muretus thinks that the crime of Clodius is referred to; while Gronovius and Schütz are of the opinion that Cicero has in mind the contagious influence of Piso's example upon his colleague: *vereor, ne talis consul collegae suo scabiem affricet.* — **33. Apud Caesarem**, as being pontifex maximus that year. He is speaking of the rites of the Bona Dea. — **34. Fieret** = sacrifice was offered. — **35. Virgines**: sc. *vestales.* They conducted the solemnities of the Bona Dea. — **36. Aliquem nostrum** = any one of us; i. e. of the
161 consulars. — **3. Rogationem promulgasse.** *Rogationem promulgare* is to publish the terms of a proposed motion to be made in an assembly of the people, whether it be proposed to found upon it a law or *plebiscitum.* **Uxori — nuntium remisisse** = divorced his wife; i. e. Pompeia. — **5. Fert** = brings forward, prefers. — **6. Et** = *et quidem*, and that too. — **8. Operae** is here used in a bad sense = *homines mercede conducti*, men who did dirty work for pay. — **12. Tuus — amicus:** Pompey. — **16.** Ἐν τοῖς πολιτικοῖς = in state affairs, politics. — **18. Subtilius** = more minutely, more in detail. — **19. Nescio cui.** *Nescio quis* and *nescio quid* have by use become one word, equivalent to *aliquis*, *quidam*, and consequently the pronoun does not govern any particular mode of the verb, and takes the case which the construction of the sentence requires: here it is the dat. to agree with the preceding *filio*, which the phrase *nescio cui* indefinitely describes. — **20. Praetores**; i. e. of the previous year. See Ep. I. — **21. Loci. 396**, 2, 4) & (2): *1007;* 212, R. 4, N. 2 (a); 50, II. 4. — **22.** Τοποθεσίαν = description of the place, topography. — **23. Orationi.** The oration referred to is not known. There is no such description in any of the extant orations. **A. d. III. Non. Decembr.** = *Ante diem tertium Nonas Decembres.* The meaning of the whole passage is, I had discovered (sc. before you pointed it out) my mistake about the third of December: more lit. that the third day before the Nones of December was wrong. — **26.** Ἀττικώτερα = more Attic. The Attic manner of speaking and writing was always considered as the most perfect model. — **27. Metellinam** = against Metellus. The tribune Q. Metellus Nepos had been active in opposing Cicero, charging him with having

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put citizens to death without a trial. — **28.** Φιλορήτορα = fond of ora- 161
torical writings. — **29. Scribam. 486**, II.; *1180;* 260, R. 5; 60, 3. **Quid? Etiam** = anything? yes. — **30. HS. CXXXIV.** = 134 sestertia; or about $ 5,226. But CXXXIV. may represent the adverbial numerals *centies tricies quater* (*centena milia* being understood); in which case HS. CXXXIV. = 13,400,000 sestertii = 13,400 sestertia = $ 522,600. It appears by one of Cicero's letters to P. Sestius, that he gave for the house of Crassus (which is supposed to be the purchase referred to in this letter to Atticus) HS. XXXV. = (according to all the commentators) *tricies quinquies* (sc. *centena milia*) sestertii = 3,500 sestertia = $ 136,500. It would seem, therefore, that, as Cicero mentions the circumstance of Messala's purchase as a justification of his own, it is quite as reasonable to suppose the second value given above of HS. CXXXIV. to be the correct one, as the first. — **34. Teucris — est** = that Trojan woman is a slow affair. C. Antonius is commonly supposed to be alluded to. But Orelli says: Ficto hoc nomine vulgo *C. Antonium*, Ciceronis in consulatu collegam, designari putant, sed potius videtur mulier designari, Antonii fortasse necessaria, quae pecuniam Ciceroni se soluturam promiserat, sed tardius promissa patravit.

Ep. IV. "Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer and L. Afranius were now 162
consuls. The first had been praetor in Cicero's consulship, and commanded an army against Catiline, and was an excellent magistrate and true patriot; a firm opposer of all the factions, and a professed enemy also to Pompey; in which he was the more heated by a private resentment of the affront offered to his sister Mucia, whom Pompey had lately put away. His partner, Afranius, was the creature of Pompey's power; but of no credit or service to him, on account of his luxury and laziness, being fonder of balls than of business. Cicero calls him a consul whom none but a philosopher could look upon without sighing; a soldier without spirit, and a proper butt for the raillery of the senate, where Palicanus abused him every day to his face; and so stupid as not to know the value of what he had purchased." — **1. Hominem eum** = a man: more lit. such a man. — **5.** Ἀφελέστατος = *simplicissimus*. **Non homo — mera**; i. e. so averse to all social intercourse, that he no more indulges in intimacy with his fellow-creatures, than the lone sea-shore, the air, or the wilderness. The correctness of the reading is here very doubtful. — **9. Conscius** = a confidant. — **11. Tantum** = so much only For this restrictive use of *tantus*, see on *tantum*, In Cat. III. 10, 25. — **12. Uxore**: Terentia. **Filiola**: Tulliola. **Cicerone**: his little son, between three and four years old. — **13. Ambitiosae** = ostentatious, interested. **Sunt — forensi** = make some public show. — **15. Quum** = while. **Completa domus est.** See on *sicuti salutatum*, Sall. Cat. ch. 28. — **7. Quamquam — refugit** = although my 163
courage is ready, yet my inclination itself shuns the remedy again and again. The correctness of the reading in this passage is very doubtful, and, whichever of the various readings given is adopted, the sense is

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163 somewhat obscure. The following is the explanation of Manutius: *quamvis satis fortis sum ad dignitatem in rep. retinendam, non libet tamen ei mederi, quia res Romanas diutius stare non posse intelligo.* Heberden says: I understand the expression *animus* and *voluntas* to apply not to Cicero, but to *in re publica.* — **10. Exclames. 496**, 1; *1222;* 262, R. 4; 64, IV. — **12. Primus — Clodianae**; i. e. Prima caussa rei publicae, quam ego ingressus sum et suscepi, fuit incestum Clodii. S. — **14. Locum** = occasion, opportunity. **Resecandae — sanandae.** Cf. In Cat. II. 5, 11: *quae sanari poterunt,* etc. — **16. Corrigendae.** *Corrigo* means to amend, after the manner of a rigid schoolmaster or disciplinarian, who would make the crooked straight, and set the wrong right; whereas *emendo,* after the manner of an experienced teacher and sympathizing friend, who would make what is defective complete. — **17. Empto constupratoque** = purchased by debauchery. Referring to the trial of Clodius, which was carried in his favor by the corruption of the judges. — **19. Consul**: Pupius Piso. See preceding letter. — **22. Alienati equites**; i. e. whom Cicero had taken such pains to attach to the senate, and who with Atticus at their head had guarded the senate-house in the times of Catiline. — **28. Nummos vobis dividere** = to distribute money to (among) you; i. e. among the members of your tribe for electioneering purposes. The Roman state was at this time divided into thirty-five tribes or wards. — **29. Ad plebem traducit**; i. e. that by *adoption* he might become a *plebeian,* and so be enabled to stand for the tribuneship of the commons. **Fert** = introduces a motion, makes a proposition. — **30. De re Clodii**; i. e. *de adoptione vel de lege curiata, qua lege posset adoptari.* — **31. Accepi** = handled. — **34. Promulgatum. 388**, 1, 2); *1358;* 274, R. 4. **Auli filius**: the consul Afranius. — **35. Sine animo** = spiritless. — **36. Quam — praebeat** = how well he deserves to lend an ear every day, as he does, to hear himself abused by Palicanus: lit. how worthy, who may lend, etc. M. Lollius Palicanus, a Picentine of humble origin, was tribune of
164 the plebs, B. C. 71. He possessed some power as an orator. — **1. Agraria**: sc. *lex.* — **3 Πολιτικὸς — quisquam** = no man devoted to the welfare of the state, not even a shadow of one. — **5. Togulam — pictam.** In the triumphal procession the victorious general was attired in a gold embroidered robe. By special permission Pompey continued to wear his after his triumph. — **6. Contra gratiam**; i. e. of the people. **7. Piscinas suas.** Alluding to L. Lucullus, Q. Hortensius, L. Philippus, and others, who were so engrossed with their fish-ponds that they seemed to have lost all care for their country. — **8. Curet**: sc. *rem publicam.* — **12. Responsum dari**; i. e. about cancelling their contract to farm the revenues of Asia Minor for a sum which they thought too high. These *publicani* had complained in the senate, that, in making their agreement with the censors, they had been deceived by the hope of gain, and had made an improvident bargain; therefore they petitioned that the contract might be set aside. Cato was disposed to waste time in debate, and thus did not permit (*patitur*) a decision to be reached. — **14.**

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Legatiònes rejectum iri = the embassies will be deferred. By the lex Gabinia it was decreed that, from the first of February to the first of March, the senate should every day give audience to foreign ambassadors. — **16. Tanta** = so much; i. e. as I have written. — **17. Sunt haec**: sc. *loca;* i. e. *Roma fugienda.* — **19. Ne absens censeare** = that you may not be registered as absent. — **21. Sub lustrum** = near a lustration; i. e. at the close of the census, when the *lustrum* should begin; for a lustration followed the census, in which the people in the Campus Martius were purified by the sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull. **Germani negotiatoris** = the characteristic of a genuine merchant; for merchants being entirely taken up with their business, and perhaps abroad at the time of the census, were very apt to arrive at the eleventh hour. 164

EP. V. "M. Calpurnius Bibulus was joint consul with C. Julius Caesar, B. C. 59. The senate secured the election of the former, in order to his being a check to the ambitious designs of his colleague; and it was thought of so much importance to the republic that he should be chosen, that even Cato did not scruple upon this occasion to employ methods of bribery for that purpose. But Bibulus, after many vain efforts of patriotism, and being grossly insulted in the forum by Caesar's mob, at length withdrew from the functions of his office, and voluntarily confined himself (as Suetonius relates) to his own house. After which, as the same historian informs us, Caesar governed the republic without control." — **1. Subtiliter** = minutely, particularly. Sc. 165
scribam. — **4. Bonis — pernicie**; i. e. although it was a source of trouble to the good, yet it did not threaten their ruin. Dist.? 1. *Lues* denotes epidemic disease, as proceeding from an impure morbid matter: *contagium*, as contagious; *pestilentia*, as a disease reigning in the land, and especially as a pestilence. 2. *Pestis* is used for pestilence itself only by the poets; otherwise it denotes, like *exitium* and *pernicies* (from *necare*), that which destroys in general, without reference to disease; but *pestis* is, according to rule, used as a concrete, *exitium* and *pernicies* as abstract terms. 3. *Pernicies* has an active meaning, and denotes the destruction of a living being by murder; whereas *exitium* has a passive meaning, and denotes the destruction even of lifeless objects by annihilation: lastly, *interitus* has, like *exitus*, a neutral meaning, the destruction of living or lifeless objects by decay. 4. *Exitium* is a violent, *exitus* a natural end. — **5. Quorsus — horreamus** = I shudder to think whither it will break forth. — **7. Catòni irati.** Cato was always the stern supporter of the old Roman principles. — **12. Orbem rei publicae** = the wheel of government. *Sperare* with perf. infin. occurs also Ad Att. I. 1, 4. *Spero tibi me caussam probasse.* Ad. Qu. fr. II. 4, 2. *De nostra Tullia spero cum Crassipede nos confecisse.* — **14. Tempestatis.** Dist.? *Ventus* is the generic term for wind: *procella* and *tempestas* denote a violent wind; *procella*, a mere squall or gust of wind; *tempestas*, a complete storm, or stress of weather, generally accompanied by

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165 thunder and lightning, rain or hail; whereas *vortex* and *turbo* denote a
whirlwind; *vortex*, a weaker sort, that merely raises the dust; *turbo*, a
strong whirlwind, that causes destruction. — **17. Amicus noster:**
Pompey. — **18. In laude versatus** = used to praise. — **19. Defor-
matus** = haggard. See below, *ipsi* (sc. *Pompeio*) ita acerba, ut *tabescat*
dolore. Hence his haggard or squalid appearance. — **20. Progressum**
= advance: sc. *in conspirationem cum Caesare et Crasso.* **Reditum:**
166 sc. *a Caesare ad optimates.* — **22. Animi**; i. e. of my mind. — **1. Crasso
jucundum.** Crassus hated Pompey personally, though he was at this
time politically connected with him. — **2. Quia deciderat ex astris.**
*Gloriae fastigio, sua imprudentia et levitate lapsus potius, quam consilio et
ratione progressus videbatur.* Schütz. — **4. Venerem.** The *Coan Venus*
was the *chef d'œuvre* of Apelles: a painting of Ialysus (the grandson of
Helios, and founder of the city of Rhodes), that of Protogenes. — **10.
Archilochia**; i. e. composed in the better style of the poems by which
Archilochus drove Lycambes to hang himself: the *agentia verba Lycambea.*
Horace. See Ad Att. II. 20: *Comitia Bibulus cum Archilochio* edicto
— *distulit.* — **21. Ad Bibulum** = to the house of Bibulus; i. e. for
the sake of mobbing him. — **22. Sentiunt**; i. e. the triumvirs. — **25.
Eum:** Clodius. — **27. Quum . . . tum vero** = not only . . . but
also especially. **Tempus illud**; i. e. when Clodius should come to
make the expected attack. — **33. Cum Sicyoniis.** See on *caesis vic-
timis*, Ep. III.

Ep. VI. L. Calpurnius Piso (whose daughter Caesar had mar-
ried) was consul this year with Gabinius. They were both the pro-
fessed enemies of Cicero, and supported Clodius in his violent meas-
ures. The province of Macedonia had fallen to the former, and he was
now preparing to set out for his government, where his troops were
daily arriving. Cicero has delineated the characters at large of these
consuls, in several of his orations; but he has, in two words, given the
most odious picture of them that exasperated eloquence, perhaps, ever
drew, where he calls them *duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera*: an
expression for which modern language can furnish no equivalent. But
on one occasion Cicero speaks of Piso's withdrawing himself from the
city in disapprobation of his son-in-law Caesar's "impious measures";
and, bad as Piso's character was, yet we must make some allowances
for Cicero's personal feelings of hostility. **S. P. D.** = *salutem plurimam
dicit.* This letter was written after Clodius had carried the law men-
tioned under No. 4 in the historical introduction which precedes it;
which law was plainly directed against Cicero, and Cicero had, in con-
167 sequence, withdrawn from Rome at the end of March. — **4. Quod** =
wherefore, therefore: lit. as to which. It relates, in a general way, to
the preceding statement. **453**, 6; *702;* 206 (14). — **5. Fuissemus.**
Observe in these letters the very general use of the first person plural
for the singular. H. **446**, 2, **488**, 1; *1015;* 209, R. 7 (b). — **6. Vi-
168 dissemus. 485**; *1278;* 261, R. 4; 60, 2. — **5. Legis:** sc. *Clodiae.*

As soon as Cicero had withdrawn from Rome, Clodius procured a law, Page 168
which, among other articles, enacted that no person within 400 miles (*millia passuum*) of Rome should presume to harbor or receive him on pain of death. — **8. Brundisio — sumus.** This letter was written *at Brundisium;* but, according to the Roman method, he narrates *as past* what would have *become a past event* before the letter was read. — **14. Transactum est** = all is over; i. e. if there is no longer any hope. — **16. Plane.** See on *penitus,* Pro lege Manil. ch. 3. **Tulliola.** See on *si — esset,* Pro lege Manil. ch. 20. — **18. Matrimonio . . . serviendum est** = regard must be had for the matrimonial relations. Tullia was at this time married to Caius Piso Frugi, a young nobleman of one of the best families in Rome. — **23. Pisonem.** See preceding note. — **24. De familia liberata** = as to the manumission of the slaves. **580**; *1357;* 274, R. 5 (a); 72, 2. — **27. Nemo**: sc. *est in officio.* — **28. Si res a nobis abisset**; i. e. if my estate should be forfeited by the Clodian law. **Si obtinere potuissent**: sc. *ut essent liberti nostri;* i. e. if they could obtain the confirmation of their manumission by me, which might be opposed on the ground that my right to give them their freedom had been taken away by the Clodian law. — **29. Pertineret**: sc. *res familiaris nostra.* — **30. Quod. 554**, IV.; *702;* 273, 6 (a). — **32. Velim. 485**; *1177;* 260, R. 4; 60, 2.

Ep. VII. **5. A Vestae. 397**, 1, 1); *755;* 211, R. 7 (1). Terentia 170
had taken sanctuary in the temple of Vesta, from which she was forcibly dragged by the directions of Clodius, in order to be examined at a public office concerning her husband's effects. **Ad tabulam Valeriam** = (lit.) to the tablet of Valerius. This was a place in the forum beside the Curia Hostilia, called *tabula Valeria* from the tablet erected there in memory of M. Valerius Maximus Messala, consul B. C. 263. — **7. Te . . . vexari, ut . . . periremus. 553**, III.; *1159;* 270, R. 2 (a); 58, IV. R. — **10. De area.** To make the loss of Cicero's house in Rome irretrievable, Clodius, after destroying it, consecrated the area where it stood to the perpetual service of religion, and erected a temple upon it to the goddess of Liberty. — **12. Quae impensa facienda est**; i. e. on my account, to secure my recall.

Ep. VIII. **6. Legatione**; i. e. the *legatio* offered him by Caesar. 171
"As it answered Caesar's purposes either to gain Cicero, or to ruin him, he artfully laid his measures for both. And accordingly, after having instigated Clodius to pursue Cicero, he offered to take him into Gaul in the quality of his lieutenant (*legatus*), as a means of protecting him from that vengeance he had secretly inflamed. But Cicero, being more disposed to try his strength with his adversary, imprudently declined the proposal." — **8. Hoc**; i. e. than the plan actually adopted. — **18. Miseriis.** Dist.? *Infortunium* and *calamitas* denote a single misfortune; *infortunium,* more as a vexatious accident, for example, the loss of a purse, receiving blows, etc.; *calamitas,* a tragic accident, as the loss

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171 of a beloved person, power, etc.; whereas *infelicitas* and *miseria* denote an unfortunate state of considerable duration; *infelicitas*, merely as the absence of success; *miseria*, as an actual pressing state of affliction. — **22. Studio et officio**; i. e. in his efforts to procure Cicero's recall. — **23. Dii faxint.** "He had the great misfortune to be disappointed of this wish; for Piso died soon after this letter was written. Cicero mentions him in several parts of his writings with the highest gratitude and esteem. He represents him as a young nobleman of the greatest talents and application, who devoted his whole time to the improvement of his mind and the exercise of eloquence; as one whose moral qualifications were no less extraordinary than his intellectual; and, in short, as possessed of every accomplishment and every virtue that could endear him to his friends, to his family, and to the public." — **26. Si — est** = if the affair shall be deferred, all is lost: more lit. if it shall have grown old,
172 etc. **Ea re** = therefore, on that account. — **5. Inimici nostri**; i. e. the troops of Piso, not, of course, his son-in-law, but the consul. He had stated in a preceding letter that it was his wish to have withdrawn to some more retired place in Epirus, that he might be secure from *Piso* and his soldiers. See note on the consuls, Ep. VI. — **10. Summum** = at most. — **11. Velim. 485**; *1177;* 260, R. 4; 60, 2. — **12. Rem** = the thing itself, the result of the affair.

Ep. IX. Lentulus was Cicero's warm friend, Metellus his old enemy. The latter's promotion, therefore, was a great discouragement to Cicero, who took it for granted that he would employ all his power to obstruct his return. He reflected, as he tells us, that, though it was a great thing to drive him out, yet, as there were many who hated, and more who envied him, it would not be difficult to keep him out. But Metellus, perceiving which way Pompey's inclination and Caesar's also was turning, found reason to change his mind, or at least to dissemble it; and promised not only to give his consent, but his assistance, to Cicero's restoration. Lentulus, immediately upon entering on his consular office, moved the senate that Cicero might be restored; in which he was seconded by Pompey with much zeal, and the whole house unanimously concurred in the motion. Serranus, however, a tribune of the people, interposing his negative, no decree could pass at that time; nevertheless, it was with one consent resolved, that, on the 22d of the same month, a law should be proposed to the people for Cicero's recall. When the appointed day arrived, the friends of Cicero found the forum in possession of Clodius, who had planted his mob there over night in order to prevent the promulgation of this law. A very bloody skirmish ensued, in which several lives were lost, and many other outrages committed; in consequence of which Clodius was impeached by Milo as a
173 disturber of the public peace. — **11. Tua — voluntas** = so far as thy will permits. — **13. Tuorum.** Clodius was cousin to Metellus. — **16. In tua potestate** = at your service. — **20. Qui — erit** = there shall be no one to be saved; i. e. it will be too late. Notwithstanding

that Pompey, Caesar, and indeed all the principal persons of the republic, Page 173
now concurred in favoring Cicero's return, yet the practices of Clodius prevented a decree for that purpose till the first of June. Nor was it till the 4th of August following that this decree passed into a general law; in consequence of which Cicero soon afterwards made his triumphant entry into Rome.

Ep. X. **25. Te**: sc. *fuisse.* **Nec fortiorem.** The allusion is to a letter of Atticus to Cicero, reproaching him for a want of firmness, and giving some advice. — **3. Eundemque te, qui . . . fuisses** = and 174
yet that you, although you had been. **Erroris nostri.** Cicero regards it as an error, that he yielded so readily to the hostile measures of Clodius, instead of making resistance to them. — **9. Gaudium.** Dist.? 1. *Gaudeo* denotes joy as an inward state of mind, in opp. to *dolor;* whereas *laetor* and *hilaris sum,* the utterance of joy. 2. The *laetus* shows his joy in a calm cheerfulness, which attests perfect satisfaction with the present, in opp. to *maestus:* the *hilaris* in awakened mirth, disposing to jest and laughter, in opp. to *tristis:* the *alacer* in energetic vivacity, evincing spirit and activity, in opp. to *territus.* The *gaudens,* the *laetus,* the *hilaris,* derive joy from a piece of good fortune: the *alacer* at the same time from employment and action. *Laetitia* shows itself chiefly in an unwrinkled forehead, and a mouth curled for smiling: *hilaritas,* in eyes quickly moving, shining, and radiant with joy: *alacritas,* in eyes that roll, sparkle, and announce spirit. 3. *Gaudeo* and *laetor* denote a moderate, *exsulto* and *gestio,* a passionate, uncontrolled joy, as to exult and triumph: the *gestiens* discovers this by an involuntary elevation of the whole being, sparkling eyes, inability to keep quiet, etc.: the *exsultans,* by a voluntary, full resignation of himself to joy, which displays itself, if not by skipping and jumping, at least by an indiscreet outbreak of joy, bordering on extravagance. 4. *Jucundus* denotes, like *juvat me,* a momentary excitement of joy; *laetus,* a more lasting state of joy; hence *laetus* is used as the stronger expression. — **12. Exegero** = I shall have made amends for. — **19. Facultatum** = wealth, resources. — **28. Salutis**; i. e. of the temple of *Salus,* on the Quirinal Hill, near the house of Atticus. — **36. Nomenclatori**: an attendant, whose duty it was to mention the name of everybody that passed. Such people were particularly employed by persons engaged in a public canvass. —
1. Quibus . . . liceret = who could. **Id ipsum**; i. e. the fact of 175
their being enemies. — **8. Eo biduo**; i. e. the day of his arrival and the one in which he thanked the senate. — **12. Ad ejus procurationem** = to the superintendence of it; i. e. *annona.* — **15. Ut id decernerem** = that I should propose a decree for this purpose. — **19. Ageretur** = an engagement should be made. — **21. Meo — recitando** = at the recital of my name. — **22. Dedisset**: sc. *populus.* **Habui contionem** = I harangued an assembly. — **23. Dederunt**: sc. *contionem.* No private individual could address the people without the permission of a curule magistrate or tribune of the people. — **26. Ad —**

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175 fore = that I should be in everything another self. — **36. Religionem** = the sacred encumbrance: referring to the temple of Liberty which Clodius erected on the site where Cicero's house had stood. See on *de area*, Ep. VII. Clodius had consecrated a part only of the area: the remaining part he had planted and appropriated to his own use. Hence it is that Cicero goes on to say, if the consecration of the area be set aside, he shall have a noble space for a new house; or if it should not be set aside, that the consuls were at least to clear the ground, and contract for the building of a house for him on the unconsecrated
176 part. — **1. Superficiem** = the building. — **2. Demolientur**; i. e. what is now there. **Locabunt** = will contract (for a house). — **4. Ut — bonae** = as it regards prosperity, disordered; as it regards adversity, prosperous.

Ep. XI. **Lentulus**, who had been consul in the year of Cicero's return, was now governing Cilicia and Cyprus as proconsul. Ptolemy Auletes, who had been most justly driven out of Egypt by his subjects, was now at Rome, and was endeavoring by flattery and corruption to procure his restoration by a Roman army. Cicero wished to obtain the command of this army for Lentulus, who had had so great a part in his restoration. Others favored Pompey; but Cato produced a fictitious Sibylline oracle, which said that Egypt must not be entered with an army. — **14. Altercatione.** Dist.? 1. *Disceptatio, litigatio*, and *controversia* are dissensions, the settling of which is attempted quietly, and in an orderly way: *contentio, altercatio*, and *jurgium*, such as are conducted with passion and vehemence, but which are still confined to words: *rixae*, such as, like frays and broils, come to blows, or at least threaten to come to blows, and are midway between *jurgium* and *pugna*. 2. *Controversia* takes place between two parties when they place themselves in array on opposite sides: *disceptatio*, when they commence disputing with each other, in order to arrive at the path of truth, or to discover what is right, but without a hostile feeling: *litigatio*, when a hostile feeling and a personal interest are at the bottom of the dispute. 3. *Contentio* would maintain the right against all opponents, and effect its purpose, whatever it may be, by the strenuous exertion of all its faculties: *altercatio* would not be in debt to its opponent a single word, but have the last word itself: *jurgium* will, without hearkening to another, give vent to its ill-humor by harsh words. *Contentio* presents the serious image of strenuous exertion: *altercatio*, the comic image of excessive heat, as in
177 women's quarrels: *jurgium*, the hateful image of rude anger. — **2. Placuit** = I thought it proper. **Breviter** is emphatic. — **6. Regem**; i. e. Ptolemy. — **8. Sententia divideretur.** When an opinion was proposed to the senate which was thought too general, and to include several distinct articles, it was usual to require that each part might be propounded and voted separately. Thus Bibulus moved that they might submit to the Sibylline oracle, and appoint three private senators to restore the king. But the house required that they might vote sepa-

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rately upon these two questions ; and the event was, they unanimously 177
agreed to the former, but rejected the latter. — **9. Religione**: referring
to the Sibylline oracle. See on *Lentulus*. — **11. Frequentes — omnia**
= they went over to the opposite side by a large majority; i. e. they re-
jected the proposition. — **13. Rettulisset** = had made a motion. **In-
tendere — consules** = began to insist that it was his privilege (i. e.
in virtue of his office) to make the division (i. e. of the house) prior to
the consuls. — **18. Multis partibus plures** = a very large majority:
lit. more by many parts. — **20. Rogabantur**: i. e. to give their opin-
ions. — **29. Cupiditatis**; i. e. of a desire to receive the commission to
restore Ptolemy to his throne. — **36. Quod — attinet** = as to bring-
ing the affair before the people. — **3. Senatus auotoritas.** When an 178
act passed the senate in a full house, held according to the prescribed
forms, and without any opposition from the tribunes (who had the privi-
lege of putting a negative upon all proceedings in the senate), it was
called a *senatus consultum*, a decree of the senate. But if any of these
essentials were wanting, or a tribune interposed, it was then only styled
a *senatus auctoritas*, an order of the senate, and considered as of less
authority.

Ep. XII. **18. T. Ampius.** The predecessor of Lentulus in the
government of Cilicia.

Ep. XIII. In this letter Cicero describes the games exhibited by 179
Pompey in his second consulship, which he congratulates Marius that
he had not seen, expresses a wish to be relieved from his forensic la-
bors, and to pass his time in the retreat of the country. — **2. Ad ludos.**
They were exhibited by Pompey at the opening of his theatre, one of
the most magnificent structures of ancient Rome, and so extensive as
to contain no less than 80,000 spectators. Some remains of this im-
mense building still exist. — **5. Utrumque** is explained by the two fol-
lowing clauses. **371**, 1, 3) (2); *717;* 232 (2); 52, I. R. — **7. Modo —
tui** = provided only the enjoyment of thy retirement may have been
constant, uninterrupted. — **9. Ista amoenitate** = that pleasant
scenery of thine. — **10. Stabianum — Misenum** = thou didst cut
through Stabianum (i. e. for the sake of a prospect) and (thus) didst lay
open Misenum to view. — **12. Illi**; i. e. his neighbors who went to
Rome to see the theatrical exhibitions. — **16. Maecius** (also written
Maetius). This person is supposed by the commentators to be the same
to whose judgment Horace advises the Pisos to refer their poetical com-
positions:

> Si quid tamen olim
> Scripseris, in Maeti descendat judicis aures.

But the compliment paid in these lines to the taste of Maecius ill agrees
with the contemptuous manner in which Cicero here speaks of Pompey's
dramatic censor. — **18. Honoris caussa**; i. e. in honor of the festi-
val. — **19. Honoris caussa**; i. e. to preserve the reputation which

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180 they had already acquired. — **8. Sexcenti muli**; i. e. laden with the spoils of Troy. **Clytaemnestra**: a play of Atticus founded on the return of Agamemnon. — **9. Equo Trojano**: a play of Livius Andronicus. **Craterarum**; i. e. the vessels taken at Troy and exhibited in a triumphal procession on the stage. — **12. Protogeni**: Marius's reader. It was usual with persons of distinction among the Romans to keep a slave in their family, whose sole business it was to read to them. — **15. Graecos ludos**: probably a sort of pantomimes in imitation of those in the Grecian theatre. — **16. Oscos ludos**: rude plays, or farces; encounters of boisterous mirth and ribaldry. — **17. Senatu vestro.** The municipal or corporate towns in Italy were governed by magistrates of their own. — **18. Via Graeca.** Perhaps the Grecian road might be much out of repair, and little frequented at the time when this letter was written; and on that circumstance Cicero, it is possible, may have founded his witticism. — **23. Valentissima bestia.** Beasts of the wildest and most uncommon kinds were sent for, on these occasions, from every corner of the known world; and Dion Cassius relates, that no less than 500 lions were killed at these hunting matches, with which Pompey entertained the people. — **25. Si videnda sunt** = if they are worthy of being seen. — **26. Haec** = these which I am now describing. — **27. Elephantorum.** Pliny says, that twenty, or according to others sixteen, elephants fought at these games. — **34. Facilem** = compliant, favorable; i. e. if they were as much inclined to favor my retirement from public life as they were to favor that of Aesopus from
181 the stage. — **36. Quum . . . tum vero** = if . . . then surely. — **2. Nulla est** = is of no account, has no enjoyment. — **13. Humaniter** = in a manner becoming a human being; i. e. courteously, socially, and virtuously. — **22. Neque — meis, etc.** = *neque solum in epistolis meis*, etc.; i. e. will not reduce me to only one method of affording you any amusement; namely, that of writing to you.

182 Ep. XIV. **2. Cura.** Dist.? *Cura, sollicitudo,* and *angor* mean the disturbance of the mind with reference to a future evil and danger: *cura*, as thoughtfulness, uneasiness, apprehension, in opp. to *incuria*; *sollicitudo*, as sensitiveness, discomposure, anxiety, in opp. to *securitas*; *angor*, as a passion, anger, fear, in opp. to *solutus animus*; whereas *dolor* and *aegritudo* relate to a present evil: *dolor*, as a hardship or pain, in opp. to *gaudium*; *aegritudo*, as a sickness of the soul, in opp. to *alacritas*.

Ep. XV. **9. Delectatione.** Dist.? *Oblectatio* is a pleasant occupation, conversation, amusement, which disperses ennui, and confers a relative pleasure; whereas *delectatio* is a real delight, which procures positive enjoyment, and confers absolute pleasure. — **11. Mercedis**: sc. *tantum*. — **18. Repraesentabo** = I will anticipate.

183 Ep. XVI. **8. Maximi. 403**; *799*; 214; 54, IX. — **11. Vacillantibus litterulis. 428**; *888*; 211, R. 6; 54, II. — **13. Diligere.**

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Dist.? *Diligo* is love arising from esteem, and, as such, a result of reflection on the worth of the beloved object; whereas *amo* is love arising from inclination, which has its ground in feeling, and is involuntary, or quite irresistible: *diligo* denotes a purer love, which, free from sensuality and selfishness, is also more calm; *amo*, a warmer love, which, whether sensual or Platonic, is allied to passion. 183

Ep. XVII. **Curioni.** C. Scribonius Curio — a friend of Cicero, and a young senator of great natural talents, which, however, he left uncultivated from carelessness and want of industry — was at this time quaestor in Asia. Cicero knew him from his childhood, and did all he could to direct his great talents into a proper channel, to suppress his love of pleasure and of wealth, and to create in him a desire for true fame and virtue, but without any success: Curio was and remained a person of most profligate character. — **16. Certissimum**; i. e. on which one can reckon with the most confidence; which one is the most certain to receive; hence nearly = *creberrimum, the most usual.* — **2. Nostra aut** 184
ipsorum. 408, 1, 2); *809;* 219 & R. 1; 51, IV. 4. — **9. Temporibus his.** Affairs at Rome were at this time in the utmost confusion, occasioned by the factious interruption that was given to the usual election of the magistrates. This state of tumult, or, indeed, to speak more properly, of almost absolute anarchy, was however somewhat composed towards the latter end of the present year, by the election of Domitius Calvinus and Valerius Messala to the consular office. — **12. Neque . . . velim scribere.** The disturbances mentioned in the preceding note were artfully fomented by Caesar and Pompey, in order to turn them to the advantage of their ambitious purposes. But this was too delicate a circumstance for Cicero to explain himself upon; especially as he was now cultivating a friendship with both. — **16. Gravis adversaria** = a powerful antagonist. *Adversaria* is here a noun, and *exspectatio* is in apposition with it. The idea is, that the high expectations which had been formed of him would require the utmost exertions on his part in order to meet them. — **18. Vinces.** Dist.? 1. *Vinco* means, to drive an adversary from his place: *supero*, to win a place from an adversary. The *vincens* has more to do with living objects, with enemies: the *superans*, with inanimate objects, with difficulties. 2. *Evinco* denotes especially the exertion and duration of the conflict: *devinco*, its consequence, and the completeness of the victory. 3. *Vinco* means, to conquer by fighting: *opprimo*, without fighting, by merely appearing, in consequence of a surprisal, or of a decided superiority of forces.

Ep. XVIII. **1. Mandatum** = commission. Cicero begins this let- 185
ter by alluding jestingly to some purchase which Marius had requested him to make for him. — **2. Plurimo. 416**; *884-6;* 252, R. 3; 54, IX. — **3. Eo — multum** = so far you were wise: lit. saw much. — **4. Pluris** = for more; i. e. than a certain sum. **402, 2**; *799;* 214 & R.

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185 1 (a); 54, IX. 1. **Quodsi — coheredibus** = if, however, you had intrusted me (with an unlimited order), I would have settled (the affair) with my co-heirs according to my love for you (*qui meus amor in te est*); i. e. on the most advantageous terms in your behalf. — **6. Illicitatorem** = one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a fictitious bidder. — **8. Bursa** (T. Munatius Plancus) was tribune the year this letter was written, and had distinguished himself by inflaming those disturbances in Rome which were occasioned by the assassination of Clodius. The body of Clodius being produced before the people in the forum, Bursa, together with one of his colleagues, infused such a spirit of riot into the populace, that, snatching up the corpse, they instantly conveyed it to the *Curia Hostilia*, where they paid it the funeral honors. This they executed in the most insolent and tumultuous manner, by erecting a funeral pile with the benches, and setting fire to the senate-house itself, which was burnt to the ground. Bursa, not satisfied with these licentious outrages, endeavored likewise to instigate the mob to fall upon Cicero, the avowed friend and advocate of Milo, by whom Clodius had been killed. Cicero, therefore, as soon as Bursa was out of his office, accused him of violating the public peace; and Bursa, being found guilty, was condemned to suffer banishment. — **12. Inimici**; i. e. Clodius. **Malo**: sc. *laetari*. Melmoth translates the whole passage thus: Much rather, indeed, would I see my adversaries vanquished by the hand of justice than of violence: as I would choose it should be in a way that does honor to the friends of my cause, without exposing them, at the same time, to any uneasy consequences. — **13. Potius** is sometimes used redundantly with *malo*. — **15. Clarissimi viri**. Pompey.
186 **22. Animi caussa** = for the sake of amusement. — **3. A quo — erant**. Pompey, in his consulship, made some alterations with respect to the method of choosing the judges, and elected a certain number out of the three orders of the state, for the cognizance of civil and criminal causes. — **7. Ne intercaletur** = that there may be no intercalation. The Roman months being lunar, a proper number of supplemental days were added every two years, in order to adjust their reckoning to the course of the sun. This was called an *intercalation*, and was performed by the pontifical college at their own discretion. Accordingly they often exercised this important trust as interest or ambition dictated; and by their arbitrary intercalations, either advanced or retarded the stated times for transacting civil or religious affairs, as best suited the private purposes of themselves or their friends.

Ep. XIX. **S. V. V. B. E. E. Q. V.** = *Si vos valetis, bene* (*est*): *ego exercitusque valemus*. — **10. Provinciam**. Cicero's province comprehended not only Cilicia, but Pamphylia, Lycaonia, part of Phrygia, and the island of Cyprus, together with some other less considerable appendages. Cilicia was first added to the Roman provinces by Publius Ser-
187 vilius, surnamed Isauricus, in the year of Rome 680. — **2. Eos**, referring to *Parthos*, is used pleonastically for the sake of emphasis, but may be

omitted in translating. — **9. Maxime conjunctum** = as near as pos- 187
sible. — **17. Vestra — intercessisset** = your order had been added. See on *senatus auctoritas*, Ep. XI. — **18. Euseben et Philoromaeum.** These were surnames of Ariobarzanes, and meant, literally, pious and friendly to Rome. They are merely Greek words Latinized. — **26. In consilio meo** = in the presence of my council. — **36. Casum — paterni**; *quia pater Ariobarzanes II. interfectus erat per insidias* (*Mithridatis veneno*), *quum expulsum e regno Pompeius restituisset in bello Mithridatico.* Ernesti. — **3. Ariarathe.** He was made king of 188
Cappadocia after his brother's death. — **19. Judicio probatos** = (who had been) approved by their judgment.

Ep. XX. **15. Notas esse** = should be known. — **2. Tributis**; 190
i. e. *tributa* imposita ad impensas in praesidibus faciendas. *Usurae graves* sunt intelligendae ex Epp. ad Att. VI. 1, 2, *quaternarum centesimarum* (48 per cent) *cum anatocissimo*, quas negotiatores exigebant, et inde *falsum aes alienum*. Ernesti. Cicero reduced this exorbitant rate of interest to 12 per cent compound interest. — **17. Pertumultuose — vere** = in a very agitated manner, and yet not untruly. — **6. Moratus.** 191
Dist.? 1. *Maneo* denotes remaining, in opp. to going away; whereas *moror* denotes tarrying, as an interruption of motion, in opp. to going forwards. 2. *Morari aliquem* means, to prevail upon any one to stay of his own free-will by proposing conditions: *tardare*, to prevent a person's hastening on his way by opposing difficulties: *detinere*, to hinder him from going forwards by force. *Tardare* has generally an action for its object: *detinere*, a person: *morari*, either. — **7. Praesentibus** = that were actually prepared. 1. *Adesse* means to be near a person or thing; but *interesse*, to assist in a transaction. 2. *Adesse* denotes generally the presence in a circle to which we belong: *praesentem esse*, absolute, audible, and visible presence. When an expected guest is within our walls, *adest*: he, who is in the same room with us, *presens est*. — **13. Sacerdos.** It appears, from a passage which Manutius cites from Hirtius, that the high priest of the temple of Bellona, at Comana, a city in Cappadocia, was next in rank and power to the king himself. — **27. Bibulum.** M. Calpurnius Bibulus, proconsul of Syria. He was consul with Julius Caesar in B. C. 59. See notes on Ep. V. — **17.** 192
Amani; i. e. of its inhabitants. — **6. Qui — ornasti.** Cicero, soon 193
after his consulate, had very particular obligations to Cato of the kind he mentions; for the latter being tribune at that time, procured him a confirmation, from an assembly of the people, of the glorious title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. — **12. Supplicationem.** This honor was usually decreed to a general after some signal advantage obtained by his arms. It consisted in appointing a solemn festival, in order to return thanks to the gods for the public success; at which time the senate went in solemn procession to the principal temples in Rome, and assisted at the sacrifices instituted for such occasions. — **13. Quas — gessisset**; i. e. his civil acts. — **16. Mitto** = I forbear to mention. —

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194 **19. Inimicum**; i. e. Clodius. — **3. Provinciam ornatam.** In Pis. 2, *ego provinciam Galliam, senatus auctoritate exercitu et pecunia instructam et ornatam . . . in concione* deposui. . . . Ea provincia accepta, triumphare poterat de Salassis et aliis Inalpinis gentibus, quibuscum postea Metellus bellum gessit. Melmoth. On the distribution of the consular provinces for the year succeeding Cicero's consulship, see on *collegam — sentiret*, Sall. Cat. ch. 26. Cicero's bargain with Antonius, by which he yielded his title to the rich province of Macedonia, was not his only sacrifice : he patriotically resigned his claim to the other province also — that of Cisalpine Gaul — to Metellus. It is to this particularly, and to the triumph, which a successful administration of the affairs of this province would have probably won for him, that he alludes in the text. — **5. Sacerdotium**; i. e. the office of augur. — **17. Sed ita, si — videbitur** = but on this condition, if this small service (*hoc nescio quid*), which I have performed, shall not seem insignificant and contemptible. — **32. A quo uno.** Cato settled a correspondence throughout the whole Roman provinces, and received constant intelligence of the conduct of the several governors in their respective commands; so attentive was this vigilant patriot to whatever concerned the interest of
195 the commonwealth. — **3. Quae**; i. e. quae ornamenta, quae virtutes in toga; i. e. *aequitas* and *continentia* mentioned in § 14. — **7. Justiores**, eo sensu, quo *justa victoria, justus triumphus* dicitur, cui nihil est, quique jure ita vocari potest. — **19. Ex meis litteris**; i. e. ad senatum missis.

Ep. XXI. **26. Facies. 470**, 1; *1091;* 259, R. 1 (4).

196 Ep. XXII. **5. Uno et vicessimo die**; i. e. after he had set out from Rome. — **19. De — Preciana** = as to the legacy left by Precius. Who this Precius was is not known.

197 Ep. XXIII. **3. In quartanam.** A quartan ague was supposed by the ancients to be extremely salutary in its consequences. It was called *quartana* from its occurring every fourth day. — **5. Humanitatis** = *amoris in tuos*. — **10. Ad urbem.** As Cicero claimed the honor of a triumph, he was obliged, till his pretensions should be determined, to
198 take up his residence without the walls of the city. — **7. Ad senatum — miserat.** The purport of Caesar's letter was, that he declared himself willing to resign his command, provided Pompey did the same; but if this were not complied with, that he would immediately march into Italy, and revenge the injuries done both to himself and to the liberties of the republic. — **10. Nulla vi expulsi.** The letter mentioned in the last note was received by the senate with great indignation, and considered as an open declaration of war. Accordingly they voted, that if Caesar did not resign his command by a certain day named in their decree for that purpose, he should be deemed an enemy to his country. This decree was protested against by Curio, Quintus Cassius

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Longinus, and Mark Antony, in virtue of their prerogative as tribunes 198
of the people; and while the senate were deliberating in what manner to punish the authors of this protest, they were advised by the consul Lentulus to withdraw before any decree against them had actually passed. Perhaps this is all that Cicero means when he asserts, that "no violence had been offered to these tribunes"; for, otherwise, his assertion would be contradicted by the unanimous testimony of all the ancient historians. — **12. Pro coss.** = *pro consulibus;* i. e. proconsuls. — **16. Comparatur** = preparations are making. It is here used absolutely.

Ep. XXIV. **2. Ille**: Caesar. — **5. Dolabella**: Tullia's third hus- 199
band. — **9. Videndum — possitis** = you must see to it that you be able to act consistently with your rank: lit. that you may be able to be with honor. This use of *sum* with an adverb is mostly confined to familiar language. — **11. Bellissime . . . esse** = to be very advantageously and pleasantly situated. For the use of *sum* with an adverb, see preceding note. — **15. Rem — fecit** = has improved the aspect of affairs. This is the Labienus who performed so conspicuous a part in Gaul as one of Caesar's lieutenants. About this time he joined the Pompeian party: it is to this fact that Cicero alludes. — **17. Generum suum**: Caesar. — **20. Rufus.** Lucius Mescinius Rufus was quaestor to Cicero in Cilicia.

Ep. XXV. **1. S. V. G. V.** = *Si vales, gaudeo. Valeo.* **Recte V.** =
recte valet = is quite well. — **3. Apud te** = at your house. — **4. In** 200
suspicionem — suadere = ought I to be suspected of persuading thee more on account of the interest of my party than for your own interest. — **13. Nominis sui**: referring to the title *Magnus*, which Sulla gave him when he was a young man, and which he ever afterwards assumed. — **17. Capto exercitu veterano**; i. e. Pompey's army in Spain under the command of his lieutenants, Afranius and Petreius, whom Caesar had defeated. — **18. Circumvallato**; i. e. at Dyrrhachium. — **20. Pro tua prudentia** = with your usual foresight. — **4.** 201
Partibus — publicae = for your party and for that form of the commonwealth (or that constitution). — **8. His quoque locis**; i. e. from Dyrrhachium. — **13. Qua — Caesar** = such is Caesar's clemency. — **17. Reverti**: sc. *sine periculo.*

Ep. XXVI. This letter was written at Brundisium between November, B. C. 48, and the end of that year. In June, B. C. 49, Cicero embarked at Brundisium for Greece, where he joined the camp of Pompey. For the space of nearly a year from this time little is known of his movements: one or two notes only have been preserved, which show that, during his residence in the camp of Pompey, he was in bad health, embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, in the habit of inveighing against everything he heard and saw around him, and of giving way to the deepest despondency. After the battle of Pharsalia (August 9, B. C. 48), at which he was not present, he returned to Brundisium, where he remained

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201 for ten months. — **18. In maximis meis doloribus.** During the whole of the time mentioned in the end of the preceding note, "Cicero's mind was in a most agitated and unhappy condition. He was constantly tormented with unavailing remorse on account of the folly of his past conduct in having identified himself with the Pompeians when he might have remained unmolested at home; he was filled with apprehensions as to the manner in which he might be treated by Caesar, whom he had so often offended and so lately deceived; he moreover was visited by secret shame and compunction for having at once given up his associates upon the first turn of fortune; above all, he was haunted by the foreboding that they might after all prove victorious, in which event his fate would have been desperate; and the cup of bitterness was filled by the unnatural treachery of his brother and nephew, who were seeking to recommend themselves to those in power by casting the foulest calumnies and vilest aspersions upon their relative, whom they represented as having seduced them from their duty."

202 Ep. XXVII. **1. Spe pacis**, which they hoped would follow a complete victory, such as that of Pharsalia was. — **8. Nostrum judicium**; i. e. our decision as to how far we ought to go in bearing arms against Roman citizens. — **11. Imminutam, etc.** = though impaired, etc. — **13. Ea** = *talia*. — **17. Fatali proelio**: that of Pharsalia. — **18. Utrumque — victoris** = but (I confess: sc. *fateor*) that I was of the opinion that both (results) depended upon the expedition of the conqueror; i. e. upon the expedition with which he should follow up his success. — **19. Quae si fuisset** = had there been this (expedition). — **20. Quam cognovit Asia . . . Achaia**; i. e. *quam cognoverunt ii, qui post Pharsalicam pugnam se in Asiam et in Achaiam receperunt.* — **21. Te . . . ipso allegato ac deprecatore.** *Cassius post pugnam Pharsalicam ad Caesarem transierat ab eoque benevole receptus erat. Multos igitur alios Pompeianos, Cassio ad Caesarem allegato ac deprecatore, a*
203 *Caesare veniam impetrasse satis erat credibile.* — **1. Amissis — valent** = the critical opportunity having been lost, which is most important. — **2. Interpositus annus**; i. e. the year that had elapsed since the battle of Pharsalia. — **3. Ipsum vinci** = **ipsam cladem**: the direct object of *contemnerent*. — **6. Tantam moram**; i. e. *novem mensium*. **Nescio quem** = paltry, insignificant. Pharnaces (son of the famous Mithridates, king of Pontus), taking advantage of Caesar's being engaged in the Alexandrine war, made an incursion into Cappadocia and the lesser Armenia, the dominions of Deiotarus, a king tributary to the Romans. Domitius Calvinus, whom Caesar had appointed to command in Asia and the neighboring provinces, having received notice of this invasion, marched immediately to the assistance of Deiotarus. The two armies came to an engagement, in which Pharnaces had the superiority. Calvinus, at the same time, being called away by Caesar, who had occasion for those troops to complete the conquest of Alexandria, Pharnaces took that opportunity of entering Pontus, which he seized as his

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hereditary dominions, and where he committed great cruelties and de- 203
vastations. This letter seems to have been written soon after the transaction above related, and probably while Caesar himself was on the march in order to chastise the insolence of Pharnaces. It was in giving an account of this expedition that Caesar made use of that celebrated expression in a letter to one of his friends, *Veni, vidi, vici.* — **13. Currentem . . . incitarem.** So De Orat. II. 44, 186; *facilius est currentem incitare quam commovere languentem.* — **15. In gemitu Italiae.** Caesar, after the battle of Pharsalia, sent Mark Antony into Italy, as his master of the horse, — an office, in the absence of the dictator, of supreme authority in the commonwealth; but Antony abused the power with which he was thus invested, and taking advantage of the disturbances at Rome (excited by Dolabella and Trevellius, tribuni plebis), turned them to his private purposes, by enriching himself with the spoils of his fellow-citizens. This seems to have been the occasion of those general complaints to which Cicero here alludes. — **16. Pro mea, tua, sua parte** = according to my, your, his ability. — **17. Auctor**: Caesar.

Ep. XXVIII. **25. Negligentia.** Dolabella was greatly embarrassed in his affairs; and it seems by this passage as if he had not allowed Tullia a maintenance, during his absence abroad, sufficient to support her rank and dignity. The negligence with which Cicero reproaches himself probably relates to his not having secured a proper settlement on his daughter, when he made the second payment of her fortune to Dolabella. For in a letter written to Atticus about this time, he expressly condemns himself for having acted imprudently in that affair. — **27. Ad Caesarem mittere**; i. e. in order to supplicate Caesar's pardon, for having engaged against him on the side of Pompey.

Ep. XXX. **13. Redditae . . . sunt . . . litterae.** This letter is 204
not extant; but Cicero mentions the purport of it in the oration *Pro Ligario*, III. 7, by which it appears that he would preserve to him his former state and dignities.

Ep. XXXI. **1. In Tusculanum.** Cicero continued at Brundisium 205
till Caesar arrived in Italy, who came much sooner than was expected, and landed at Tarentum some time in September. They had an interview with each other, which ended much to the satisfaction of Cicero, who, intending to follow Caesar towards Rome, wrote this letter to his wife, to prepare for his reception at his Tuscan villa. — **2. Ut — parata** = let all things be ready. The complete expression would be *fac ut sint omnia parata.* So *ut sit* below: = let there be one; i. e. *fac ut sit.* — **6. De Venusino**: sc. *agro datae.* He wrote the letter near Venusia.

Ep. XXXII. **M. Marcello.** Marcellus was then in exile at Athens. He was consul with Serv. Sulpicius in B. C. 51. — **7. Consilio.** This refers to the different conduct of Cicero and Marcellus, after the battle

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205 of Pharsalia: the former having immediately returned into Italy, in
order to throw himself at the feet of the conqueror, the latter retiring to
Mitylene, the capitol of Lesbos. In this city Marcellus probably re-
206 sided, when this letter was written. — **29. Ista ratio** = that course of
207 thine. — **35. Nihil attinet** = it is of no use. — **5. Cuicuimodi res
esset** = whatever the situation of the public affairs might be. *Cuicui-
modi*, for *cujuscujusmodi*. — **23. Gratia — victi** = on the ground of
merit I have influence only so far as I have been conquered; i. e. so far
as I yielded, after having been conquered. — **24. Marcello**; i. e. C.
Marcellus. — **25. Non adhibemur** = I am not consulted. **Ad —
sumus**; i. e. my services are ready, whenever they are desired.

Ep. XXXIII. This letter is an answer to a letter of condolence,
which Sulpicius, then in Athens, wrote to Cicero on hearing of the death
208 of his daughter Tullia. — **9. Vester Gallus.** Manutius conjectures
that the person here mentioned is Caius Sulpicius Gallus, who was con-
209 sul in the year of Rome 586. — **10. M. Cato.** Cato the Censor. — **1.
Fuerunt** = lived. — **19. Domo absum.** Cicero, upon the death of
his daughter, retired from his own house, to one belonging to Atticus,
near Rome. — **28. Unius**: Caesar.

210 Ep. XXXIV. **Planco.** L. Munatius Plancus was a brother of
Plancus Bursa, the great enemy of Cicero. In the beginning of the
present year he was appointed by Caesar governor of the farther Gaul,
where he now was, at the head of three legions. Upon the death of
Caesar, to whom he had been warmly attached, Cicero employed all his
arts to engage him on the side of the senate; and Plancus, after much
hesitation, at length declared himself accordingly. But he soon after-
wards betrayed the cause he thus professed to support, and went over
with his troops to Antony. — **2. Per — fui**; i. e. *Antonius assidue me
vexavit.* — **3. Non insolentia.** *Insolens dicitur, qui sua potestate abuti-
tur ad calumniam bonorum virorum.* — **4. Immanitas** = *saevitia et
crudelitas* = despotism. — **5. Vocem (liberam)**; i. e. *liberam senten-
tiam in senatu pronuntiatam.* — **10. Quae ita longa est.** Plancus
was in the number of those whom Caesar had named to the consulate,
in that general designation of magistrates which he made a short
time before his death. But as Plancus stood last in the list, his turn
was not to commence till the year 712. **Optandum sit** = it is to be
wished (rather than expected). — **11. Spiritum ducere** = to live.
Alii jungunt *rei publicae spiritum ducere* = producere; i. e. vitam rei
publicae conservare. — **15. Simulacrum** = shadow, semblance. — **16.
Acta**: sc. *publica.* **Mitti** = *nuntiari.* — **21. Perducitur** = *durat.* —
211 **6. Furnium.** Furnius was lieutenant to Plancus in Gaul. — **8. Et** =
sed.

Ep. XXXV. **11. Tuus affinis.** M. Lepidus and Cassius had each
212 of them married a sister of M. Brutus. — **5. Scelere et levitate**

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Lepidi. Lepidus treacherously deserted the cause of the republic, and joined himself to Antony on the 29th of May. — **6. Quae volumus, audimus**; i. e. that you have defeated him. P. Cornelius Dolabella, the proconsul of Syria, had caused Trebonius to be cruelly put to death. Upon this he was declared an enemy by the senate, and Cassius was commissioned to make war against him; the result was, that he was driven to shut himself up in Laodicea, where he died by his own hands. — **18. Quam — aliquam** = which indeed is either already in existence; i. e. has already been achieved. — **23. Viceramus** = we should have conquered. The indicative expresses with more emphasis the *certainty* that the event would have taken place under the conditions specified. — **27. Consules designatos.** Decimus Brutus and L. Munatius Plancus. — **30. In te — omnia** = that everything depends on thee and on thy Brutus; i. e. *Marcus* Brutus, whose legions were now occupying Achaia, Macedonia, and Illyricum. — **32. Tamen** = after all (it has suffered); i. e. *although* it has been thus afflicted *by civil war*, which notion is implied by *victis hostibus nostris.*

THE END.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or adj.,	adjective.
abl.,	ablative.
absol.,	absolute.
acc.,	accusative.
adv.,	adverb.
c.,	common.
c. abl.,	cum ablativo.
c. acc.,	cum accusativo.
c. acc. c. inf.,	cum accusativo cum infinitivo.
c. dat.,	cum dativo.
c. gen.,	cum genitivo.
c. inf.,	cum infinitivo.
c. sup.,	cum supino.
compar.,	comparative.
conj.,	conjunction.
dat.,	dative.
dem. pr.,	demonstrative pronoun.
dim.,	diminutive.
f.,	feminine.
fig.,	figuratively.
fut. inf.,	future infinitive.
gen.,	genitive.
h. e.,	hoc est.
impers.,	impersonal.
ind.,	indicative.
inf.,	infinitive.
insep. prp.,	inseparable preposition.
interj.,	interjection.
m.,	masculine.
metaph.,	metaphoric.
n.,	neuter.
n. pl.,	neuter plural.
part.,	participle.
pass.,	passive.
pers. pr.,	personal pronoun.
plur.,	plural.
posit.,	positive.
p. p.,	past participle.
prp.,	preposition.
pres.,	present.
pret.,	preterite.
pron.,	pronoun.
pron. adj.,	pronominal adjective.
rel. pr.,	relative pronoun.
s. or subst.,	substantive.
sc.,	scilicet, or namely.
sing.,	singular.
subj.,	subjunctive.
subst. n.,	neuter substantive.
superl.,	superlative.
v.,	verb.
v. a.,	verb active.
v. def.,	verb defective.
v. dep.,	verb deponent.
v. dep. a.,	verb deponent active.
v. dep. n.,	verb deponent neuter.
v. freq. a.,	verb frequentative active.
v. freq. n.,	verb frequentative neuter.
v. imp.,	impersonal verb.
v. imp. inch. n.,	verb impersonal inchoative neuter.
v. inch. a.,	verb inchoative active.
v. inch. n.,	verb inchoative neuter.
v. intens. a.,	verbum intensivum activum.
v. n.,	verb neuter.
v. tr.,	verb transitive.
1,	first conjugation.
2,	second conjugation.
3,	third conjugation.
4,	fourth conjugation.

* denotes an obsolete word.
† " a word not classical

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A., abbreviated for *Aulus; a. d. = ante diem; a. u. c. = anno urbis conditae.*

Ā, ăb, prp. c. abl., off, from, by. It denotes, —

1. Place: *ab eo loco; a sole*, out of the sun; *a stirpe*, fundamentally;

2. Time: *ab hora tertia; a pueritia;*

3. An agent from whom an action proceeds, or by whom it is performed: *a diis omnia facta sunt*, all things have been made by the gods;

4. Cessation, prevention, keeping off, leaving off, deterring, delivering from: *desistere a defensione*, to give up the defence; *aliquem ab injuria deterrere*, to deter any one from injury;

5. A source or origin: *quod tibi debet ab Egnatio*, what he owes thee from the hands of Egnatius.

Ab-dīco, 1 (*dicare*), v. a., I give up, resign, lay down, abdicate; *a. se magistratu, praeturā, dictaturā*, to resign the magistracy, &c.

Abdo, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3 (*dare*, to put, do), v. a., I remove, hide; *aliquem, aliquid in loco, in locum; a. se*, to hide one's self; *a. se literis, in literas*, to bury one's self in learning.

Ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*ducere*, to draw), v. a., I draw, pull off; lead off by force, force away; *aliquem a, de, e loco*, entice away.

Ăb-ĕo, īvi, or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n., I go off, go away; *a. e vita*, to die.

Ab-erro, 1, v. n., I go astray, wander, deviate.

Ăb-horreo, ui, 2, v. n., I differ much, vary, depart from; *abhorret a meis moribus*, it is not at all my custom.

Ăbiēs, ĕtis, f., fir, fir-tree.

Ab-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3, v. a., (*jacĕre*), I throw away, throw down, prostrate, debase, humble; throw aside, remove; *a. animum*, to be disheartened or discouraged.

Ab-jūngo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., I separate, remove.

Ab-jūro, 1, v. a., I deny falsely upon oath, forswear.

Ab-lātus, a, um, part. (*aufero; latus = levatus*), taken away, removed.

Ab-nŭo, ŭi, ŭĭtum or **ūtum**, 3 (**nuo*), v. a., I express dissent by a nod.

Ăb-ŏrīgĭnes, um, m. pl. (*ab origine*), the first inhabitants of Latium; original inhabitants.

Ab-rĭpio, ĭpui, eptum, 3 (*rapio*), v. a., I take away, carry off, drag away by force.

Ab-rŏgātio, onis, f. (*abrogare*), abrogation, repealing, revoking.

Ab-rŏgo, 1, v. a., I annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, depose, deprive.

Abs-cīdo, īdi, īsum, 3 (*caedo*), v. a., I cut off, cut; figur.: deprive of.

Ab-scindo, ĭdi, issum, 3, v. a., I tear off, rend away, cut off, cut, part asunder.

Abs-condo, di and **dĭdi, dĭtum**, 3, v. a., I put away, hide, keep secret, conceal.

Absens, tis, part. (*absum*), absent, not here, out of sight, gone away, wanting.

Ab-sĭmĭlis, e, adj., unlike, dissimilar; mostly with a negation: *haud a., non a.*

Ab-sŏlūtio, ōnis, f. (*absolvo*), an absolving, discharging, acquitting.

Ab-sŏlūtus, a, um, part. (*absolvo*), let loose; adj., free, unrestrained; acquitted, discharged; finished, completed; perfect, absolute.

Ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3, v. a., I set at liberty, discharge, absolve, release; in law: acquit, c. abl., gen., or *de*; finish, complete, bring to a close: *a. rem paucis*, to despatch in a few words.

Abs-tĭnentia, ae, f. (*abstineo*), an ab-

staining from, abstinence, moderation, discreetness.

Abs-tĭneo, ui, tentum, 2 (*teneo*), v. n., I abstain from, am free from, a thing; v. a., I keep or ward off, hold back, restrain.

Abs-trăho, axi, actum, 3, v. a., I drag, draw, tear, pull off or away, take away by force.

Ab-sum, abfui, abesse, to be absent, out of the way, to be distant; figur.: to be far from, *i. e.* not to have, to be free from, not to belong to, to be disinclined to, to be wanting.

Ab-surdus, a, um, adj. (= *surdus*, earless), disagreeable to the ear, absurd, foolish, foreign from the purpose or subject; adv., *absurdē.*

Ăb-undantia, ae, f. (*abundans*), abundance, plenty, copiousness, exuberance.

Ăb-undē, adv. (*abundus*), abundantly, copiously, largely.

Ăb-undo, 1 (*unda*), v. n., I overflow, abound.

Ăb-ūtor, ūsus sum, 3, v. n., c. abl., I use up, waste; passively, to be consumed, used up; I use otherwise, contrary to original intention; I abuse, turn to improper use, apply to a wrong end.

Āc, conj. = *atque*, and (mostly before consonants, seldom before a vowel or *h*).

Ăcădēmīa, ae, f., a place near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy; hence the academical philosophy and sect.

Acastus, i, m., a freedman belonging to Cicero.

Ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*ad, cedo*), v. n., I draw near to, approach, arrive at, accost; am added, joined; with *ad*, c. dat., and c. acc.

Ac-cĕlĕro, 1 (*ad, celer*), v. a. and n., I hasten, make haste, am expeditious.

Ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, 3 (*ad*, * *cando*, I make to glow), v. a., I set on fire, light up; figur.: excite, inflame, stir up.

Ac-ceptus, a, um, part. (*accipio*), accepted, received; adj., acceptable, grateful, pleasing.

Ac-cerso. See *arcesso.*

Ac-cessus, ūs, m. (*accedo*), an approaching, drawing near to, a coming.

Ac-cīdo, īdi, īsum, 3 (*ad, caedo*), v. a., I cut off, cut, lop, cut down, fell.

Ac-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3 (*ad, cado*), v. n., I fall down at or before; most frequently impers., *accĭdit*, it happens, occurs, falls out.

Ac-cipio, ēpi, eptum, 3 (*ad, capio*), I receive, take; treat, entertain; comprehend, understand, hear; am sensible of, feel; admit of, approve, accept of.

Ac-clīvis, e, adj. (*ad, clivus*), up-hill, steep, rising, ascending.

Ac-clīvitas, ātis, f. (*acclivis*), a bending upward, steepness, ascent, acclivity.

Acco, ōnis, m., a chieftain of the Senones.

Ac-commŏdātus, a, um, part. (*accommodo*), adapted; adj., suitable, proper, intended, calculated for.

Ac-commŏdo, 1 (*ad, c.*), I adapt, adjust, fit; apply, accommodate.

Ac-cŭbo, ui, ĭtum, 1 (*ad, cubo*), v. n., I lie, or recline next to; recline or sit down at a meal.

Ac-cumbo, cūbui, cūbĭtum, 3 (*ad, cumbo*), v. n., I lie or sit down at table, recline near one at a meal.

Ac-cūrātē, adv. (*accuratus*), diligently, elaborately, carefully, attentively.

Ac-curro, cŭcurri and **curri, cursum,** 3 (*ad, curro*), v. n., I run to.

Ac-cūsātio, ōnis, f. (*accuso*), the act of accusing, an accusation, indictment, impeachment.

Ac-cūsātor, ōris, m. (*accuso*), an accuser, a plaintiff.

Ac-cūso, 1 (*ad, causa*), v. a., I accuse in judgment, arraign, impeach, reprimand; complain of, blame.

Ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. (*aceo*), sharp, sour, pungent, acrid; figur.: sharp, brisk, powerful; of men: fiery, furious; severe, austere; valiant, gallant, strenuous, diligent; of mind: acute, keen, penetrating; of actions: violent; of war: cruel.

Ăcerbe, adv. (*acerbus*), sharply, keenly, harshly, bitterly; figur.: cruelly.

Ăcerbĭtas, ātis, f. (*acerbus*), sharpness, harshness; figur.: moroseness, austerity, sorrow.

Ăcerbus, a, um, adj. (*acer*), harsh, sour, unripe; figur.: cruel, severe, hard; of sounds: harsh; of disposition: austere, morose.

Ăcervus, i, m., a heap, hoard, pile; a crowd, multitude.

Achāia, ae, f., the province of Achaia in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth. After the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, B. C. 146, all of Greece was a Roman province under the name of Achaia.

Achāĭcus, a, um, adj., Achaean, Grecian.
Achilles, is, m., the Grecian hero in the Trojan war.
Ăciēs, ēi, f., the sharp edge or point of anything; an army in battle array; a battle, fight; figur.: keen eyesight; force, power, prowess, influence; acuteness, discernment.
Ac-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (*ad, quiesco*), v. n., I repose, take rest; figur.: rest, find rest; acquiesce in.
Ac-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3 (*ad, quaero*), v. a., I acquire, get, procure, gain, obtain.
Ăcrĭter, adv. (*acer*), vehemently, keenly, sharply, eagerly; intensely; valiantly, vigorously; severely, cruelly.
Ăcroāma, ătis, m., anything agreeable to hear; a singer, player; a reciter of stories.
Acta, ōrum, n. pl. (*ago*), acts, actions, deeds; decrees, resolutions.
Actio, ōnis, f. (*ago*), motion; action, management, negotiation, treaty; in oratory: the action or delivery of a speech; accusation; an action at law.
Actor, ōris, m. (*ago*), agent, doer; actor, comedian; pleader.
Actuārius, a, um, adj. (*ago*), nimble, light; *actuaria navis*, also *actuaria*, f., a light galley, pinnace.
Actus, ūs, m. (*ago*), action, act.
Ăcūleus, i, m. (*acus*), sting; prickle; figur.: sharpness, sophistry, a cutting remark.
Acŭo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*acus*), v. a., I point, sharpen; figur.: sharpen, incite; stimulate, rouse, provoke, instigate.
Ăcus, ūs, f. (*acies*), needle, bodkin.
Ăcūtus, a, um, part. (*acuo*), pointed; adj., sharp-edged, prickly; figur.: sharp, shrill, piercing; of the mind: acute, ingenious, quick; adv., *acute*.
Ăd, prp. c. acc., to, unto; 1, to a place, thing, or person; *ad hoc*, besides this; *ad summum*, to the highest degree; *ad extremum, ad ultimum*, at length, at last; also near, as *ad Romam*, near Rome; 2, till a time, or action; *ad hiemem*, towards the winter; 3, for *quoad, quod attinet ad*, as far as regards, in whatever pertains to.
Ăd-aequo, 1, v. a., I equal, make equal; attain to, or reach, by equaling; *adaequare virtutem cum fortuna*, to be as brave as one is fortunate.
Ăd-ămo, 1, v. a., I begin to love, fall in love with.
Ăd-augeo, auxi, auctum, 2, v. a., I augment, increase, add to.
Ad-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., I adjudge, assign, make over, surrender; figur.: consent to, approve, devote; *a. aliquem ad jusjurandum*, to force, compel one to take an oath.
Ad-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, v. a., I add; I throw, cast in or upon, mingle with; *a. fidem rei*, to confirm, corroborate, give credibility to a thing.
Ad-dūco, uxi, uctum, 3, v. a., I conduct, bring; bring on, cause; draw to, tighten; bring to, straighten, reduce; *a. in judicium*, to bring to trial, arraign, summon before a court of justice; induce, persuade.
Ad-ductus, a, um, part. (*adduco*), brought, conducted, &c.; adj., contracted, wrinkled.
Ăd-eo, īvi and **ii, ĭtum, ire,** 4, v. n., I go near, come; v. a., I go to, approach; figur.: undertake, undergo, incur.
Ăd-eō, adv. (for *ad id*), so far, to such a degree, insomuch; so long.
Ădeps, ĭpis, m. and f. (= *sebum*), fat, grease, fatness.
Ăd-ĕquito, 1, v. a., I ride up to, or near to, a place or person.
Ad-fŏre. See *afforem*.
Ăd-haereo, haesi, haesum, 2, v. n., I adhere or stick close to.
Ăd-hĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, 2 (*habeo*), v. a., I adopt, employ; adapt, apply; bring, bring on; offer, pay, give; treat; add, join; *a. se*, to conduct, carry one's self.
Ăd-hortor, 1, v. dep. a., I exhort or encourage to anything.
Ăd-hūc (= *ad hoc*), adv., hitherto, thus far, as yet; still, even yet.
Adiatūnus, i, m. (also written *Adcantuannus*), a chief of the Sotiates.
Ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*ago*), v. a., I drive, plunge, impel; bring, conduct; figur.: force, compel; *adigere aliquem ad*, or *in jusjurandum*, to oblige one to make oath; *a. aliquem jurejurando*, to bind one by an oath.
Ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*emo*), v. a., I take away, remove, deprive of, deny.
Ăd-ĭpiscor, eptus sum, 3 (*apiscor*), v. dep. a., I acquire, procure, obtain possession of; with the acc. of a person: to arrive at, come up with, overtake; figur.: attain, understand.

Ăd-ĭtus, ūs, m. (*adeo*), approach, access; the place by which one approaches or enters; figur.: an entrance, way, means.
Ad-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*jacio*), v. a., I cast towards or against, apply to; add; figur.: apply, devote.
Ad-jūdĭco, 1, v. a., I adjudge, award.
Ad-jūmentum, i, n. (*adjuvo*), assistance, help, aid, furtherance.
Ad-jungo, junxi, junctum, 3, v. a., I add, join, adjoin, unite, annex; figur.: conciliate; yoke.
Ad-jūtor, ōris, m. (*adjuvo*), an aider, helper, assistant, promoter.
Ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1, v. a., I help, aid, assist, succor, contribute.
Ad-maturo, 1, v. a., I ripen, quicken.
Ad-mĭnĭcŭlum, i, n. (*manus*), what holds like a hand, a prop, stay, used to support vines and fruit-trees.
Ad-mĭnister, tri, m. (*manus*), a manager, servant; figur.: assistant, promoter.
Ad-mĭnistra, ae, f., a female assistant, handmaid.
Ad-mĭnistro, 1, v. n., I minister, attend, serve; v. a., administer, manage, conduct, direct, pay attention to, regulate.
Ad-mīrābĭlis, e, adj. (*admiror*), worthy of admiration, admirable, wonderful, marvellous.
Ad-mīrātio, ōnis, f. (*admiror*), admiration, amazement, wonder.
Ad-mīror, ātus sum, 1, v. dep.; v. n., I wonder greatly, marvel, am astonished, amazed, surprised; v. a., wonder at, admire, look at with astonishment.
Ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I send to or onward, push forward, give rein to go on, let or suffer one to do something; give admittance, adopt, choose; consult; commit something; permit, allow; receive, admit.
Ad-mŏdum, adv. (*modus*), in full measure, much, very, exceedingly; in good truth; just, exactly, altogether.
Ad-mŏneo, ui, ĭtum, 2, v. a., I remind, put in mind, warn, admonish, advise.
Ad-mŏnĭtus, ūs, m. (*admoneo*), an advising, suggesting, intimating, warning, advice; instigation.
Ad-mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., I put near, bring near to, apply, bring in contact with; figur.: employ, apply, admit.
Ad-murmŭrātio, ōnis, f., a murmuring in approbation or disapprobation of a thing.
Ad-murmŭro, 1, v. n., I murmur, whisper at.
Ad-nītor. See *annitor.*
Ad-nuo. See *annuo.*
Ăd-ŏlescens, entis, part. (*adolesco*), growing, increasing, young; subst. m. and f., a young man, youth, a young woman.
Ăd-ŏlescentia, ae, f. (*adolescens*), youth, the age succeeding boyhood.
Ăd-ŏlescentŭlus, i, m. (*adolescens*), dim.; a young man, youth, stripling.
Ăd-ŏlesco, ŏlēvi, and **ŏlui, ultum,** 3 (*oleo*, I grow), v. n., I grow, grow up, increase; figur.: grow, increase, advance, become greater.
Ăd-ŏrior, ortus sum, 4, v. a., I start; begin, commence; approach, accost; attempt, undertake, attack, invade.
Ăd-orno, 1, v. a., I ornament, embellish, adorn; put in order, furnish, provide; figur.: arrange, prepare; honor.
Ăd-ōro, 1 (*oro*, I pray), v. a., I pray, solicit by prayer, pray for; adore, worship, venerate; honor.
Ad-quīro. See *acquiro.*
Adrămyttēnus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Adramyttium.
Ad-scisco, īvi, ītum, 3, v. a., I take, approve, receive as true; receive or admit one in some character; as something (citizen, ally, son, etc.); take, or receive any person or thing to myself, appropriate to myself.
Ad-scribo. See *ascribo.*
Ad-sisto. See *assisto.*
Ad-spicio. See *aspicio.*
Ad-sto. See *Asto.*
Ad-sum, adfui, adesse, v. n., to be present, at hand, here; c. dat., to aid, assist, stand by.
Aduatuca, ae, f., a fortified place in the country of the Eburones, supposed to be the modern Tongern.
Aduatŭci, ōrum, m., believed to be a German tribe, and a remnant of the Cimbri and Teutones. They occupied the country on the east of the Nervii, between the Scaldis (Schelde) and the Mosa (Meuse).
Ăd-ultĕr, ĕri, m. (*adulor*, I fondle), a fondler, seducer, debauchee; an adulterer.
Ăd-ŭltĕrium, ii, n. (*adulter*), adultery.

Ăd-ultus, a, um, part. (*adolesco*), grown up; adj., perfect, mature, ripe.

Ad-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, v. a., I conduct, carry, import from abroad, convey.

Ad-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n., I come to, arrive, arrive at, come to hand.

Ad-ventīcius, or **-ventītius, a, um,** adj. (*advenio*), come from abroad, foreign, adventitious.

Ad-vento, 1 (*advenio*), v. freq. n., I come frequently, arrive at.

Ad-ventus, ūs, m. (*advenio*), a coming to, an arrival.

Ad-versārius, a, um, adj. (*adversus*), contrary, opposite, inimical; subst.: an adversary; an enemy.

Ad-versus, a, um, part. (*adverto*) and adj., opposite, fronting; adverse, hostile, contrary, opposing; *adversae res*, calamities, misfortunes, adversity; *flumine adverso*, up the river.

Ad-versus, and **adversum,** adv. and prp. c. acc. (*adverto*), against, in front of, opposite to, over against, facing, towards.

Ad-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. a., I turn to or towards; *advertere animum, mentem*, to apply one's thoughts, to attend, observe; absolutely, *advertere*, to advert to, apply one's thoughts to, give one's attention to; observe, perceive, understand.

Ad-vespĕrascit, āvit, 3 (*vespera*), v. imp. inch. n., it grows towards evening, it grows late.

Ad-vŏco, 1, v. a., I call, call to one; figur.: summon, call to my support.

Ad-vŏlo, 1, v. n., I fly to or towards; figur.: run to, go quickly up to.

Aedēs, and **aedis, is,** f., a house, dwelling; a building; a temple. Commonly the plural *aedes* denotes a house, the singular a temple.

Aedĭfĭcium, i, n. (*aedifico*), an edifice, building.

Aedĭfĭco, 1 (*aedes, facio*), v. a., I build, erect.

Aedīlis, is, m. (*aedes*), an edile, a Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend the repairs of public buildings.

Aedui, ōrum, m., the Aedui, one of the most powerful tribes in all Gaul, dwelling between the Liger (Loire) and the Arar (Saône), and extending southward as far as Lugdunum.

Aeduus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Aedui, Aeduan.

Aegaeus, a, um, adj., Aegean.

Aeger, gra, grum, adj., aching, sick, ill, weak, faint, infirm; figur.: sorrowful, unhappy, desponding.

Aegrē, adv. (*aeger*), achingly, unwillingly, discontentedly; figur.: scarcely, hardly, not easily.

Aegritūdo, ĭnis, f. (*aeger*), sickness, illness, disease; figur.: sorrow, grief, anguish, solicitude.

Aegypta, ae, m., a slave of Cicero.

Aegyptus, i, f. Aegypt.

Aemilius, i, m., the name of a distinguished Roman *gens*. *L. Aemilius*, an officer in Caesar's army, who commanded a part of the Gallic cavalry. *M. Aemilius Scaurus*. See on Cic. p. Arch. III. 6.

Aemŭlus, a, um, adj., like, equal to; invidious, envious; as a subst.: a rival, emulator.

Aenēas, ae, m., Aeneas, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's Epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans.

Aeneus, a, um, adj. (*aes*), made of copper or brass, brazen.

Aequabĭlis, e, adj. (*aequo*), equal, of the same quality; figur.: even, uniform, equal; adv., *aequabĭliter*.

Aequālis, e, adj. (*aequus*), even, level, flat; equal, like to, similar; equable, uniform, constant, consistent, contemporaneous; subst.: a contemporary, of the same age; adv., *aequālĭter*.

Aequālĭtas, ātis, f. (*aequalis*), evenness; equality.

Aeque, adv. (*aequus*), equally, similarly, alike; with *et, atque, ac, quam, ut, cum*.

Aequi-noctium, i, n. (*aequus, nox*), the equinox.

Aequĭtas, ātis, f. (*aequus*), equality; equity, impartiality; justice; moderation, tranquillity of mind.

Aequo, 1 (*aequus*), v. a., I make equal; level, make smooth; compare, confront with; c. acc.: equal, come up to, attain; divide equally.

Aequus, a, um, adj. (akin to *aqua*), level, plane, smooth, equal; suitable, convenient; figur.: equitable, just, fair, impartial; favorable, friendly; calm, composed, undisturbed; *aequo animo*, willingly, patiently.

Āēr, āĕris, m., the air, atmosphere; the weather.

Aerārium, i, n. (*aes*), the place where

the public money was kept, the treasury; the public money.

Aerārius, a, um, adj. (*aes*), relating to copper, brass, or bronze; relating to money; subst.: one who has only to pay his tax (*aes*).

Aerumna, ae, f. (*arare*), labor, toil, hardship; trouble, misfortune, misery.

Aes, aeris, n., ore, copper, brass, bronze; anything made of it, shield, trumpet, etc.; money, coin; *aes alienum,* debt.

Aesōpus, i, m. (*Clodius*), the most celebrated tragic actor at Rome in the Ciceronian period, probably a freedman of the Clodia gens. Like Roscius, he enjoyed the intimacy of Rome's greatest orator, who calls him *noster Aesopus* and *noster familiaris.* During his exile, Cicero received many valuable marks of Aesopus's friendship. Like Roscius also, A. realized an immense fortune by his profession; for he died worth almost $ 1,000,000.

Aestas, ātis, f. (akin to *aestus,* heat), the summer.

Aestīmo, 1 (*aes*), v. a., I estimate, value, appreciate, rate.

Aestīvus, a, um, adj. (*aestas*), relating to the summer.

Aestuārium, i, n. (*aestus*), a creek or arm of the sea in which the tide ebbs and flows; a frith, an estuary.

Aestuo, 1 (*aestus*), v. n., I am hot, boil with heat; am anxious, disturbed in mind.

Aestus, ūs, m. (akin to *aestas*), burning or scorching heat; the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

Aetas, ātis, f. (for *aevitas,* from *aevum*), age, time of life; life, age of a man; time.

Aeternĭtās, ātis, f. (*aeternus*), eternity.

Aeternus, a, um, adj. (for *aeviternus,* from *aevum*), eternal, everlasting; durable, lasting, perpetual; *in aeternum,* eternally, forever.

Aetōli, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aetolia.

Af-fectus, a, um, part. (*afficio*), affected; adj., disposed, inclined, constituted; moved; afflicted, oppressed, harassed; debilitated, impaired.

Af-fĕro, at-tŭli, al-lātum, afferre (*ad, fero*), v. a., I bring, carry; *a. se,* to betake one's self; figur.: assert, allege, tell, bring word, report, announce; produce, bring forth; contribute, help, assist.

Af-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*ad, facio*), v. a., I move, affect, influence; weaken, debilitate; give, bestow; *a. aliquem beneficio,* to bestow kindness on one; *voluptate,* to please; *poena,* to punish; *molestia,* to grieve, distress; *injuria,* to injure; *ignominia,* to render an object of ignominy; *honore,* to honor; *macula,* to stain with reproach; *affici dolore,* to grieve, to be sorrowful.

Af-fīgo, ixi, ixum, 3, v. a., I fix or fasten to, attach to, fix upon, affix.

Af-fingo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., I add by fashioning or framing; form, fashion, make; figur.: add, attribute, bestow, ascribe, adapt.

Af-fīnis, e, adj. (*ad, finis*), adjoining, contiguous; related by marriage; subst.: a relation by marriage; an accomplice, associate, partaker.

Af-fīnĭtas, ātis, f. (*affinis*), vicinity, close union, connection; affinity, alliance by marriage.

Af-firmātio, ōnis, f. (*affirmo*), positive assertion, affirmation.

Af-firmo, 1 (*ad, firmo*), v. a., I confirm, corroborate, assure, affirm, assert.

Af-flātus, ūs, m. (*afflo*), a breathing upon, breeze, blast; breath; figur.: inspiration, enthusiasm.

Af-flicto, 1 (*affligo*), v. intens. a., I agitate, toss, drive this way and that; figur.: afflict, vex, torment, distress, harass; *afflictare se,* and *afflictari,* to be afflicted, to grieve.

Af-flictus, a, um, part. (*affligo*), dashed, agitated; adj., troubled, harassed, distressed, afflicted.

Af-flīgo, ixi, ictum, 3 (*ad, fligo*), v. a., I throw or dash against anything, overthrow; figur.: harass, distress, vex, disquiet, trouble; *affligere se,* to ruin one's self.

Af-flo, 1 (*ad, flo*), v. n. and a., I blow upon, breathe upon; inspire.

Af-fluo, uxi, uxum, 3 (*ad, fluo*), v. n., to flow to or towards; to run or flock towards; figur.: I have in abundance, abound in, c. abl.; abound.

Af-fŏrem = *ad-essem; affŏre* = *affuturus esse.*

Afrĭca, ae, f., Africa.

Afrĭcānus, a, um, adj., African.

Afrĭcānus, i, m., a surname of the two most distinguished Scipios.

Africus, a, um, adj., African; subst.: the southwest wind.

Ăgĕ, pl. *ăgĭte,* interj. (imper. of *ago*),

move! go to! come! come on! well! be it so!

Agendĭcum, i, n., the capital of the Senones; now Sens.

Ăger, agri, m., a field, farm; ground, land, estate; territory.

Agger, ĕris, m. (*aggerĕre*), a heap or pile of earth, stones, wood, rubbish, etc.; a mound, rampart; a bank, mole, dam.

Ag-grĕdior, gressus sum, 3 (*ad, gradior*), v. dep. n. and a., I go to, or up to, come near, approach, accost; attack, assault, encounter; figur.: undertake, attempt, prepare for, enter upon, commence.

Ag-grĕgo, 1 (*ad, *grego,* from *grex*), v. a., I gather together, assemble, collect; unite, associate, attach.

Ăgĭto, 1 (*ago*), v. freq. a., I move, toss, drive to and fro, agitate; set in motion, drive; chase, pursue; figur.: vex, trouble, harass; meditate, ponder over; incite, stimulate.

Agmen, ĭnis, n. (*ago*), a moving train, a marching army; a troop, multitude, band.

Agnosco, ōvi, agnĭtum, 3 (*ad, gnosco*), v. a., I acknowledge, recognize, own; know, approve, confess.

Ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a., I move, set in motion, push forward, conduct, drive, lead; chase, pursue; guide, direct, steer, manage; emit, cast forth; do, perform, act, execute; *vitam,* pass, spend; think, reflect; *gratias agere* (never *gratiam*), to give thanks, to thank; *agere cum populo* (of magistrates), to bring a proposal or motion before the people for the purpose of obtaining their approval or rejection of it; *a. cum aliquo de re* or *ut,* to treat, deal, confer, talk with one upon anything; pass., to be in suit or in question, it concerns or affects, is about; to be at stake or at hazard, to be in peril, danger; *actum est,* it is all over, all is lost, I am ruined, undone.

Agrārius, a, um, adj. (*ager*), of or belonging to land, fields; *lex agraria,* a law about dividing public lands among the people; subst.: one who urged the agrarian laws.

Agrestis, e, adj. (*ager*), belonging to the fields, rustic, rural; figur.: unpolished, uncivilized, rude.

Agrĭ-cŏla, ae, m. (*ager, colo*), one that cultivates the field, a countryman, farmer.

Agrĭ-cultio, ōnis, and **agrĭ-cultura, ae,** f., the tilling of the ground, tillage, agriculture.

Āio, ăĭs, ăĭt, v. def., I say, speak; affirm, assert; *ain',* for *aisne?* do you say?

Āla, ae, f., a wing; figur.: the wing of an army.

Ălăcer, cris, cre, adj., light, lively, sprightly, active, prompt, apt, ready; spirited; swift, quick, agile; cheerful, joyful.

Ălăcrĭtas, ātis, f. (*alacris*), lightness, agility; promptness, eagerness, ardor, spirit, alacrity, liveliness; gladness, rapture.

Ālāris, e, and **ālārius, a, um,** adj. (*ala*), pertaining to or stationed on the wings of an army.

Albānus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the town of Alba, Alban. *Albāni, ōrum,* the Albans.

Albus, a, um, adj., white.

Alcē, es, or *alcēs, is,* f., the elk.

Alduasdūbis, is, m. (commonly written *Dubis*), a river which comes from the Jura Mountains and falls into the Arar (Saône); now Doubs.

Ālea, ae, f. (akin to *ala*), game of chance, gaming, or play of all sorts.

Āleātor, ōris, m. (*alea*), dice-player, gamester.

Alesia, ae, f., a fortified town of the Mandubii; now Alise.

Alexander, dri, m., Alexander, son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed *Magnus.*

Alexandrīa, or **-drēa, ae,** f., a city of Lower Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great.

Alexandrīnus, a, um, adj., pertaining to Alexandria, Alexandrian.

Algor, ōris, m. (*algeo*), great cold, shivering, chilliness.

Ălĭās, adv. (*alius*), in another way, after another fashion; at another time, on another occasion; in other respects, otherwise; elsewhere.

Ălĭbi, adv. (*alius*), elsewhere, in another place; in anything else.

Ălĭēnĭ-gĕna, ae, (*alienus, genus*), m. and f., one born in another country, a stranger, foreigner, alien.

Ălĭēno, 1 (*alienus*), v. a., I alienate, transfer; figur.: alienate, estrange, or withdraw the affections, set at variance.

Ălĭēnus, a, um, adj. (*alius*), 1, belonging to another person, derived from another place, foreign; *aes alienum,* money

due to another, debt; 2, of another family, not connected by affinity or acquaintance; 3, averse, unsuitable to; 4, estranged in one's affections, at variance with, *ab aliquo;* 5, foreign from the purpose, unsuitable, contrary.

Ăliquam-dĭu, adv., a good while, rather long.

Ălĭquando, adv. (*alius, quando*), at some time, sometimes, occasionally.

Alĭquantus, a, um, adj. (*alius, quantus*), somewhat, some, considerable; *aliquantum, i,* n., rather much, a good deal.

Ălĭquis, qua, quod and **quid,** pron. adj. (*alius, quis*), some one else, somebody, any one. *Aliquod* is an adj., *aliquid* a subst.; *aliquis,* as a partitive, governs the gen. pl., or is joined with the abl. with *de, e,* or *ex.*

Ălĭquō, adv. (*aliquis*), somewhither, to some place.

Ălĭquŏt, indecl. pl. adj. (*alius, quot*), some, several, a few.

Ălĭter, adv. (*alis = alius*), in another manner, otherwise, in any other way, else. It is joined with the adv. *longe, multo, nihilo,* and often has after it the particles *ac, aeque, et, quam,* etc.; *longe aliter atque,* much otherwise than.

Ali-unde, adv. (*alius, unde*), from another place, from another person or thing.

Ălĭus, a, ud, gen. **alīus,** pron. adj. (ἄλλος), another, other; adv., *alio,* to another place.

Al-lābor, apsus sum, 3 (*ad, labor*), v. dep. n., I glide to, slide to, arrive at, reach.

Al-lēgo, 1 (*ad, legare*), v. a., I send on an errand or message, depute to ask or solicit anything; allege or adduce, mention or name.

Al-lĕgo, ēgi, ectum, 3 (*ad, legere*), v. a., I choose one into any body, elect.

Al-lĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3 (*ad, lacio*), v. a., I allure or entice to myself.

Allŏbrŏges, um, a Gallic people, bounded on the north and west by the Rhodanus (Rhone), south by the Isara (Isère), and extending eastward to the Alps.

Alo, ălui, ălĭtum and **altum,** 3, v. a., I feed, fill, increase; nourish, support, maintain, cherish; defend.

Alpes, ium, f., the Alps, a chain of mountains extending in a crescent form from the Gulf of Venice to the Gulf of Genoa, and separating Italy from Gaul and Germany.

Alsiensis, e, adj., of or pertaining to Alsium, Alsian; *in Alsiensi* (sc. *agro*).

Altāre, is, n., a fire-dish or burning-vessel, altar, upon which sacrifices are offered to the gods; *altare* was the superstructure, *ara* the base of an altar.

Altĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (*alius*), one of two, the other; the second.

Altercātio, ōnis, f. (*altercor*), a quarrelling; altercation; strife, contention, variance; a dispute before a court.

Alternus, a, um, adj. (*alter*), acting or done by turns, interchangeable, mutual, reciprocal, alternative.

Alter-ŭter, tra, trum, pron. adj., the one or the other, one of two, one or other of two.

Altĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*altus*), highness, height; depth; figur.: loftiness, sublimity.

Altus, a, um, part. (*alo*), fed, nourished; adj., high, tall, lofty; deep, sunk deep; figur.: elevated, exalted, noble, great; *altum, i,* n., the open sea, the deep, the main.

Ălūta, ae, f. (*alumen*), soft tanned leather.

Alveŏlus, i, m., dim. (*alveus*), a small hollow vessel of wood; a gaming-board, chess-board or table.

Ămābĭlis, e, adj. (*amo*), worthy of being loved, lovely, desirable, amiable.

Amalthēa, ae, f., See on Epp. Cic. III.

Ămans, tis, part. (*amo*), loving; adj., fond of, affectionately attached to; subst., a lover; adv., *ămanter.*

Amānus, i, m., a mountain range, running from northeast to southwest, between Syria and Cilicia.

Ambactus, i, m. (from Celt. *andbaht,* minister), vassal, servant.

Ambarri, ōrum, m., the Aedui Ambarri, a Gallic people east of the Arar (Saône), and near its junction with the Rhodanus (Rhone), between the Aedui and Allobroges.

Ambiāni, ōrum, m., a people of Belgic Gaul, on the north of the Bellovaci and the river Samara (Somme), in the neighborhood of the modern *Amiens.*

Ambibāri, ōrum, m., a people of Celtic Gaul, belonging to the Armoricae.

Ambiliāti, ōrum, m., a Gallic people whose situation is uncertain.

Ambiŏrix, ĭgis, m., a king of half of the country of the Eburones.

Amb-ĭtio, ōnis, f. (*ambio*), a going round; a soliciting or canvassing for favor, posts of honor, etc.; an eager desire of honor, ambition.

Amb-ĭtiōsus, a, um, adj. (*ambitio*), going round; ambitious.

Amb-ĭtus, ūs, m. (*ambio*), a going round or about; a compass, circuit; figur.: a canvassing for a place, a courting of popular favor, bribery.

Ambivarēti, ōrum, m., a Gallic people, dependents of the Aedui.

Ambivarĭti, ōrum, m., a people of Belgic Gaul, probably on the left bank of the Mosa (Meuse).

Ambō, ambae, ambo, adj., both.

Ambŭlātio, ōnis, f. (*ambulo*), a walking; a walk, place to walk in.

Ambŭlo, 1 (*ambi*), v. n., I walk; go a-walking, walk for exercise or pleasure.

Amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., I burn all about, burn, scorch.

Ā-mens, entis, adj. (*mens*), mindless, out of one's mind or wits, foolish, distracted, senseless; insane, mad.

Ā-mentia, ae, f. (*amens*), madness, insanity, frenzy, folly.

Āmentum, i, n., a strap or thong by means of which javelins were thrown.

Amfractus. See *anfractus.*

Ăm-ĭcio, icui and **ixi, ictum,** 3 (*ambi, jacio*), v. a., I throw about, clothe, cover.

Ămīcĭtia, ae, f. (*amicus*), friendship, amity; league of friendship, alliance.

Ămīcus, a, um, adj. (*amo*), loving, friendly, favorably inclined; confederated; subst., a friend.

Amīsus, i, f. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. VIII. 21.

Ā-mitto, īsi, issum, 3, v. a., I send away, dismiss, let go; lose, throw away.

Ămo, 1, v. a., I look at, regard tenderly, am fond of, love; delight in, take great pleasure in.

Ămoenĭtas, ātis, f. (*amoenus*), pleasantness, delightfulness, desirableness.

Ămoenus, a, um, adj. (*amo*), worthy of being looked at, pleasant, delightful, sweet, charming.

Ā-mōlior, ītus sum, 4, v. dep. a., I remove from one place to another, put out of the way with an effort or difficulty; figur.: repel, drive away; despatch, put away, discharge a person.

Ămor, ōris, m. (*amo*), a looking at, regard, tenderness, love, affection, fondness, desire.

Ā-mŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, 2, v. a., I remove from a place, take away, withdraw.

Ampius, i, m. (*T.*). See on Epp. Cic. XII.

Amplē, adv. (*amplus*), amply, largely; figur.: copiously, bountifully, magnificently; comparative: *amplius,* which see.

Am-plector, exus sum, 3, v. dep. a., I embrace, surround; love, cherish; comprehend, include, comprise.

Am-plexor, ātus sum, 1, v. dep. intens. a. (*amplector*), I embrace, love dearly, cherish.

Am-plexus, ūs, m. (*amplector*), the act of embracing, a surrounding, a grasp, hug, embrace.

Amplĭfico, 1 (*amplus, facio*), v. a., I enlarge, augment, increase; amplify, exaggerate.

Amplĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*amplus*), ampleness, magnitude, extent, size; figur.: grandeur, dignity, excellence, distinction.

Amplius, adv. (compar. of *ample*), more, further, beyond that, besides.

Amplus, a, um, adj. (*plus* in *duplus*), large, spacious, ample, great, extensive; figur.: splendid, illustrious, distinguished, magnificent; noble.

An, conj., if; or if. It is used, — 1. As a simple particle of question, not expressed in English, *an potest ulla esse excusatio?* can there be any excuse? 2. In indirect questions, *quaesivi, an apud Laecam fuisset,* I asked if he had been at L's. 3. In double questions: *roga, velitne an non uxorem,* ask him whether he will take a wife or not; also joined to *ne, anne; quum interrogetur, tria pauca sint, anne multa,* when the question is, if three be little or much; *an,* joined with *nescio, dubito,* conveys a doubt, which, however, inclines to affirmation, as if it were *annon; est quidem id magnum, atque haud scio, an maximum,* it is important, and I do not know if it be not highly important; or: it is perhaps of the utmost importance.

Anartes, ium, m., a German people on the Theiss in Hungary.

Ancalites, um, m., a people in the southeast of Britain.

Anceps, cipĭtis, adj. (*am, caput*), that has two heads; twofold, double; doubtful, uncertain, dubious, perilous.

Ancilla, ae, f. (*ancula*), a maid-servant, handmaid.
Ancŏra, or **-chŏra, ae,** f., an anchor.
Andes, ium, m., a Gallic tribe north of the Liger (Loire), and east of the Nannetes, near the modern Anjou.
Andocumborius, i, m., an ambassador sent from the Remi to Caesar.
Andrīcus, i, m., a slave of Cicero.
Anfractus, ūs, m. (*amb, frango*), the turning or twining of a road, a winding or bending; a circuit.
Angĭportus, ūs, m. (*angustus, portus*), a narrow way, or passage, a narrow street, lane.
Ango, anxi, 3, v. a., I make narrow, compress; choke, strangle; cause pain; figur.: straiten, vex, trouble, torment.
Angor, ōris, m. (*ango*), a compression of the throat; figur.: anguish, vexation, grief, sorrow.
Angŭlus, i, m., an angle, corner, nook.
Angustē, adv. (*angustus*), straitly; sparingly, scantily.
Angustiae, ārum, [rare in the sing.] f. (*angustus*), a narrow place; narrowness, straitness; difficulty, distress, perplexity.
Angustus, a, um, adj. (*ango*), strait, narrow, close, confined, limited.
Anhēlo, 1 (*am, halo*), v. n. and a., I breathe with difficulty, pant; emit by breathing, breathe out.
Ănĭma, ae, f., breath; vital spirit, life; the thinking faculty, the soul; pl.: shades, ghosts, spirits.
Ănĭm-ad-versio, ōnis, f. (*animadverto*), attention, observation; reproof, censure; punishment.
Ănĭm-ad-verto, ti, sum, 3 (*animum, adverto*), v. a., I take heed, attend, observe, perceive, consider; punish: *animadvertere in aliquem*, to punish any one.
Ănĭmal, ālis, n. (*anima*), a living creature, an animal.
Ănĭmōsus, a, um, adj. (*animus*), full of breath; figur.: spirited, courageous, bold; adv., *ănĭmōsē*.
Ănĭmus, i, m., the soul, the mind; thought, will, purpose, design; inclination, disposition, affection, love; courage; spirit, temper; *animi caussa*, for the sake of amusement.
An-nītor, īsus, and **ixus sum,** 3, (*ad, nitor*), v. n., I rest or lean upon anything; strive, aim at, exert myself to reach or obtain.
Annius, i, m. (*Q.*), a senator and one of Catiline's conspirators, B. C. 63. He was not taken with Cethegus and the others, and nothing is known of his subsequent fate.
Annōna, ae, f. (*annus*), the yearly produce of the earth, corn, provisions; the price of provisions, corn, etc.; a store of provisions.
Annōtinus, a, um, adj. (*annus*), of a year, a year old.
An-nŭo, ŭi, 3 (*ad, nuo*), v. a., I nod to, assent by a nod; approve, agree to, allow, permit.
Annus, i, m., time; a year; a season of the year.
Annuus, a, um, adj. (*annus*), of a year's duration, lasting a year; recurring every year, annual.
Anser, ĕris, m., a goose, gander.
Antĕ, prep. c. acc., before, as respects place or persons, and time. *Ante* is often used adverbially.
Antĕā, adv. (*ante, ea*), before, formerly.
Antĕ-căpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a., I take beforehand, preoccupy; anticipate.
Antĕ-cēdo, essi, essum, 3, v. n. and a., I go before, precede, take the lead; surpass, excel.
Antĕ-cello, ĕre, v. a. and n., I excel, surpass, exceed, am superior to.
Antĕ-cursor, ōris, m., a forerunner.
Antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, v. a., I carry or bear before; prefer.
Antĕ-hac, adv., before now, formerly, until now.
Antĕ-lūcānus, a, um, adj. (*lux*), done before daylight, early; *a. coenae*, which continue till daybreak.
Antenna, and **antemna, ae,** f. (*am, teneo*), a sail-yard.
Antĕ-pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3, v. a., I set or place before; prefer.
Antĕ-quam, adv. of time, before that, before.
Antĕ-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. a. and n., I precede, anticipate; place before, prefer.
Antiochēa, ae, f., Antioch, the chief city in Syria.
Antiŏchus, i, m. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. VI. 14.
Antīquĭtas, ātis, f. (*antiquus*), antiquity; the ancients; ancient custom, ancient manners.
Antīquĭtus, adv. (*antiquus*), of old, anciently.

Antīquo, 1 (*antiquus*), v. a., I make old, annul, repeal, abrogate.

Antīquus, a, um, adj. (*ante*), old, ancient, of long standing.

Antonius, i, m. (*C.*), surnamed Hybrĭda, was the son of M. Antonius, the orator, and the uncle of M. Antonius, the triumvir. In his praetorship (65) and consulship (63) he had Cicero as his colleague.

Anxius, a, um, adj. (*ango*), compressed; vexed, disquieted, troubled, anxious; apprehensive, solicitous.

Apamēa, ae, f., a considerable town in Phrygia Major, on the river Meander.

Apelles, is, m., a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.

Apennīnus, i, m., the mountain-chain that passes through the length of Italy.

Ā-pĕrio, ĕrui, ertum, 4 (*ab, pario*), v. a., I bear off, take off, open; unveil, display, disclose, show.

Ă-pertus, a, um, part. (*aperio*), uncovered; adj.: open; public; clear, manifest; sincere, faithful; adv.: *ăpertē.*

Ăpex, ĭcis, m., point, top, summit.

Ăpĭs, is, f.; gen. pl., **apium** and **apum;** the bee.

Apollo, ĭnis, m., Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona; the sun-god.

Ap-părātus, ūs, m. (*apparo*), a preparing; equipment, furniture, apparatus; splendor, magnificence, show.

Ap-pāreo, ui, ĭtum, 2 (*ad, pareo*), v. n., I appear, come in sight, am seen; am present, assist; *apparet,* it is clear, evident, certain.

Ap-păro, 1 (*ad, paro*), v. a., I prepare, make preparations for; furnish, provide.

Ap-pello, 1 (*ad *pellare,* to call), v. a., I call, name, term; speak to, accost; call upon, beseech; appeal from one judge to another; call to account, accuse.

Ap-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (*ad, pello*), v. a., I drive to or towards; absol.: go near, approach, make for (of ships); figur.: apply, devote.

Ap-pĕtens, entis, part. (*appeto*), begging; adj.: desirous of, longing after, fond of; covetous, greedy.

Ap-pĕto, īvi and **ii, ītum,** 3 (*ad, peto*), v. a., I beg for, desire eagerly, covet; approach; try to get; assail, attack.

Appius, i, m. (*Claudius Pulcher*). See on Cic. p. Arch. V. 9.

Appius, a, um, adj., Appian. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. XVIII.

Ap-plĭco, āvi, ātum, and **icui, icĭtum,** 1 (*ad, plico*), v. a., I apply, bring near to or in contact with, attach; join, add; of ships: direct, steer, bring near.

Ap-pōno, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, 3 (*ad, pono*), v. a., place near or by the side of, apply to, bring in contact with, add; appoint; serve up or set before one at table.

Ap-porto, 1 (*ad, porto*), v. a., I bring or carry to, conduct, convey.

Ap-pŏsĭtus, a, um, part. (*appono*), applied, added; adj.: contiguous, near, similar; figur.: proper, suited, convenient, fit.

Ap-prŏbo, 1 (*ad, probo*), v. a., I approve, commend, praise; confirm, make evident.

Ap-prŏpĕro, 1 (*ad, prop.*), v. n., I hasten, hurry towards.

Ap-prŏpinquo, 1 (*ad, prop.*), v. n., I approach, draw nigh, come on.

Aprīlis, is, m. (contr. of *aperilis,* from *aperio*), the month of April. Orig. adj., sc. *mensis.*

Aptus, a, um, part. (*apo*), seized, fastened; adj.: well arranged; adapted, fit, proper, suitable.

Apud, prep. c. acc., at, close by, near, with, by, among; *apud aliquem,* in one's house, in one's writings.

Apulia, ae, f., a province of lower Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea.

Ăqua, ae, f., water; *aquā et igni interdicere alicui,* to forbid any one water and fire, i. e. to banish him.

Ăquātio, ōnis, f. (*aquor*), the act of fetching water, a watering.

Ăquĭla, ae, f., an eagle; the standard of a Roman legion.

Aquĭlēia, ae, f., an important town in the north of Italy, at the head of the Adriatic.

Aquĭlifer, ĕri, m. (*aquila, fero*), an eagle-bearer, a standard-bearer.

Aquītāni, ōrum, m., the Aquitanians, the inhabitants of Aquitania.

Aquitania, ae, f., one of the three great divisions into which Caesar divided Gaul, bounded on the north by the Garumna (Garonne), and on the south by the Pyrenees.

Aquītānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Aquitania, Aquitanian.

Ăra, ae, f., any elevation of earth or stone, a hearth, an altar.
Arabs, ăbis, n., an Arab, Arabian.
Arae Alexandri, a place near Issus, where Alexander, having defeated Darius, consecrated three altars to Jupiter, Hercules, and Minerva, as memorials of his victory.
Arar, ăris, and **Arăris, is,** m., the river Arar, now the Saône, which separates the territory of the Aedui from that of the Sequani, and unites with the Rhodanus (Rhone) at Lugdunum (Lyons).
Arbĭter, tri, m. (*ar* = *ad, bito*), one who goes near, a witness; a spectator; umpire, judge, mediator.
Arbĭtrātus, ūs, m. (*arbitror*), judgment, will, choice; direction, guidance.
Arbitrium, ii, n. (*arbiter*), the judgment or sentence of an arbitrator; decision; will, pleasure, choice, disposition.
Arbĭtror, 1 (*arbiter*), v. dep. a., I judge, think, am of opinion.
Arbor, and **arbos, ŏris,** f., a tree.
Arca, ae, f., a case, chest, coffer; a coffin.
Arceo, cui, 2 (*arca*), v. a., I cover, keep, contain, hold, restrain; keep or ward off, drive away.
Arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3 (*ar* = *ad, cio*), v. intens. a., I call, send for, invite, summon; arraign, accuse; figur.: repeat.
Archilŏchīus, a, um, adj. (*Archilochus*), Archilochian; severe, bitter, acrimonious.
Archĭtectus, i, m., a builder, architect; figur.: the deviser, author of anything.
Arctus, better **artus, a, um,** part. (*arceo*), kept; adj.: strait, narrow, restrained, confined, close; adv., *arctē*, and *artē*.
Ardens, tis, part. (*ardeo*), burning; adj.: fiery, hot; figur.: eager, ardent, impatient, glowing; adv., *ardenter*.
Ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2 (*aridus*), v. n., I am on fire, burn, blaze, shine, glitter; figur.: am afflicted, tormented.
Ardor, ōris, m. (*ardeo*), heat; dazzling brightness; figur.: eagerness, ardent desire.
Arduenna, ae, f., a forest extending from the Treviri on the Rhine, through the territory of the Remi and the Nervii, to the Scaldis (Schelde).
Arduus, a, um, adj., high, lofty, steep, difficult to reach; figur.: difficult, hard.
Ārĕa, ae, f., a piece of ground, an open space, field, area; a yard, court.
Arecomĭci, ōrum, m. See *Volcae*.
Aretīnus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Aretium, a city of Etruria.
Argentĕus, a, um, adj. (*argentum*), of silver, made of silver.
Argentum, i, n., silver, money.
Argilla, ae, f., white clay, potters'-earth.
Argius, a, um, adj., belonging to Argos, Argive.
Argūmentor, 1 (*argumentum*), v. dep. a., I argue, prove by argument; adduce as argument or proof.
Argūmentum, i, n. (*arguo*), a proof, an argument; a sign, token, evidence; the subject-matter, a theme, or subject.
Arguo, ui, ūtum, 3, v. a., I make clear, show, prove; accuse, blame, impeach.
Āridus, a, um, adj. (*areo*), dried up, dry, parched, arid, lean.
Āriēs, ĕtis, m., a ram; a battering-ram.
Ariobarzānes, is, m., the name of three kings of Cappadocia. 1. Surnamed *Philoromaeus*, was elected king by the Cappadocians, under the direction of the Romans, about 93 B. C. He was several times expelled from his kingdom by Mithridates, and as often restored by the Romans. 2. Surnamed *Philopater*, succeeded his father B. C. 63. He was assassinated (Epp. Cic. XIX. 5). 3. Surnamed *Eusebes* and *Philoromaeus*, succeeded his father not long before 51 B. C. While Cicero was in Cilicia, he protected him from a conspiracy which was formed against him, and established him in his kingdom.
Ariovistus, i, m., a powerful German chief, who engaged in war against Caesar in Gaul, B. C. 58, and was totally defeated.
Aristius, i, m. (*M.*), a tribune of the soldiers under Caesar in Gaul.
Armă, ōrum, n. pl. (*aro*), instruments of husbandry; arms both offensive and defensive; war, warfare.
Armāmenta, ōrum, n. pl. (*arma*), implements or utensils for any purpose; in ships: tackling, oars, sails, etc.
Armātūra, ae, f. (*armo*), armor of any kind; armed men, soldiers.
Armātus, a, um, part. (*armo*), armed; adj.: equipped, accoutred; figur.: furnished, fortified.
Armĕnius, a, um, adj., Armenian.
Armo, 1 (*arma*), v. a., I arm, fit out, equip; fit, strengthen, fortify.

Armorĭcae, ārum, f., the states on the coast of Gaul between the mouth of the Liger and the Sequana.

Ăro, 1, v. a., I till, plough; cultivate, farm; reap.

Ărōma, ătis, n., a spice.

Arpīnas, ātis, adj., of or belonging to Arpinum.

Arpineius, i, m. (*C.*), a Roman knight, a friend of Q. Titurius, sent to have a conference with Ambiorix, B. C. 54.

Ar-rigo, exi, ectum, 3 (*ad, rego*), v. a., I lift or set up, erect, raise; rouse, excite, animate, encourage.

Ar-rĭpio, ipui, eptum, 3 (*ad, rapio*), v. a., I take by force or violence, catch, seize, lay hold of.

Ar-rŏgans, tis, part. (*arrogo*), arrogating; adj.: proud, haughty, arrogant; adv.: *arrŏganter.*

Ar-rŏgantia, ae, f. (*arrogans*), pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

Ar-rŏgo, 1 (*ad, rogo*), v. a., I claim or attribute to myself unjustly, arrogate; confer, bestow.

Ars, artis, f., the method or way; an art, faculty; contrivance, skill, ability; science, profession, occupation; a quality; deceitful art, stratagem.

Artĭcŭlus, i, m., dim. (*artus*), a small joint; a joint or knot.

Arti-fex, ĭcis, m. and f. (*ars, facio*), an artificer, artist.

Artificium, ii, n. (*artifex*), an art, trade; artfulness, craft.

Artuasdes, is, m., a king of Armenia Major.

Artus. See *Arctus.*

Artus, ūs, m., a joint in the bones of animals; a limb.

Arverni, ōrum, m., a powerful people in the southern part of Celtic Gaul, occupying the district now called Auvergne.

Arvernus, a, um, adj., Arvernian; subst.: an Arvernian.

Arx, arcis, f., a hill, top of a hill; a castle, fortress, citadel; figur.: a bulwark, refuge.

Ascendo, endi, ensum, 3 (*ad, scando*), v. a. and n., I ascend, mount, climb.

Ascensus, ūs, m. (*ascendo*), an ascent.

Ascītus, and **adscītus, a, um,** part. See *adscisco.*

Ascrībo, ipsi, iptum, 3 (*ad, scribo*), v. a., I annex by writing; adjoin; add; enroll; attribute, assign, ascribe.

Asia, ae, f. See on Cic. p. C. Manil. II.

Asiātĭcus, a, um, adj. (*Asia*), Asiatic.

Aspectus, ūs, m. (*aspicio*), a looking at, sight; look, aspect, air; appearance.

Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., rough, rugged, harsh, craggy; figur.: cruel, savage; stormy, perilous.

Asperno, 1 (*ab, sperno*), v. dep. a., I turn away from, reject, spurn; despise, disdain.

Aspĭcio, exi, ectum, 3 (*ad, specio*), v. a. and n., look at, behold, see.

As-sensio, ōnis, f. (*assentio*), the act of assenting or approving.

As-sentātor, ōris, m. (*assentor*), one who assents; a flatterer.

As-sentio, ensi, ensum, 4, v. n. and a., and **assentior, ensus sum,** 4, v. dep., I assent, approve, agree.

As-sĕquor, cutus sum, 3 (*ad, sequor*), v. dep. a., I come up with, arrive at, reach; figur.: gain, obtain; perceive, comprehend.

As-servo, 1 (*ad, servo*), v. a., I take care of, watch over, keep.

As-sĭdeo, ēdi, essum, 2 (*ad, sedeo*), v. n., I sit down near or by the side of; am at hand, ready to assist.

As-sīdo, sēdi, 3 (*ad, sido*), v. n., I sit down, sit by.

As-sĭduĭtas, ātis, f. (*assiduus*), a constant or frequent attendance; assiduity, application.

As-sĭduus, a, um, adj. (*assideo*), constant in attendance upon one; assiduous, diligent, persevering; frequent, incessant; adv., *assiduē.*

As-signo, 1 (*ad, signo*), v. a., I assign, bestow, give; impute, attribute, ascribe.

As-sisto, stiti, 3 (*ad, sisto*), v. n., I stand near, stand by; aid, assist.

As-suē-făcio, ēci, actum, 3 (*assuetus, facio*), v. a., I accustom, habituate, accustom to: c. abl., inf., and dat.

As-suesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (*ad, suesco*), v. n. and a., I accustom, inure myself to.

A-sto, a-stiti, 1 (*ad, sto*), v. n., I stand, take my stand; stand by or near.

Astrum, i, n., a star; a constellation.

Astūra, ae, f., a town of Latium, situated on an island in the river Astura, near which Cicero had a villa.

Astūtia, ae, f. (*astutus*), craftiness, knavery; circumspection, wariness.

At, conj., but, yet; at least; indeed.

Athēnae, ārum, f., the capital of Attica, and the most illustrious city, not only of Greece, but of the whole of the

ancient world. It was situated between the Cephissus and the Ilissus, about 30 stadia, or 3½ miles, from the sea-coast.

Athenaeus, i, m., a Cappadocian, who had been banished at the instance of Queen Athenais, but through the influence of Cicero was restored, B. C. 51.

Athenāis, ĭdis, f., the wife of Ariobarzanes III., king of Cappadocia.

Atheniensis, e, adj., of or pertaining to Athens, Athenian; subst.: an Athenian.

Athlēta, ae, m., a wrestler, athlete.

Atque, conj. (*ad, que*); 1, and; the same as *ac* and *et*, and most commonly used before vowels; 2, than, after comparatives and comparative adverbs, as *magis, secus, aliter, alius, contra, contrarius;* 3, as, after *aeque, similiter, juxta, aequus, similis, dissimilis, par, talis, idem,* and the like; *simul atque,* as soon as; 4, and that to, and indeed, especially.

Atquī, conj., but, but yet, and yet, however.

Atrĕbas, ătis, m., an Atrebatian.

Atrĕbătes, um, m., a powerful people of Belgic Gaul, in the district now called Artois.

Atrium, ii, n., porch, hall.

Atrius, i, m. (*Q.*), an officer whom Caesar left on the coast of Britain in charge of the ships, while he himself marched into the interior of the country.

Ātrōcĭtas, ātis, f. (*atrox*), cruelty, severity, atrocity.

Ātrox, ōcis, adj. (*trux*), raw; atrocious, savage, fierce, cruel.

At-tămen, conj., but, but yet, however.

At-tendo, di, entum, 3 (*ad, tendo*), v. a., I stretch, stretch towards; *attendere animum,* and *attendere* absol., to attend, give heed, mind, apply one's mind to.

At-tentus, a, um, part. (*attendo*), stretched towards; adj.: attentive, dīligent; adv., *attentē.*

At-tĕnuo, 1 (*ad, tenuo*), v. a., I make thin, attenuate, lessen, enfeeble, diminish, impair.

At-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (*ad, tero*), v. a., I rub against or upon; chafe, wear away by use; bruise, crush; wear, weaken, impair, destroy.

At-texo, xui, xtum, 3 (*ad, texo*), v. a., I add by weaving; unite, join.

Attĭcus, i, m. (*T. Pomponius*). See on Epp. Cic. II. 1.

At-tĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2 (*ad, teneo*), v. a., I hold to, keep hold of; occupy, guard; pertain, relate to; am useful or expedient; *quod attinet ad,* with respect to.

At-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (*ad, tango*), v. a., I touch, come in contact with; reach, arrive at; border upon; touch lightly upon, treat slightly of; relate, concern, belong to.

At-tius, i, m. (*L.*). See on Cic. p. Arch. XI.

At-trĭbuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*ad, tribuo*), v. a., I bestow, attribute, impute; assign; add; pay.

Auctio, ōnis, f. (*augeo*), an increasing; an auction, public sale.

Auctiōnārius, a, um, adj. (*auctio*), relating to a sale by auction.

Auctiōnor, 1 (*auctio*), v. dep. a., I sell by auction.

Auctor, ōris, m. and f. (*augeo*), an author; a founder, establisher; a reporter; an adviser; approver; instigator, promoter.

Auctōrĭtas, ātis, f. (*auctor*), an increasing; authority, weight, interest; influence, reputation, esteem; power.

Auctumnus, i, m. (*augeo*), the autumn, the time of harvest and vintage.

Auctus, ūs, m. (*augeo*), increase, growth.

Auctus, a, um, part. (*augeo*), increased; adj.: large, great: only in the comparative.

Audācia, ae, f. (*audax*), boldness, impudence, audacity; courage, valor.

Audācĭter, and **audacter,** adv. (*audax*), boldly, courageously, impudently, audaciously.

Audax, ācis, adj. (*audeo*), bold, confident, resolute, courageous, audacious, daring.

Audeo, ausus sum, 2, v. n., I go towards, venture, dare; c. acc.: attempt, undertake.

Audiens, entis, part. (*audio*), hearing; adj.: obedient; subst.: a hearer.

Audio, īvi, ītum, 4, v. a., I hear, perceive, hearken, listen; regard, approve; obey.

Audītio, ōnis, f. (*audio*), the act of hearing, a hearing; hearsay, news.

Audītus, ūs, m. (*audio*), the sense of hearing; a report.

Au-fĕro, abs-tŭli, ab-lātum, auferre, (*ab, fero*) v. a., I bear away, take away, withdraw, remove; obtain; extort.

Augeo, auxi, auctum, 2, v. a., I in-

crease, enlarge; equip, adorn, exalt; advance, enrich; praise, extol.

Augesco, 3 (*augeo*), v. n., I grow greater, increase.

Augur, ŭris, m. (*avis, gurrio*), a priest who foretold events by explaining the actions of birds, an augur; a diviner, soothsayer.

Augŭrium, ii, n. (*augur*), the interpretation of the actions of birds, the art of augury; an omen drawn from the actions of birds; a prediction.

Augustus, a, um, adj. (akin to *augur*), venerable; majestic, awful.

Aula, ae, f., a court-yard; a royal palace; the attendants at the palace, the court.

Aulerci, ōrum, m., a name applied to several small tribes in Celtic Gaul, between the Sequana (Seine) and the Liger (Loire).

Aulercus, i, m., one of the Aulerci, an Aulercan.

Aurelia, ae, f. (*Orestilla*), a beautiful but profligate woman, whom Catiline married.

Aurēlius, a, um, adj., Aurelian. See on Cic. in Cat. II. 4.

Aureus, a, um, adj. (*aurum*), of gold, golden; gilded, gilt.

Aur-īga, ae, m. and f. (*aurea*, bridle, and *ago*), a charioteer.

Auris, is, f., the ear; figur.: judgment, taste.

Aurum, i, n., gold.

Ausci, ōrum, m., a people in the eastern part of Aquitania.

Auspĭcium, ii, n. (*auspex*), a watching of birds, a token of some event taken from the actions of birds; augury.

Auster, tri, m., the south wind.

Aut, conj., or; *aut — aut*, either — or.

Autem, conj.; 1, also, likewise; 2, but, however, nevertheless; but now, but then.

Autroniānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Autronius.

Autronius, i, m. (*P.* —— *Paetus*), a senator, and one of Catiline's accomplices. He was Cicero's fellow-pupil in boyhood, and colleague in the quaestorship. He was elected consul for the year 65 B. C.; but having been, together with his colleague, P. Cornelius Sulla, accused of bribery, and condemned, their election was declared null, and their accusers, L. Aurelius Cotta and L. Manlius Torquatus, were elected consuls in their stead. He was subsequently tried, condemned, and banished, for the share he had in Catiline's conspiracy.

Autumnus. See *auctumnus*.

Auxĭliāris, e, adj. (*auxilium*), assisting, aiding, auxiliary.

Auxĭliārius, a, um, adj. (*auxilium*), aiding, helping; auxiliary.

Auxĭlior, 1 (*auxilium*), v. dep. n., I assist, help, aid, succor.

Auxĭlium, ii, n. (*augeo*), assistance, help, succor; auxiliary troops, auxiliaries.

Avaricensis, e, adj., of or belonging to Avaricum.

Avarĭcum, i, n., a town of the Bituriges; now Bourges.

Ăvārĭtia, ae, f. (*avarus*), greedy desire of money, avarice, covetousness.

Ăvārus, a, um, adj. (*aveo*), greedy, covetous, avaricious.

Ăve. See *Aveo*.

Ā-vĕho, exi, ectum, 3, v. a., I carry off or away.

Ăveo, 2, v. a., I desire earnestly, covet.

Ăveo, and **hăveo,** 2, v. n., I grow, am well, happy.

Ā-versus, a, um, part. (*averto*), turned away; adj.: inverted; figur.: alienated, averse, hostile.

Ā-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. a., I turn off or away, avert, remove; alienate, estrange.

Ăvĭdus, a, um, adj. (*aveo*), greedy, desirous, eager; covetous, avaricious; adv., *ăvĭdē*.

Avis, is, f., a bird.

Ăvītus, a, um, adj. (*avus*), ancestral.

Ā-vŏco, 1, v. a., I call off or away, call or turn aside, withdraw.

Ā-vŏlo, 1, v. n., I fly away; flee away, hasten.

Ăvuncŭlus, i, m., dim. (*avus*), a maternal uncle.

Ăvus, i, m., a father's or mother's father, grandfather; an ancestor.

Axŏna, ae, f., a river of Belgic Gaul (now the Aisne), which, flowing southwesterly, joins the Isara (Oise), and falls with it into the Sequana (Seine).

B.

Bacchor, 1 (*Bacchus*), v. dep. n., I celebrate the orgies of Bacchus; figur.: rage, rave, run wild; am transported.

Bacēnis, is, f., a great forest in Germany, supposed by some to be the west-

ern part of the Thuringian Forest, but of which nothing is known.

Bacŭlus, i, m. (*P. Sextius*), a centurion in Caesar's army, of the first rank.

Balbus, a, um, adj., stammering, stuttering, lisping.

Băleāris, e, adj., of or belonging to the Baleares, Balearian, Balearic. The *Baleares*, or *Balearic Islands*, consist of Majorca, Minorca, and a few small islands near them, on the east coast of Spain. They were so called from a Greek word signifying to cast; because their inhabitants were expert in the use of the sling.

Balnĕum, and **balineum, i,** n., a bath, bathing-room.

Balteus, i, m., and **balteum, i,** n., a belt, girdle; sword-belt.

Balventius, i, m. (*T.*), a Roman centurion of the first rank.

Barbăria, ae, and **barbaries, ēi,** f. (*barbarus*), barbarity, savageness, cruelty.

Bārbărus, a, um, adj., barbarous, not Greek or Roman, foreign; wild, uncivilized, rude, barbarian.

Barbātus, a, um, adj. (*barba*), having a beard, bearded.

Basĭlus, i, m. (*L. Minucius*), one of Caesar's officers in Gaul. He was praetor in 45 B. C., and in 44 B. C. was one of Caesar's assassins.

Basĭs, is, f., a base, a pedestal.

Batāvi, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the *Insula Batavorum*, formed by the Rhenus, Vahalis, Mosa, and the ocean.

Beātus, a, um, part. (*beo*), blessed; adj.: happy; rich, opulent, prosperous; figur.: copious, abundant; adv., *beātē*.

Belgae, ārum, m., the Belgians, an exceedingly warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, who inhabited the country between the Rhenus (Rhine), the Matrona (Marne), Sequana (Seine), and the Fretum Gallicum (English Channel).

Belgium, i, n., a part of Gallia Belgica, comprehending the Bellovaci, Atrebates, and Ambiani.

Bellĭcōsus, a, um, adj. (*bellicus*), warlike, valiant.

Bellĭcus, a, um, adj. (*bellum*), relating to war, warlike.

Bello, 1, v. n., I cry, quarrel, war, wage war, carry on war.

Bellocassi, ōrum, m., the same as the Velocasses.

Bellovăci, ōrum, m., the most powerful among the Belgic tribes, between the Sequana (Seine) and Isara (Oise), but occupying both banks of the latter river. Traces of the name may be found in the modern *Beauvais*.

Bellua. See *belua*.

Bellum, i, n., cry, quarrel, war; battle, fight; contest.

Bellus, a, um, adj., clear, of light color, fine, beautiful; elegant, charming; well, in good health; good; polite, amiable; adv., *bellē*.

Bēlua, and **bellua, ae,** f., any large beast; figur.: a brute, beast.

Bĕnĕ, adv., (*bonus*), finely, well; largely, profusely; successfully, happily; very.

Bĕnĕ-fĭcium, ii, n. (*bene, facio*), a kindness, favor, benefit; aid, means; a conferring of any favor or office, a promotion.

Bĕnĕ-fĭcus, a, um, adj. (*facio*), doing good, inclined to do good, beneficent, generous.

Bĕnĕ-vŏlentia, ae, f. (*benevolus*), benevolence, goodness, kindness.

Bĕnĕ-vŏlus, a, um, adj. (*volo*), benevolent, kind, friendly, amicable; adv., *bĕnĕvŏlē*.

Bĕnignĭtas, ātis, f. (*benignus*), kindness, liberality, bounty, benignity.

Bĕnignus, a, um, adj. (*bonus, genus*), kind, liberal, obliging, generous; pleasing, agreeable; adv., *bĕnignē*.

Bestia, ae, f., any mammiferous animal; a beast, wild beast.

Bestia, ae, n. (*L. Calpurnius*), a senator, one of the Catilinarian conspirators, and a tribune of the plebs in 63 B. C.

Bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, 3, v. a., I drink; drink in, imbibe.

Bibracte, is, n., the chief town of the Aedui, later *Augustodunum*, whence its modern name, Autun.

Bibrax, actis, n., a small town of the Remi, about eight miles north of the Axona (Aisne); now *Bièvre*.

Bibrŏci, ōrum, m., a people in the southeast of Britain.

Bĭ-duum, i, n. (*bis, dies*), a period of two days.

Bi-ennium, ii, n. (*bis, annus*), a space of two years.

Bigerriōnes, um, m., a people in the south of Aquitanian Gaul, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Bīnī, ae, a, adj. (*bis*), two and two, two by two.
Bī-partītō, adv. (*bipartitus*), into two parts.
Bī-pĕdālis, e, adj. (*bis, pes*), two feet long, wide, or thick.
Bis, adv., twice; on two occasions.
Bitūrīges, um, m., a Gallic people west of the Aedui, from whom they were separated by the Liger (Loire).
Boduognātus, ī, m., a leader of the Nervii.
Boii, ōrum, m. The Boii, on the west of the Liger (Loire), which separated them from the Aedui, were a widely scattered Celtic race, branches of which dwelt in the east of Germany (Bohemia, i. e. the country of the Boii), and in the north of Italy.
Bŏnĭtas, ātis, f. (*bonus*), goodness, excellence; kindness, benignity; filial piety.
Bŏnum, ī, n. (*bonus*), any good, or blessing; pl. *bona, orum*, goods, property, effects.
Bŏnus, a, um, adj., fine, good; fortunate, happy; fit, apt, suitable, convenient; skilful, practised; brave, gallant; well-disposed, friendly; large, considerable; pl. *boni, orum*, the good, just, upright, patriotic. Compar. *melior*, superl. *optimus*.
Bōs, bōvis, m. and f., an ox, a bull, a cow.
Bosporāni, ōrum, m. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. IV.
Brăchĭum, ii, n., the fore-arm, the arm between the hand and the elbow; the whole arm; a bough of a tree.
Brannovīces, um, m., a tribe of the Aulerci.
Bratuspantium, ī, n., a town of the Bellovaci.
Brĕvis, e, adj., short, brief; of short duration, transitory; abl. *brevi*, shortly, soon after, in brief, in a few words.
Brĕvitas, ātis, f. (*brevis*), brevity, shortness; conciseness.
Brĕvĭter, adv. (*brevis*), shortly, in brief, in a word; in a short time.
Britanni, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Britannia, the Britons.
Britannia, ae, f. Britain.
Britannicus, a, um, of or belonging to Britain, British.
Brūma, ae, f. (*brevissima*), the shortest day of the year; the winter solstice.
Brundisīnus, a, um, adj., of Brundisium, Brundisian.
Brundisium, i, n. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. XII. 32.
Bruttium, i, n., the country of the Bruttii, the southwestern extremity of Italy; is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and bounded in the north by Lucania.
Bruttius, a, um, adj.; sc. *ager*: Bruttium.
Brutus (*D.*). See on Cic. p. Arch. XI.
Brutus, i, m. (*D. Junius Albinus*), an officer serving under Caesar in Gaul. Caesar had great confidence in him, giving him, even when a young man, the command of the ships sent to attack the Veneti, and on many subsequent occasions showing him more substantial marks of favor and esteem, and finally naming him in his will as one of his heirs. Notwithstanding this, he basely betrayed his friend and benefactor, and on the Ides of March took a prominent part in his assassination.

C.

Cabillōnum, i, n., a town of the Aedui, on the Arar; now Châlons-sur-Saône.
Cabūrus, i, m. (*C. Valerius*), a chief of the Helvii.
Căcūmen, ĭnis, n., the peak or point, top or summit of anything.
Cădāver, ĕris, n. (*cado*), a carcass, corpse, dead body.
Cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3, v. n., I fall; die in battle; fall to the ground, go to ruin, decay, perish; fall out, happen, occur.
Cădūcus, a, um, adj. (*cado*), ready to fall, falling; frail, perishable.
Cadurci, ōrum, m., a people in the southern part of Celtic Gaul.
Cadurcus, a, um, adj., belonging to the Cadurci; subst.: a Cadurcian.
Caecus, adj., dark, obscure; blind; hidden, secret.
Caedes, is, f. (*caedo*), a cutting, felling; murder, slaughter; gore.
Caedo, cecīdi, caesum, 3, v. a., I cut, cut down, lop, fell; kill, slaughter, destroy; sacrifice.
Caelo, 1 (*caelum*), v. a., I carve figures in relief, on wood, stone, or ivory.
Caementum, i, n., rough, unhewn stones, building-stones, rubble-stone, chips.

Caeraesi, ōrum, m., a Germanic people in Belgic Gaul.

Caerĭmōnia, ae, f. (from *Caere*, a town of Etruria, whence many religious rites were transplanted to Rome), religious ceremony, sacred rite.

Caerŭleus, a, um, adj., of dark color, blue, azure; bluish-green.

Caesar, ăris, m., a Roman family name in the Julian *gens*.

Caesar, ăris, m. (*L. Julius*), uncle of M. Antony, the triumvir, and brother-in-law of P. Lentulus Sura; was consul B. C. 64, and one of Caesar's legates in Gaul in 52 B. C. He was not a man of much power of mind, but had some influence in the state through his family connections and his position in society.

Caespes, and **cespes, ĭtis,** m. (*caesus*), a turf, sod.

Caiēta, ae, f. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. XII. 33.

Călămĭtas, ātis, f., a hurt, damage, injury, calamity, disaster.

Călămĭtōsus, a, um, adj. (*calamitas*), hurtful, ruinous, destructive; unfortunate, unhappy.

Calceus, i, m. (*calx*), a shoe which covered the whole foot, and often the leg as high as the calf.

Calcŭlus, i, m., dim. (*calx*), a pebble, small stone, particle of gravel.

Călendae, and **kălendae, ārum,** f. (*calo*), the first day of the month; the calends.

Calētes, um, and **Calēti, ōrum,** m., a people of Belgic Gaul, on the coast, north of the Sequana (Seine).

Callĭdus, a, um, adj. (*calleo*), cunning, artful, skilful, experienced, shrewd; maliciously cunning, crafty.

Callis, is, m. and f. (*cello, cillo*), a path, footpath, way, road.

Cālo, ōnis, m. (*cala*, stick), a soldier's boy or drudge, who bore the sticks for pitching tents; a slave, servant.

Călŏr, ōris, m. (*caleo*), warmth, heat; figur.: heat, ardor, vehemence.

Călumnia, ae, f. (*calvo*), wily, deceitful conduct; chicanery, cunning conduct to injure another; slander, calumny.

Cămĕra, ae, f., a vault, an arched ceiling or roof.

Camers, tis, adj., of Camerinum, a town in Umbria, Camertian.

Camillus, i, m. (*C.*), a Roman jurist, and a particular friend of Cicero.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. (*campus*), of or belonging to a plain or field; level, flat.

Campus, i, m., a flat, level plain, open field; *Campus Martius*, or simply *Campus*, the field of Mars, on the Tiber, originally belonging to the Tarquinii, and after their expulsion consecrated to Mars, whence the name; it was the place for holding the *comitia centuriata*, and also for games and military exercises.

Camulogēnus, i, m., a chieftain of the Aulerci.

Candĭdātus, a, um, adj. (*candidus*), clothed or arrayed in white; subst.: a candidate, competitor.

Caninius, i, m. (*Gallus*), a friend of Varro and Cicero; tribune of the people in 56 B. C.

Cănis, is, m. and f., a dog, hound.

Căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3, v. n., I sing; v. a.: sing, express in song; sound or blow a musical instrument; foretell.

Cantăbri, ōrum, m., the Cantabrians, an exceedingly fierce and warlike people, occupying the coast country in the north of Spain.

Cantium, i, n., a district in the south-east of Britain, now Kent.

Canto, 1, v. freq. n. and a. (*cano*), I sing often, sing.

Cantus, ūs, m. (*cano*), the act of singing, song; a song, verse, poetry.

Canusīnus, a, um, adj., of Canusium, a very ancient town in Apulia, founded by the Greeks; Canusian.

Capēnus, a, um, adj., of Capena, Capenan; *porta Capena*, a gate in Rome, in the eastern district.

Căpesso, īvi, ītum, 3 (*capio*), v. intens. a., I lay hold of, catch at, take up, seize; figur.: take in hand, undertake; *capessere jussa*, to perform, execute the commands.

Căpillus, i, m. (*capitis pilus*), the hair of the head; a hair.

Căpio, cēpi, captum, 3, v. a., I hold, include; put up with, bear; comprehend, understand; seize, lay hold of; acquire, obtain; take; capture, seize; charm, captivate; take in, deceive, reach; *fugam c.*, to flee; *consilium c.*, to come to a conclusion or determination; *ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*, lest the republic receive any harm; *praedam c.*, to make booty; *captus mente*, out of one's wits, mad.

Căpĭtālis, e, adj. (*caput*), relating to the head or life, capital, deadly, dangerous.
Capĭto, ōnis, m. (*P. Gabinius*). See on Cic. in Cat. III. 3, 6.
Căpĭtŏlīnus, a, um, adj. (*Capitolium*), relating to the Capitol, capitoline.
Căpĭtōlium, ii, n. (*caput*), the Capitol, or the splendid temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill.
Cappadocia, ae, f., a country of Asia Minor.
Caprĕa, ae, f., a roe, a wild she-goat.
Captīvus, a, um, adj. (*capio*), captive, taken prisoner, enslaved; taken in war.
Capto, 1 (*capio*), v. freq. a., I catch at, strive to obtain; seek to catch, to deceive; watch, lie in wait for.
Captus, ūs, m. (*capio*), a taking or seizing; power of comprehension, capacity, ability, state, condition.
Capua, ae, f., an important town in the interior of Campania, in Southern Italy.
Căput, ĭtis, n., the head; a man, person; the upper part, top, summit of a thing; the extreme part or end of a thing; the source, also the mouth of a river; the beginning or origin of a thing; life; welfare; figur.: head, leader; chief matter, main point; a head, chapter.
Carbo, ōnis, m. (*C. Papirius*). See on Cic. p. Arch. IV.
Carcăso, ōnis, f., a town in the south of Gaul, on the Atax (Aude); now Carcassonne.
Carcer, ĕris, m., prison, jail.
Căreo, ui, ĭtum, 2, v. n., I am robbed or deprived of, want, am in want of, am free from.
Cărīna, ae, f., the keel, bottom of a ship.
Cārĭtas, ātis, f. (*carus*), dearth, scarcity of provisions, a high price, dearness; figur.: high estimation, great regard; love.
Carmen, ĭnis, n., a song; a poem; prophecy.
Carnūtes, um, m., a powerful tribe between the Sequana (Seine) and the Liger (Loire), extending even south of the Liger, as far as the territory of the Bituriges Cubi.
Căro, carnis, f., the flesh of animals.
Carpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a., I pull, pluck, gather; figur.: cull, select, choose; break off, bite off, crop, graze on.
Carptim, adv. (*carpo*), by detached parts, by selecting here and there.
Carrus, i, m., a cart, wagon.
Carthaginiensis (Karth.), e, adj., Carthaginian.
Carthāgo (Karth.), ĭnis, f., the city of Carthage, in Northern Africa, whose ruins are in the vicinity of Tunis.
Cārus, a, um, adj., dear, beloved, costly.
Carvilius, i, m., one of the four kings of Cantium in Britain.
Căsa, ae, f., a cottage, hut, cabin.
Cāsĕus, i, m., cheese.
Cassi, ōrum, m., a people in the south-east of Britain.
Cassiānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Cassius, Cassian.
Cassis, ĭdis, f., a helmet.
Cassius, i, m., Cassius, the name of a Roman *gens*. *L. Cassius Longinus*, a man of high reputation, praetor B. C. 111, consul with C. Marius B. C. 107, was, in the course of the same year, defeated and killed by the Tigurini, a portion of the Helvetii.
Cassivellaunus, i, m., a British chief who ruled over the country north of the river Tamesis (Thames), and to whom, on account of his reputation as a warrior, the Britons gave the supreme command against the Romans.
Castellum, i, n., dim. (*castrum*), a castle, fortress, fort, fortified place.
Castĭcus, i, m., a chieftain of the Sequani, whom Orgetorix persuaded to seize upon the sovereignty of his state.
Castra. See *castrum*.
Castrensis, e, adj. (*castrum*), relating to the camp, pertaining to war, military.
Castrum, i, n., a castle, fort; pl., *castra, orum*, a camp; a line of circumvallation; *c. navalia*, an encampment including ships drawn to land.
Castus, a, um, adj. (Eng. *coy* akin to *cautus*), shy, wary, chaste; pure; virtuous; pious; faithful, sincere, honest; adv., *castē*.
Cāsus, ūs, m. (*cado*), a fall, or falling; ruin, death; accident, misfortune, adversity, calamity; a fortuitous event, hap, fortune, chance; risk, hazard, danger; occasion, opportunity; abl. *casu*, by chance, accidentally, casually.
Catamantalĕdes, is, m., a chief of the Sequani.
Cătēna, ae, f. a chain.
Căterva, ae, a troop, mass, or body of soldiers or men generally.

Cătĭlīna, ae, m. (*L. Sergius*), a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country.

Cativolcus, i, m., a king of half of the country of the Eburones.

Cato, ōnis, m., a surname of several celebrated Romans, the most distinguished of whom were M. Porcius Cato Censorius, frequently called Cato Major, and M. Porcius Cato, great-grandson of the former, commonly called Uticensis from the circumstance of his having put an end to his life at Utica after his defeat at the battle of Thapsus. Cato Major was born B. C. 234, was chosen quaestor B. C. 205, was aedile B. C. 199, the following year was praetor, was elected consul B. C. 195, was appointed military tribune B. C. 191, was chosen censor B. C. 184, and died B. C. 149, at the age of 85. He was a brave soldier, an able and successful commander, an eloquent orator, and a most rigidly virtuous citizen. — Cato Uticensis was born B. C. 95, was elected *tribunus militum* B. C. 67, was a successful candidate for the tribuneship B. C. 63, the famous year of Cicero's consulship and of the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy, and supported the consul in proposing that the conspirators should suffer death. He was the first who gave to Cicero the name of *pater patriae*. It was his speech of the 5th of December which determined the senate, previously wavering from the force of Caesar's oratory. See Sall. Cat. LII. In 54 B. C. he was made praetor, which was the highest office he reached. Cato differed widely in disposition and natural gifts from his great ancestor, the Censor, yet he looked up to him as a model, adopted his principles and imitated his conduct. Living in an age of greater corruption and venality, he was the same incorruptible patriot, followed the same simple mode of life, and practised the same stern virtues. He was better fitted for a scholar than a soldier; and his natural tastes and capacities marked him rather for a philosopher than a commander. He died, B. C. 46, at the age of 49.

Cătŭlus, i, m. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. XVII.

Caturīges, um, m., a Gallic people in what is now Dauphiné.

Caupo, ōnis, m., an innkeeper, victualler.

Caussa, and **causa, ae,** f. (akin to *cedo*, I say), anything spoken, every matter or concern which is transacted or contended about; matter, subject, object, question, business, affai ; a lawsuit or process, a judicial process; cause; occasion, motive, opportunity; a cause or reason adduced; a pretence, pretext; an excuse; a hindrance; *caussam dicere*, to plead; *caussae esse*, *in caussa esse*, to be the cause of, to bear the blame of; the abl. *caussā* often stands for *propter*, for the sake of; *ea caussa*, on that account; *honoris caussa*, for honor's sake; *mea caussa*, on my account.

Cautes, is, f., a rock, crag, cliff.

Cautio, ōnis, f. (*caveo*), precaution, watchfulness; a means of prevention, provision.

Cautus, a, um, part. (*caveo*), foreseen; adj.: wary, circumspect, cautious; cunning, artful; adv., *cautē*.

Cavarillus, i, m., a chief of the Aedui.

Cavarīnus, i, m., a nobleman whom Caesar made king over the Senones.

Căveo, cavi, cautum, 2, v. n. c. dat.; sometimes v. a., I see, look, provide, take care, take heed; beware or take heed of, am aware, am on my guard, avoid; give security by pledge or bond; *cavere aliquem*, to beware of any one; *cavere a servitio*, to guard against slavery; with subjunct. and *ne*: *cave ne minuas*, take care lest you lessen; and frequently without *ne*: *cave existimes*, beware of thinking.

Căvillātor, ōris, m. (*cavillor*), a caviller, jeerer; a humorous person.

-Cĕ, a suffix, generally of the demonstrative pronoun, having the same meaning as *ecce* (*en-ce*), see! *hicce, haecce, hujusce*. When, in an interrogation, *ne* is added, *ce* becomes *ci*; as *hanccine*.

Cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., I go, come; give place, give way, withdraw, retire, depart; v. a.: vacate, quit, give up, concede, grant; v. n. c. dat.: yield to, comply with, submit to.

Cĕlĕber, bris, bre, adj., famous, celebrated, illustrious; frequented, much resorted to.

Cĕlēbrātus, a, um, part. (*celebro*), praised; adj.: talked of, known, notorious; celebrated.

Cĕlēbrĭtas, ātis, f. (*celeber*), fame, renown, celebrity; crowd, great number.

Cĕlĕbro, 1 (*celeber*), v. a., I praise, celebrate, honor, render famous; make known, proclaim; celebrate, solemnize; frequent, resort to.

Cĕler, ĕris, e, adj., swift, speedy, fleet.

Celer, ĕris, m. (*Q. Caecilius Metellus*), a praetor in 63 B. C. See on Cic. in Cat. I. 8, 19, & Sall. Cat. 30.

Cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, f. (*celer*), swiftness, speed, celerity, despatch.

Cĕlĕrĭter, adv. (*celer*), quickly, speedily, immediately.

Cella, ae, f., a hole, hollow room; a shrine, chapel; a granary.

Cēlo, 1, v. a., I cover, conceal, hide; conceal from.

Celtae, ārum, m., a great parent stock of people in the north of Europe, the Celts; in Caesar's time they were the most powerful of the three great nations who occupied Gaul, and were called by the Romans *Galli*, or Gauls.

Celtillus, i, m., the father of Vercingetorix, and a chief of the Arverni.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m., a people in Britain, in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge.

Cenomāni, ōrum, m., a tribe of the Aulerci.

Censeo, sui, sum or **sĭtum,** 2, v. a., I speak, judge, think, suppose, presume, am of opinion; ordain, decree, resolve; estimate, rate, appraise; count, reckon among.

Censor, ōris, m. (*censeo*), a censor, a magistrate in Rome; a censurer, examiner.

Census, ūs, m. (*censeo*), a judging, estimating; a census, valuation of a man's estate; a register or roll of the citizens.

Centēsimus, a, um, ordin. num. adj. (*centum*), the hundredth.

Centrōnes, um, m., a Gallic people among the Alps, in what is now Savoy.

Centum, card. num., a hundred.

Centŭria, ae, f. (*centum*), a hundred; a century, a division of the Roman people.

Centŭriātus, ūs, m. (*centuria*), a division into centuries or companies; the office of centurion.

Centŭrio, 1 (*centuria*), v. a., I divide into centuries or companies.

Centŭrio, ōnis, m. (*centuria*), a captain of a century, a centurion.

Cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. a., I discern, distinguish, judge; decide, decree; contend, fight; conclude, resolve, determine; see, descry, discern; perceive, comprehend, understand.

Certāmen, ĭnis, n. (*certo*), a contest, strife, contention, debate; a battle, engagement.

Certē, adv. (*certus*), certainly, for certain, assuredly; at least, yet.

Certō, adv. (*certus*), certainly, surely.

Certo, 1 (*cerno*), v. intens. n., I contend, contest, strive, fight; *cum aliquo certare,* to struggle against or to vie with one; go to law.

Certus, a, um, adj. (*cerno*), tried, faithful, to be relied on; trustworthy, sure; certain, fixed; established, appointed; determined, resolved; having certain knowledge, sure; resolute, bold; open, clear, manifest; *certum scire* or *habere,* to know for a certainty; *pro certo habere,* to know for certain; and *certiorem facere aliquem,* to inform, acquaint, apprise; also for *quidam: certi homines,* certain persons.

Cervix, īcis, f., the throat; the neck, especially the hinder part of the neck.

Cervus, i, m. (akin to *cornu*), a horned beast, the stag; pl.: forked stakes, palisades.

Cespes. See *caespes.*

Cĕtĕra, cĕtĕro. See *ceterus.*

Cĕtĕrum. See *ceterus.*

Cētĕrus, a, um, and **caetĕrus, a, um,** [not used in the nom. sing. masc.] adj., the other, the rest; *et cetera,* also *cetera,* and so forth; *cetera,* or *ceterum,* and *cetero,* are used adverbially: as for the rest, in other respects, otherwise, besides, but, yet.

Cethēgus, i, m. (*C. Cornelius*). See on Cic. in Cat. III. 3, 6.

Ceutrōnes, um, m., a people in Belgic Gaul.

Cevenna, ae, m., a chain of mountains in southeastern Gaul, extending northwardly from the Pyrenees and separating the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Mediterranean; now Cévennes.

Cherusci, ōrum, m., a people of Germany, between the Visurgis (Weser) and the Albis (Elbe).

Chii, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Chios, the Chians.

Cĭbārius, a, um, adj. (*cibus*), relating to food; common; figur.: sordid, vile; *cibaria, ōrum,* victuals, provisions.

Cĭbus, i, m., food, victuals, provender.
Cicero, ōnis, m. (*Q.*), the brother of the orator, and one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul.
Cilicia, ae, f., a province in the southern part of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria. See on Epp. Cic. XIX. 1.
Cimberius, i, m., a chief of the Suevi.
Cimbri, ōrum, m., probably a Celtic tribe in the peninsula called after them the Chersonesus Cimbrica (Jutland). Towards the end of the second century B. C., a vast host of them joined the Teutones and migrated southward. They traversed Gaul and Spain, until in 101 B. C. they were completely defeated by C. Marius in the Campi Raudii, near Verona.
Cimbrĭcus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Cimbri, Cimbrian.
Cingetŏrix, ĭgis, m. 1. A chief of the Kentish Britons. 2. A distinguished Gaul, rival of his step-father, Induciomarus, in respect to dominion over the Treviri.
Cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., I gird, surround; environ.
Cĭnis, ĕris, m. and f., cinders, embers, ashes.
Cinna, ae, m. (*L. Cornelius*), an associate of Marius in the civil wars, and distinguished for his acts of cruelty. See on Sall. Cat. 47, and Cic. in Cat. III. 24.
Cippus, i, m., a sharp stake or palisade.
Circā, prp. c. acc., around, about: 1, around a place, thing, or person; 2, about a time: *circa eandem horam*, about the same hour. As an adverb of place: around.
Circĭnus, i, m., a pair of compasses.
Circĭter, adv. (*circa*), about.
Circu-ĭtus, ūs, m. (*circum, eo*), a going round; a circuit, revolution; the circumference; the way or path round.
Circum, prp. c. acc. (acc. of *circus*): the same as *circa:* around, about, roundabout. Adv.: around, near.
Circum-cīdo, īdi, īsum, 3 (*caedo*), v. a., I cut around: retrench, abridge.
Circum-clūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3 (*claudo*), v. a., I shut up on every side, hem in; surround.
Circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1, v. a., I put or set round; surround, encompass, environ, invest; confine, restrict.
Circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., I lead or draw round.
Circum-eo, ii or **īvi, circuĭtum,** 4, v. a. and n., I go round or about; surround, encompass; go round as a candidate, solicit; cheat; visit in course.
Circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a., I carry round or about.
Circum-fluo, uxi, 3, v. a., I flow round or about, flock together, abound.
Circum-fundo, ūdi, ūsum, 3, v. a., I pour around; surround, encompass.
Circum-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*jacio*), v. a., I cast or throw around; compass, comprise.
Circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I send round.
Circum-mūnio, īvi, ītum, 4, v. a., I wall around, protect; surround, invest with military works.
Circum-mūnītio, ōnis, f. (*-munio*), a fortifying or fencing round, circumvallation.
Circum-plector, plexus sum, 3, v. dep., I embrace, surround, encompass.
Circum-scrībo, ipsi, iptum, 3. v. a., I draw or write round; describe, define; circumscribe, limit, bound, confine.
Circum-scriptor, ōris, m. (*-scribo*), a cheat, defrauder.
Circum-sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, v. a., I sit or take my stand round; besiege, blockade.
Circum-sisto, stĭti and **stĕti, stĭtum,** 3, v. n. and a., I stand round, surround; besiege.
Circum-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, v. n. and a., I look around; take heed, consider carefully, ponder over; provide against, prevent.
Circum-sto, stĕti, 1, v. a., I stand or place myself round, beset, surround.
Circum-vallo, 1, v. a., I surround with a rampart, invest, besiege.
Circum-vĕnio, ēni, entum, 4, v. a., I come or stand round, surround; beset; surround, invest, blockade; circumvent, deceive, betray.
Cis, prp. c. acc. (*ce*), on this side.
Cĭs-alpīnus, a, um, adj. (*cis, Alpes*), situated on this side the Alps, Cisalpine.
Cita, ae, m. (*C. Fusius*), a Roman knight who was massacred by the Carnutes.
Cĭtātus, a, um, part. (*cito*), excited; adj.: swift, hurried, speedy, quick.
Cĭtĕr, tra, trum, adj, (*cis*), on this side, this way; more frequently used in

the comp., *citerior*, and superl., *citĭmus* and *citŭmus*, nearer, nearest; of time: later, more recent; earlier, sooner.

Cĭtĭmus. See *citer*.

Citius. See *cito*.

Cĭto, adv. (*citus*), comp. *citius*, superl. *citissime*; soon, shortly, quickly, speedily.

Cĭto, 1 (*cieo*), v. freq. a., I summon, cite before; cite, quote.

Cĭtrā, prp. and adv. (*cis*), on this side; nearer.

Cĭtrō, adv. (*cis*), hitherwards; *ultro et citro*, this way and that way, up and down, to and fro, backward and forward.

Cĭtus, a, um, part. (*cieo*), called, excited; adj.: ready, quick, nimble, speedy, rapid.

Cīvīlis, e, adj. (*civis*), of or belonging to a citizen; civil; of the state, political; affable, courteous.

Cīvis, is, m. and f., a citizen, fellow-citizen.

Cīvĭtas, ātis, f. (*civis*), the right of citizens, the freedom of a city, citizenship; the body of citizens, a city, state.

Clādes, is, f., slaughter, destruction, overthrow; loss, injury, disaster.

Clam, adv. (*celo*), privately, secretly; prp. c. abl.: without the knowledge of.

Clāmĭto, 1 (*clamo*), v. freq. a. and n., I cry aloud, vociferate.

Clāmo, 1, v. a. and n., I cry, shout, cry aloud, exclaim.

Clāmor, ōris, m. (*clamo*), a loud cry, shout.

Clandestīnus, a, um, adj. (*clam*), secret, private, clandestine.

Clārus, a, um, adj., 1 (*calo*), clear, loud; famous, illustrious, renowned, celebrated; 2 (akin to *gloria*), clear, bright, splendid; figur.: manifest, evident.

Classis, is, f., a class or order of citizens; a fleet of ships of war.

Claudeo, 2, **claudo,** 3, **claudĭco,** 1 (*claudus*), v. n., I am lame, halt, limp.

Claudius, i, m. (*Appius* —— *Pulcher*), consul in 54 B. C.

Claudo, si, sum, 3, v. a., I close, shut; surround, encompass; *claudere agmen*, to bring up the rear.

Claudo, 3. See *claudeo*.

Clausŭla, ae, f. (*claudo*), a close, conclusion; the end of a full sentence or period.

Clāvis, is, f. (*clava*), a key; a bar or bolt.

Clāvus, i, m. (*cala*, stick), a nail; the rudder of a ship, the helm; purple stripe on a Roman tunic.

Clēmens, entis, adj., placid, gentle, peaceful, compassionate, merciful.

Clēmenter, adv. (*clemens*), mildly, gently; kindly, benignantly, mercifully.

Clēmentia, ae, f., clearness, mildness, clemency; kindness, benignity, humanity, mercy.

Cliens, entis, m. (for *cluens*, from *clueo*), a client, one who attaches himself to some powerful man as his patron.

Clientēla, ae, f. (*cliens*), the state of a client, clientship; patronage, protection.

Clĭpeus or **clȳpeus, i,** m., a round shield.

Clīvus, i, m., an ascent, acclivity; a height, hill.

Clodiānus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Clodius, Clodian.

Clodius, i, m. (*P.* —— *Pulcher*), a Roman of noble birth, but infamous for the corruption of his morals. He committed sacrilege by entering the house of Caesar in female attire while the Vestal virgins were conducting the rites of the Bona Dea. For this crime he was tried, and, though clearly guilty, secured an acquittal by bribery and intimidation. Cicero was one of the principal witnesses against him; and after the trial, having been irritated by some sarcastic allusions made by Clodius to his consulship, and by a verdict given in contradiction to his testimony, he attacked Clodius and his partisans in the senate with great vehemence. From this time Clodius cherished a bitter hatred against him, and procured his banishment from Italy, on the ground that he had violated the law in the punishment inflicted upon the accomplices of Catiline. Clodius was eventually assassinated in Jan., B. C. 52, near Bovillae, by the retinue of Milo, in an accidental encounter which took place between him and the latter individual, as Milo was journeying towards Lanuvium and Clodius was on his way to Rome.

Clypeus. See *clipeus*.

Clytaemnestra, ae, f., the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, sister of Helen, wife of Agamemnon, and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra.

Cnaeus, i, m., abbrev. *Cn.*, a Roman praenomen.

Cnidius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Cnidus.

Cnĭdus, i, f. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. XII.

Co-ăcervo, 1 (*con, ac.*), v. a., I heap together, heap up, accumulate.

Co-actus, ūs, m. (*cogo*), a forcing, urging.

Co-aequo, 1, v. a., I level, make equal or even, make alike, put on the same footing.

Co-agmento, 1 (*coagmentum*), v. a., I join together, fasten together, connect.

Co-ălesco, lui, lĭtum, 3, v. n., I grow together, grow to; become united, agree.

Co-arcto, and **co-arto,** 1, v. a., I straiten, press together into a small compass, compress.

Co-arguo, ui, 3, v. a., I prove, show, demonstrate; convince, convict, prove guilty; confute.

Cocosātes, um, m., a people in the western part of Aquitania, on the Atlantic coast.

Cŏcus, i, m. See *coquus.*

Coelestis, e, adj. (*coelum*), of heaven, heavenly, celestial; *coelestes, ium,* the gods.

Coelum, i, n., the vaulted heavens, the sky; the air, region of the air; *de coelo tangi,* to be struck by lightning.

Co-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum and **emtum,** 3, v. a., I buy up, purchase in quantities.

Coena, ae, f., the Roman dinner, taken about three or four o'clock.

Coeno, 1, v. a. and n. (*coena*), I dine; c. acc.: dine upon.

Coenum, i, n. (akin to *cunio*), dirt, mire, mud, filth.

Co-eo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum,** 4, v. n., to go or come together, assemble, meet.

Coeparius, i, m. (*M.*). See on Cic. in Cat. III. 6, 14.

Coepī, isti, it, (akin to *capio*) v. defect., I begin, have begun; *coeptus, a, um,* part., begun, commenced.

Co-erceo, cui, cĭtum, 2 (*arceo*), v. a., I surround; keep in, confine, restrain, check; repress, curb; chastise, punish.

Coetus, ūs, m. (for *coitus,* from *coeo*), a connection, assemblage; a uniting, union; a meeting, assembly.

Cōgĭtātē, adv. (*cogito*), with mature reflection, considerately.

Cōgĭtātio, ōnis, f. (*cogito*), a thinking, considering, meditation; a thought, idea.

Cōgĭtātus, a, um, part. (*cogito*), thought; adj.: meditated, deliberate, intended; *cogitatum, i,* n., thought, reflection, design, intention.

Cōgĭto, 1, v. n. and a., I think, meditate, ponder; c. inf.: design, plan, intend.

Co-gnātio, ōnis, f. (*cognatus*), relation or connection by blood; figur.: relation, connection, likeness, resemblance.

Co-gnātus, a, um, adj., born with, cognate; related by blood, closely allied, of the same descent; figur.: like, suitable; subst.: kinsman.

Co-gnĭtio, ōnis, f. (*cognosco*), an investigating, examining; reflection; information, recognition; knowledge of anything, acquaintance with, skill in.

Co-gnĭtor, ōris, m. (*cognosco*), one who knows, a voucher; an attorney, advocate; a defender.

Co-gnōmen, ĭnis, n. (*con, nomen* = *gnomen*), the family name, which was added to the name of the gens (*nomen*); as *Cicero* in *M. Tullius Cicero;* also a title, as *Africanus.*

Co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3, v. a., I examine, investigate; learn by examination; know, recognize; perceive, see; learn, receive information.

Cōgo, coēgi, coactum, 3 (for *co-igo,* from *con* and *ago*), v. a., I drive or bring together, collect; assemble; confine, shut in; drive, impel; force, compel.

Cŏ-haereo, haesi, haesum, 2, v. n., I stick, adhere, hold fast together; adhere to.

Cŏ-hēres, ēdis, m. and f., a co-heir.

Cŏ-hĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, 2 (*habeo*), v. a., I hold together, keep, contain; conceal, repress, restrain.

Cŏhors, tis, f., a cohort, the tenth part of a legion; *cohors praetoria,* the train or retinue of a praetor.

Cŏ-hortātio, ōnis, f. (*cohortor*), an exhorting, encouraging.

Cŏ-hortor, 1, v. dep. a., I exhort, encourage.

Col-laudo, 1, v. a., I praise greatly, extol, commend.

Col-lectio, ōnis, f. (*colligo*), a gathering, collecting together, a collection.

Col-lēga, ae, m. (*con, legare*), a partner in office, a colleague.

Col-lēgium, ii, n. (*collega*), a college, corporation, society.

Col-lĭbet, and **col-lŭbet, ĭbuit, ĭbĭtum est,** 2, v. impers., it pleases, it is agreeable.

Col-lĭgo, 1 (*con, ligo*), v. a., I bind

or tie together, join together, connect; compromise, comprehend.

Col-lĭgo, ēgi, ectum, 3 (*con, ligo*), v. a., I gather together, collect, assemble; draw together, draw up, contract; reckon up, compute; conclude, infer, get, acquire; *colligere se*, to recover or collect one's self.

Collis, is, m., a hill, hillock, easy ascent.

Col-lŏcātio, ōnis, f. (*colloco*), a right placing; a giving in marriage, an endowing.

Col-lŏco, 1 (*con, loco*), v. a., I set, place, or lay anything in its place; set up, erect; arrange, set in order, settle; give in marriage.

Col-lŏquium, ii, n. (*colloquor*), a talking together, conversation, conference.

Col-lŏquor, locūtus sum, 3 (*con, loquor*), v. dep. n., to speak together, converse, confer.

Collum, i, n., the neck, throat.

Col-lustro, 1, v. a., I illumine, brighten; look around upon, survey.

Col-lŭvies, ēi, and **col-lŭvio, ōnis,** f. (*colluo*), washings, a collection of impurities, filth; a medley, confusion.

Cŏlo, lui, cultum, 3, v. a., I tend, cultivate, till; bestow care upon, labor upon, attend to; practise, pursue, study; inhabit, dwell in; regard, cherish, care for; honor, esteem; venerate, worship.

Cŏlōnia, ae, f. (*colonus*), a place newly cultivated, and peopled or colonized; a colony, settlement.

Cŏlōnus, i, m. (*colo*), a cultivator, farmer; a colonist, a settler.

Cŏlŏphon, ōnis, m. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. XII. 33.

Cŏlŏphōnii, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Colophon, the Colophonians.

Cŏlor, ōris, m., a color, hue; appearance, form; coloring, embellishment; excuse, pretext.

Com-buro, ussi, ustum, 3 (*con, uro*), v. a., I consume by fire, burn, scorch, dry up.

Cŏm-es, ĭtis, m. (*con, eo*), a companion, comrade, associate, attendant.

Cōmis, e, adj. (*cum*), sociable, courteous, kind, humane, affable.

Cōmissātio, ōnis, f. (*comissor*), a revelling, carousing, rioting.

Cŏmĭtātus, ūs, m. (*comitor*), a company of followers or attendants, a train, retinue.

Cōmĭter, adv. (*comis*), socially, courteously, kindly, civilly, politely; genteelly.

Cŏmĭtium, ii, n. (*cum, eo*), a place in the *Forum Romanum*, where the *comitia curiata* were held; pl. *comitia*, the assembly of the whole people to make laws or to choose magistrates.

Cŏmĭtor, 1 (*comes*), v. dep. a., I go along with, accompany, attend, or wait upon.

Commagēnus, a, um, adj., of Commagene, a country of Syria.

Com-meātus, ūs, m. (*commeo*), a passage; convoy, provisions, supplies, forage.

Com-mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, adj., worthy of mention, memorable.

Com-mĕmŏrātio, ōnis, f. (*commemoro*), a reminding, mentioning, recounting.

Com-mĕmŏro, 1, v. a., I call to mind; mention.

Com-mendātīcius or **-tĭtius, a, um,** adj. (*commendatio*), containing a recommendation, commendatory.

Com-mendātio, ōnis, f. (*commendo*), commendation, recommendation; praise.

Com-mendo, 1 (*con, mando*), v. a., I commend, recommend, praise; consign.

Com-mentarius, i, m., sketch, short narrative.

Com-mentor, 1 (*comminiscor commentus*), v. dep. a., I meditate, think, muse upon; compose; discuss, dispute; explain.

Com-meo, 1 (*con, meo*), v. n., I go, come and go.

Com-mīlĭto, ōnis, m., a comrade, fellow-soldier.

Com-minus, adv. (*con, manus*), nigh at hand, hand to hand, in close combat.

Com-misceo, iscui, ixtum or **istum,** 2, v. a., I mix or mingle together; mix up, blend, confuse.

Com-missūra, ae, f. (*committo*), a joining together, joint.

Com-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I set together; begin; *proelium committere*, to join battle, to fight; join together, unite; commit, consign, intrust; perpetrate, commit.

Commius, i, m., a chief of the Atrebates, made their king by Caesar, and afterwards sent into Britain by him to favor the Roman cause.

Com-mŏdē, adv. (*commodus*), commodiously, conveniently, fitly; in due season.

Com-mŏdō, adv. (*commodus*), opportunely, in season.
Com-mŏdo, 1 (*commodus*), v. a., I accommodate, adjust, adapt; afford, allow; lend.
Com-mŏdum, i, n. (*commodus*), convenience, advantage, profit; income, wages, reward; anything lent.
Com-mŏdus, a, um, adj. (*con, modus*), of a suitable measure, fit, convenient, suitable, opportune, well; acceptable; affable.
Com-mŏnĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a., I put in mind, remind, warn, advise.
Commoris, is, f., a village in Cilicia, on Mount Amanus.
Com-mŏror, 1, v. dep. n., I stay, stop, remain, tarry; v. a., detain, retard.
Com-mōtus, a, um, part. (*commoveo*), moved.
Com-mŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, 2, v. a., I move wholly or together, set in motion; move, affect; stir up, excite; cause, undertake; *commotum esse*, to be troubled, disquieted, alarmed.
Com-mūnĭco, 1 (*communis*), v. a., I make common, communicate, share with any one, make partaker of; unite, join; v. n., have conversation with; *communicare cum aliquo de re*, to confer, consult with one about a thing.
Com-mūnio, 4, v. a., I fortify, secure.
Com-mūnio, ōnis, f. (*communis*), a being common; communion, mutual participation; an equal enjoyment of the same thing.
Com-mūnis, e, adj. (*con, munus*), common, public, general; ordinary, usual.
Com-mūnĭter, adv. (*communis*), in common, commonly, generally; together.
Com-mūtābĭlis, e, adj. (*commuto*), changeable, easy to be changed.
Com-mūtātio, ōnis, f. (*commuto*), a changing, change, alteration.
Com-mūto, 1, v. a., I change, alter; exchange, barter, traffic.
Com-părātio, ōnis, f. (*comparo*), a preparing or providing for; preparation, provision; a procuring, acquisition.
Com-păro, 1 (*con, paro*), v. a., I prepare, get ready, provide; establish, institute; acquire, procure, get; buy, purchase; cause, excite; win, secure; join, unite; compare, with *ad, cum, inter*, and c. dat.; count equal.
Com-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, v. a., I drive together; assemble, collect; force, bring; impel, move.
Com-pendium, ii, n. (*con, pendo*), a shortening, abridgment; a short way; profit, gain, advantage.
Com-pĕrio, pĕri, pertum, 4 (*con, pario*), v. a., I discover, find out, ascertain; learn; *comperior, īris*, v. dep., for *compertum habeo* or *scio*.
Com-pĕtītor, ōris, m. (*competo*), a competitor, an opposing candidate.
Com-plector, exus sum, 3 (*con, plecto*), v. dep. a., I comprehend, compass, encircle, surround; clasp with my arms, embrace; become fond of, love; devote myself to; deduce; get, obtain; *c. litteris*, to draw up, express in writing.
Com-pleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*con, *pleo*), v. a., I fill up, fill, satiate, cover; load; finish, complete.
Com-plexus, ūs, m. (*complector*), a compassing, encircling; the circumference, circuit; connection; an embracing, embrace.
Com-plūres, ūra or **ūria,** adj. pl., many, several, a great many.
Com-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I put, place, or lay together; put in order, arrange, dispose, regulate; settle, adjust; compound, compose; build; make, contrive; invent, feign; agree upon; compare.
Com-porto, 1, v. a., I carry or bring together, collect.
Com-pŏsĭtē, adv. (*compositus*), calmly, in good order; neatly; harmoniously.
Com-prĕhendo, di, sum, 3, v. a., I seize, lay hold of, grasp, catch, arrest; comprehend, understand; detect, find out.
Com-pressus, ūs, m. (*comprimo*), a pressing together, compression.
Com-prĭmo, essi, essum, 3 (*con, premo*), v. a., I press or squeeze together, compress; hold back, keep back; conceal, suppress; check, restrain, repress.
Com-prŏbo, 1, v. a., I hold for good, approve, acknowledge, assent to; make good, confirm; test.
Cōnātum, i, n. (*conor*), an endeavor, effort.
Cōnātus, ūs, m. (*conor*), an attempt, endeavor, effort, exertion.
Con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., I retire, depart, withdraw, yield; go,

come; v. a., give up, grant, permit, concede; resign, relinquish.

Con-cĕlĕbro, 1, v. a., I cause to resound; frequent; celebrate; proclaim abroad, make public.

Con-certo, 1, v. n., I contend, strive together with, contest.

Con-cessus, ūs, m. (*concedo*), a permitting, allowing; permission, leave.

Con-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3 (*con, cado*), v. n., I fall to pieces, fall in, fall down; figur.: fall, perish, sink, decay.

Con-cīdo, īdi, īsum, 3 (*con, caedo*), v. a., I cut, cut in pieces; cut down, kill; disable, destroy; break up, divide; weaken, subvert, ruin.

Con-cĭlio, 1 (*concilium*), v. a., I bring together, unite, connect; win, conciliate; get, provide, procure; acquire, bring about, cause.

Concĭlium, ii, n. (*con, calare*), a meeting, an assembly, company of persons, council.

Concio, ōnis. See *contio.*

Con-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*con, capio*), v. a., I take together; take up or in, receive, conceive; get, contract; of the mind: conceive, comprehend, understand, imagine.

Con-cĭtātus, a, um, part. (*concito*); set in rapid motion; adj.: quick; roused, fiery.

Con-cĭto, 1, v. a., I stir up; set in quick motion; excite, rouse; stir up to rebellion, set in commotion; incite, provoke, irritate.

Con-clāmo, 1, v. n. and a., to cry together; I cry out, cry aloud, proclaim.

Con-clūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3 (*con, claudo*), v. a., I shut up, enclose, confine, circumscribe; shut, close; straiten, hem in; conclude, infer, deduce.

Con-cordia, ae, f. (*concors*), concord, agreement, union, harmony, unanimity.

Con-cors, dis, adj. (*con, cor*), of one mind or will, agreeing, concordant, unanimous.

Con-crĕpo, pui, pĭtum, 1, v. n., I make a noise, resound.

Con-cŭpisco, pīvi and **pii, pītum,** 3 (*con, cupio*), v. a., I desire earnestly, long for, covet; strive after, aim at.

Con-curro, curri, cursum, 3, v. n., I run together, run along with, flock or rush together; engage in the fight, charge; join battle; concur, unite.

Con-curso, 1 (*concurro*), v. freq. n., to run or rush together; to run to and fro, run up and down.

Con-cursus, ūs, m. (*concurro*), a running together or meeting; an assembly, concourse; a charge, an engagement (of armies); collision.

Con-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*con, quatio*), v. a., I shake, move violently, agitate; terrify; trouble, disturb, disquiet.

Con-demno, 1 (*con, damno*), v. a., I condemn; charge with; disapprove; *condemnare aliquem capitis*, to condemn any one to death.

Con-dĭcio, ōnis, f. (*condico*), a contract, agreement; condition, terms; proposition; state, situation, circumstances; advantage; way, manner; precept, rule.

Condĭtio, ōnis. See *condicio.*

Con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*con, dare*), v. a., I put together, lay up, treasure up, hoard; shut up, hide, conceal, bury; construct, build, found, establish.

Con-dōno, 1, v. a., I give freely, present; remit, excuse; pardon, forgive.

Condrūsi, ōrum, m., a Germanic people in Belgic Gaul, on the right bank of the Mosa (Meuse).

Con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., I bring or lead together, conduct, collect; hire; v. n., to be profitable, advantageous, expedient.

Conetodūnus, i, m., a leader of the Carnutes.

Con-fercio, ci, tum, 4 (*con, farcio*), v. a., I stuff or cram together; cram, fill full.

Con-fĕro, contŭli, collātum, 3, v. a., I bring or carry together, collect, gather; contribute, pay; put, place together, unite, join; compare; bring or carry to any place; promote, am serviceable to; bring upon, lay upon; commit, intrust, infer; confer, give, impart; make use of, employ; direct, suit, adapt; put off, defer; *signa c.*, to fight a pitched battle; *conferre se*, to betake, turn, apply one's self anywhither.

Con-fertus, a, um, part. (*confercio*); adj., close together, close pressed, close crowded, thick; *confertum agmen*, a close-marching army; *confertissima acies*, an army in very close array.

Con-fessio, ōnis, f. (*confiteor*), a saying, confession, acknowledgment.

Con-festim, adv. (akin to *festino*), forthwith, immediately, without delay.

Con-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*con, facio*), v. a., I make or bring together; make, execute, effect; provide, get; cause, excite; prepare, work, elaborate; end, finish, accomplish, complete; squander; destroy, kill; overpower, subdue; wear away, consume, weaken, ruin; *conficior*, I am grieved, afflicted; part., *confectus, a, um*, afflicted, harassed, emaciated, weak, decrepit, reduced, exhausted.

Con-fīdo, fīsus, sum, 3, v. n., I trust, feel confident, am well assured, believe or hope confidently.

Con-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, v. a., I fix or fasten together; pierce, transfix.

Con-fingo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., I make, form, fashion; contrive, feign, counterfeit.

Con-fīnium, ii, n. (*confinis*), a common boundary, frontier.

Confirmātio, ōnis, f. (*confirmo*), a confirming, establishing, securing; encouragement, consolation; confirmation, proof; an assertion, information.

Con-firmo, 1, v. a., I make strong, strengthen, establish; restore to health; encourage, animate, console; make firm, render steady or steadfast; ratify; prove, show, establish by argument; affirm, assert, assure.

Con-fīsus, a, um, part. (*confido*); adj., trusting, trusting to, relying on.

Con-fĭteor, fessus, sum, 2, v. dep. a., I say, confess, own, acknowledge; figur.: show, manifest, indicate.

Con-flāgro, 1, v. a. and n., I am consumed by fire, burn.

Con-flicto, 1 (*confligo*), v. freq. a., I strike or dash together, vex; harass.

Con-flīgo, ixi, ictum, 3, v. a., I strike or dash one thing against another; compare; v. n., conflict, contend, fight.

Con-flo, 1, v. a., I blow together; put or join together, compose, make up, contract, form; raise, excite, cause, make; *c. aes alienum*, to contract debts.

Con-fluens, part. (*confluo*); subst. m., *confluens, tis*, and pl. *confluentes, ium*, m., the place where two rivers flow together, the confluence of two streams.

Con-fluo, uxi, uxum, 3, v. n., to flow or run together; figur.: to flock together, crowd together.

Con-fŏdio, ōdi, ossum, 3, v. a., I wound, pierce, stab; figur.: harass, annoy.

Con-formātio, ōnis, f. (*conformo*), a forming or fashioning properly, shaping; conformation, form, shape.

Con-formo, 1, v. a., I form, fashion, form properly; figur.: finish, complete, polish.

Con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*con, frango*), v. a., I break entirely, break to pieces, shatter; figur.: break, humble.

Con-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgitum, 3, v. n., I flee to for succor, take refuge with, have recourse to.

Con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a., I pour together, mingle; bring into disorder, disturb, confuse, confound.

Con-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, v. a., I carry or bring together, heap or pile up, collect, accumulate; bring, throw, attribute, ascribe.

Con-grātŭlor, 1, v. dep. n. c. dat., I congratulate, rejoice with, wish joy to.

Con-grĕdior, gressus sum, 3 (*con, gradior*), v. dep. n., I go or move with; accost, meet, converse with; join battle, fight, engage; v. a., attack, fall upon, engage with.

Con-grĕgo, 1 (*con, grex*), v. a., I collect into a flock; collect, assemble, congregate.

Con-gressus, ūs, m. (*congredior*), a coming together, meeting, interview; a conflict, battle.

Con-gruo, ui, 3, v. n., I grow together, meet; agree, accord, suit, fit, correspond.

Con-jectūra, ae, f. (*conjicio*), a conjecture.

Con-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*con, jacĕre*), v. a., I throw together, throw, cast, hurl; thrust, drive, impel; throw out, utter; conclude, conjecture; *hostes in fugam c.*, to put the enemy to flight.

Con-junctim, adv. (*conjungo*), in conjunction, in common, together.

Con-junctio, ōnis, f. (*conjungo*), a joining together, connection, union; close attachment, intimacy, alliance, relation.

Con-junctus, a, um, part. (*conjungo*); adj., connected; agreeing; bordering on.

Con-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., I join or unite together, connect, couple.

Con-jūrātio, ōnis, f. (*conjuro*), a swearing together, conspiring together, conspiracy, plot; the body of conspirators.

Con-jūrātus, a, um, part. (*conjuro*); adj., having sworn together, having conspired; *conjurati, orum*, m., conspirators.

Con-jūro, 1, v. n., to swear together; to conspire, enter into conspiracy.
Con-jux, ŭgis, m. and f. (*conjungo*), a husband, wife, consort, spouse.
Con-nīveo, īvi or **ixi,** 2, v. n., I close or shut my eyes, wink; figur.: wink or connive at, take no notice of, overlook.
Cōnor, cōnātus sum, 1, v. dep. a., I strive; undertake, endeavor, attempt.
Con-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3, v. n., I rest, am at rest, enjoy repose.
Con-quīro, īsīvi, īsītum, 3 (*con, quaero*), v. a., I seek after, search for, collect.
Con-quīsītor, ōris, m. (*conquiro*), one who inquires, or searches after, procures; a recruiting-officer; a spy, scout.
Con-quīsītus, a, um, part. (*conquiro*); adj., choice, exquisite.
Con-sānesco, nui, 3, v. n., I grow sound or whole, heal.
Con-sanguineus, a, um, adj., related by blood, especially on the father's side; *consanguinei*, blood-relations, kindred.
Con-scĕlĕrātus, a, um, part. (*conscelero*); adj., polluted with guilt, wicked, depraved, villanous.
Con-scendo, di, sum, 3 (*con, scando*), v. a. and n., I go or climb up, mount, ascend; go on board, embark.
Con-scientia, ae, f. (*conscius*), the being conscious, consciousness; conscience; knowledge; joint knowledge.
Con-scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3, v. a., to vote together or by common consent; determine, resolve, decree; execute; *c. sibi mortem*, to commit suicide.
Con-scius, a, um, adj. (*scio*), knowing something with some one, privy to, witness of, partaking of, in the secret of, conscious.
Con-scrībo, ipsi, iptum, 3, v. a., I write together; enlist, enroll; compose; *conscribere milites*, to raise, levy soldiers.
Con-scriptus, a, um, part. (*conscribo*); *patres* (*et*) *conscripti*, the formal appellation of the senate; i. e. the old senators, and those who were chosen from the equestrian order to make up the full number of the senate.
Con-sĕcro, 1 (*con, sacro*), v. a., I make sacred, consecrate, dedicate to the gods.
Con-sector, 1, v. dep. a., I follow after with eagerness; pursue, press upon; hunt after; imitate, seek to reach; strive after, pursue.
Con-sĕnesco, sĕnui, 3, v. n., I grow old; grow into disuse; become weak or languid, lose energy or strength, decay.
Con-sensio, ōnis, f. (*consentio*), agreement, unanimity.
Con-sensus, ūs, m. (*consentio*), consent, agreement, unanimity; harmony.
Con-sentio, sensi, sensum, 4, v. n., I agree, am of the same opinion; plot together, conspire; v. a., consent to, assent to, agree that something be done.
Con-sēpio, sepsi, septum, 4, v. a., I hedge in, fence in.
Con-sĕquor, sĕcūtus sum, 3, v. dep. a. and n., I follow, come after, succeed, result; follow after, seek to reach, strive to attain, pursue; come up with, reach, overtake; obtain, gain, acquire; understand, find out, learn; discover, detect.
Con-sĕro, sēvi, sītum, 3, v. a., I sow, plant the ground; set, plant.
Con-servātor, ōris, m. (*conservo*), a preserver, protector.
Con-servo, 1, v. a., I preserve, maintain, keep, defend, protect; save, rescue, spare; observe strictly.
Con-sessus, ūs, m. (*consideo*), a sitting together or with, an assembly of persons sitting together.
Con-sīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n., to sit together, sit.
Con-sīdĕrātio, ōnis, f. (*considero*), viewing, contemplation, regard, consideration.
Con-sīdĕrātus, a, um, adj. (*considero*), wary, attentive, cautious, considerate; adv., *consīdĕrātē*.
Con-sīdĕro, 1, v. a., I consider, meditate, think of, weigh, deliberate.
Considius, i, m. (*P.*), an officer of great military experience, who served under Caesar in Gaul during the campaign of 58 B. C.
Con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, v. n., I sit down; alight, settle; encamp, pitch a camp; take up my abode, settle at a place; sink; figur.: to subside, abate.
Con-signo, 1, v. a., I signify; seal; mark, note; *consignare litteris*, to write, commit to writing, record, register.
Con-siliārius, a, um, adj. (*consilium*), fit for counselling; counselling, advising; subst.: a counsellor, adviser.
Con-silium, ii, n. (*consulo*), a speaking together; consultation, deliberation; counsel, advice; resolve, plan, measure,

design; aim, end; prudence, sagacity, skill; contrivance, management, stratagem; the bench of judges, the judges; a council of wa.; *c. inire*, to form a resolution, to adopt measures; *eo consilio, ut*, with the design, that; *consilio*, on purpose, designedly.

Con-sĭmĭlis, e, adj., like, similar: c. gen. or dat.

Con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, v. n., I place myself anywhere, take a stand; take place; make a stand, get a firm footing; settle in a place; stand still, stop, stay; stand firm, consist in, rest upon; place myself with or together; agree; consist, am made up.

Con-sĭtio, ōnis, f. (*consero*), a planting.

Con-sobrīnus, a, um, adj., of the mother's sister, of a cousin; subst.: a cousin.

Con-sōlātio, ōnis, f. (*consolor*), a consoling, consolation; alleviation, encouragement.

Con-sōlor, 1, v. dep. a., I console, comfort; alleviate, relieve, compensate; encourage.

Con-sors, tis, adj. (*sors*), sharing, partaking of.

Con-spectus, a, um, part. (*conspicio*); adj., visible; conspicuous, remarkable.

Con-spectus, ūs, m. (*conspicio*), a seeing, looking, look, sight, view.

Con-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, v. a., I see, behold, observe, discern; consider.

Con-spĭcor, 1 (*conspicio*), v. dep. a., I see, behold, descry.

Con-spīrātio, ōnis, f. (*conspiro*), a breathing together, an agreement, union, harmony; conspiracy.

Con-spīro, 1, v. n., to breathe together, to agree; to plot, conspire; *conspiratus, a, um*, united, collected; *conspirati*, conspirators.

Con-stans, tis, part. (*consto*); adj., steady, firm; resolved, constant, uniform, consistent, fixed, immutable; adv., *constanter*.

Con-stantia, ae, f. (*constans*), steadiness, firmness, consistency, perseverance; equability, fixedness.

Con-sterno, 1, v. a., I terrify, alarm, disturb greatly.

Con-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 (*sterno*), v. a., I throw to the ground; strew or cover all over, spread, lay.

Con-stīpo, 1, v. a., I place close together, crowd together.

Con-stĭtuo, tui, tūtum, 3 (*con, statuo*), v. a., I put, place, station; set up, erect, found, build, appoint, make, create; fix, settle, assign; resolve, determine; decree, ordain, prescribe; dispose, arrange, get ready.

Con-stĭtūtus, a, um, part. (*constituo*); adj., constituted, circumstanced; subst., *constitutum*, an appointment, private agreement.

Con-sto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1, v. n., to stand together; I stand, stand fast; remain, continue; subsist, last, endure; to cost; to consist in or of something, to be composed of, to rest upon, depend upon; to agree together, correspond, to be consistent; to be evident, manifest, clear; *constat*, it is evident, it is certain, it is the general opinion, it is agreed; *mihi constat*, I am determined.

Con-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., I bind together, draw together, contract.

Con-struo, uxi, uctum, 3, v. a., I heap or pile up, lay up, put together, join together; fabricate, build, construct.

Con-stupro, 1, v. a., I ravish, violate.

Con-suesco, ēvi, ētum, 3, v. n., I accustom myself, become accustomed or used to a thing; perf. *consuevi*, I have accustomed myself, am accustomed, am wont.

Con-suētūdo, ĭnis, f. (*consuesco*), custom, usage, use, habit; intercourse, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

Con-sul, ŭlis, m., a consul; *consul designatus*, consul elect.

Con-sŭlāris, e, adj. (*consul*), of or belonging to a consul, consular; *vir c.*, a man of consular rank, who has been consul.

Con-sŭlātus, ūs, m. (*consul*), the office of consul, consulship, consulate.

Con-sŭlo, ŭlui, ultum, 3 (*consul*), v. n. and a., to speak together, to consult; c. acc.: to deliberate upon, to consider, consult about; *consulere aliquem*, to ask the opinion or advice of any one, to consult; c. dat.: I take counsel for any one's good, care for, provide for, regard, respect.

Con-sultō, adv. (*consultus*), deliberately, considerately; designedly, on purpose.

Con-sulto, 1 (*consulo*), v. freq. a. and n., I consult, deliberate, take counsel; consult for, provide; c. acc.: I ask advice of.

Con-sultum, i, n. (*consultus*), a decision, resolution, a decree; a measure, plan.

Consultus, a, um, part. (*consulo*); adj., experienced, practised, skilful, skilled, knowing; *juris consultus*, and *jure consultus*, a man learned in the law.

Con-summo, 1 (*con, summa*), v. a., I add together, sum up; finish, complete, accomplish, perfect, consummate.

Con-sūmo, sumpsi or **sumsi, sumtum** or **sumptum,** 3, v. a., I take together, take to myself, eat; consume, destroy; weaken, debilitate, wear out, carry off; put to death; use up, lose; lay out; spend, pass.

Con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, v. n., to rise up together; I rise, raise myself; *c. ad bellum*, to rise up in arms.

Con-tăbŭlo, 1 (*con, tabula*), v. a., I plank or floor with boards, bridge over.

Con-tāgio, ōnis, f. (*contingo*), a touching, contact; infection, contagion.

Con-tāmĭno, 1, v. a., I stain, pollute, defile.

Con-tĕgo, exi, ectum, 3, v. a., I cover; hide, conceal.

Con-temno, temsi or **tempsi, temtum** or **temptum,** 3 (akin to *contamino*), v. a., I despise, contemn, slight.

Con-templātio, ōnis, f. (*contemplor*), a viewing, surveying, contemplation; meditation, study.

Con-templor, 1 (*templum*), v. a., I survey, behold steadfastly, gaze upon; meditate, contemplate.

Con-temptio, ōnis, f. (*contemno*), a contemning, despising, contempt, scorn, disdain.

Con-temptus, ūs, m. (*contemno*), contempt, scorn, disdain, derision; *contemptui esse*, to be a subject of scorn.

Con-tendo, di, tum, 3, v. a. and n., I stretch, strain; strive, struggle, endeavor, attempt, labor; solicit, beg, entreat; maintain energetically; assert, insist, contend; compare, contrast; v. n., hasten, march; fight, contend, dispute.

Con-tentē, adv. (*contendo*), with great exertion or force, earnestly, vehemently.

Con-tentio, ōnis, f. (*contendo*), a straining, stretching, an effort, exertion, endeavor; a striving; a contention, dispute, controversy, strife.

Con-tentus, a, um, part. (*contendo*), extended; adj.: stretched, tense, tight.

Con-tentus, a, um, part. (*contineo*), kept; adj.: content, contented, satisfied.

Con-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, v. a., I break or bruise small, pound, grind, break up; wear out, waste, destroy.

Con-testor, 1, v. dep. a., I call to witness, conjure, beseech; bear witness, testify, certify.

Con-texo, xui, xtum, 3, v. a., I weave together, interweave, intwine, join together; connect, compose, contrive.

Con-tĭcesco, tĭcui, 3, v. n., I become silent.

Con-tĭnens, tis, part. (*contineo*); adj., extended to, contiguous, following immediately; uninterrupted, continuous, successive; continent, temperate, moderate in one's desires; *Cappadociae pars cum Cilicia continens est*, a part of Cappadocia touches upon Cilicia. Subst., *continens*, sc. *terra*, the continent; adv., *continenter.*

Con-tĭnentia, ae, f. (*continens*), the restraining of one's own desires and passions, moderation, temperance.

Con-tĭneo, ui, tentum, 2, v. a., I hold or keep together; hold, keep; shut in, surround, encompass; maintain, support; keep in, restrain, curb, bridle, check, hold in; embrace, include, comprehend, contain; *contineri re*, to consist of, to rest upon, to be made up of a thing; to be bounded.

Con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3 (*con, tango*), v. a. and n., I touch; border upon; reach, arrive at, come to; v. n., to happen, come to pass; *contigit*, it came to pass, it happened.

Con-tĭnuātio, ōnis, f. (*continuo*), a joining without interruption, a continuation, succession.

Con-tĭnuō, adv. (*continuus*), immediately, forthwith, instantly, without delay; without intermission.

Con-tĭnuo, 1 (*continuus*), v. a., I continue, keep on without intermission, prolong, join to one another, connect, unite.

Con-tĭnuus, a, um, adj. (*contineo*), continued, without intermission, uninterrupted; contiguous.

Con-tio, ōnis, f. (*conventio*), a meeting or assembly of the people or army; an oration, harangue, public speech.

Con-tiōnātor, ōris, m. (*contionor*), a haranguer; a demagogue.

Con-tiōnor, 1 (*contio*), v. dep. n., I make a speech, harangue; v. a., I declare before the people in a harangue.

Contrā (perhaps abl. for *conterā*, sc. *parte*, as *ci-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *ultrā-*), adv., on the opposite side, in opposition, on the contrary, against, over against; sometimes followed by *ac*, *atque*, *quam*; prp. c. acc.: on the opposite side of, in opposition to, contrary to, opposite to, against, over against.

Con-tractus, ūs, m. (*contraho*), a contracting, shrinking; the beginning; a contract, agreement.

Con-trăho, axi, actum, 3, v. a., I draw together; unite together, collect; incur, fall into, take on myself; cause, bring about, make; draw in, contract; shorten, abridge, diminish; check, stop, restrain.

Con-trārius, a, um, adj. (*contra*), opposite, contrary; opposite to, lying over against; followed by *ac*, *atque*, *quam*, opposite to, different from; *e* or *ex contrario*, on the other hand.

Contrō-versia, ae, f. (*controversus*), a debate, dispute, controversy.

Con-tŭbernālis, is, m. and f. (*contubernium*), a soldier belonging to the same tent, a tent-mate.

Con-tŭmēlia, ae, f. (*con*, *tumeo*), an affront, insult, derision, contumely; reproach, injury, brunt, violence.

Con-turbo, 1, v. a., I throw into disorder or confusion, confuse; distress, discompose, disquiet.

Con-vălesco, lui, 3, v. n., I grow strong; recover from a disease.

Con-vallis, is, f. (*vallis*), a plain surrounded with hills; a valley, a vale.

Con-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, v. a., I carry or bring together.

Con-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (*venio*), v. n. and a., to come or resort together, meet, assemble; agree, harmonize; make an agreement; suit, agree, fit, be adapted to; be profitable, expedient, serviceable: c. dat.; *convenit*, it is fit, proper, suitable; *res convenit*, the thing is agreed upon; *convenit*, it is agreed; *convenire aliquem*, to meet one, find, visit one, to speak with one.

Con-ventum, i, n. (*convenio*), a covenant agreement, league, compact.

Con-ventus, a, um, part. (*convenio*), called upon, visited, spoken to.

Con-ventus, ūs, m. (*convenio*), a meeting, assembly; a council; court, assizes, term; an agreement, compact.

Con-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. a., I turn about; turn, transform; change, alter; figur.: turn, direct, apply, turn the mind of; *convertere signa*, to wheel round; *iter in provinciam c.*, to march into a province; *c. se in* or *ad aliquem*, to turn to one, to place one's hope or trust in one.

Con-vīcium, ii, n. (*con*, *vox*), a crying together; abuse, reviling, wrangling.

Convictolitānis, is, m., a chief of the Aedui.

Con-vinco, vīci, victum, 3, v. a., I conquer fully; show some one to be guilty, convict; show clearly, demonstrate, prove incontestably.

Con-vīvium, ii, n. (*con*, *vivo*), a feast, banquet, entertainment.

Con-vŏco, 1, v. a., I call together, assemble, summon, convoke.

Co-ŏpĕrio, rui, rtum, 4, v. a., I cover over, envelop, overwhelm.

Co-ŏrior, ortus sum, 4, v. dep. n., I arise, rise, break out; to rise up together.

Cōpia, ae, f. (*con*, *ops*), plenty, abundance, supply; material for speaking, matter; power; ability, requisite means, ample opportunity, leave, permission; *c. dicendi* and *in dicendo*, richness of expression, fluency, copiousness, ease; pl. *copiae, arum*, supplies of every kind, provisions, necessaries, stores; effects, goods; troops, forces.

Cōpiōsus, a, um, adj. (*copia*), copious, abundant, rich, wealthy; c. abl., *agris c.*, rich in land; of style: copious, rich; adv., *cōpiōsē*.

Cōpŭla, ae, f., a band, tie, grappling-iron.

Cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, v. a., I cook; figur.: contrive, plan, concoct.

Cŏquus, and **cŏcus, i,** m. (*coquo*), a cook.

Cŏr, cordis, n., the heart; soul, disposition; *cordi est mihi*, it is my pleasure.

Cōram, prp. c. abl. (acc. of **cora*, eyeball), before the eyes of, before, in presence of; adv.: before one's eyes, face to face, in person, in one's presence.

Cordŭba, ae, f. See on Cic. p. Arch. X. 26.

Cŏrium, ii, n., the skin of a beast,

leather; the bark of trees; the skin or rind of fruits.

Cornelius, i, m. (*C.*), a Roman knight, confederate with Catiline, who undertook, in conjunction with L. Vargunteius, to murder Cicero in 63 B. C.

Cornificius, i, m. (*Q.*), a distinguished Roman, to whose care Cethegus was committed upon the arrest of the conspirators.

Cornū, ūs and **ū,** n., a horn of a beast; a horn to blow upon, a trumpet; the wing of an army or fleet.

Cŏrōna, ae, f., a garland, wreath; a crown; a ring or circle of men; a line of circumvallation formed of troops; *sub corona vendere*, to sell captives (with wreaths on their heads) for slaves.

Corpus, ŏris, n., the body; anything material, a mass, substance.

Cor-rigo, rexi, rectum, 3 (*con, rego*), v. a., I make straight; amend, correct, reform.

Cor-rĭpio, ĭpui, eptum, 3 (*con, rapio*), v. a., I take or catch together; snatch or hurry away; lay hold of, seize hastily; carry off, purloin; chide, reprove.

Cor-rōbŏro, 4 (*con, roboro*), v. a., I make strong, invigorate, confirm.

Cor-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (*con, rumpo*), v. a., I tear apart; waste, impair, mar, injure, destroy, corrupt; seduce, bribe.

Cor-ruo, ui, 1 (*con, ruo*), v. n. and a., rush together; fall, fall down.

Cor-ruptēla, ae, f. (*corrumpo*), what corrupts, contaminates, or ruins; mischief, corruption.

Cor-ruptor, ōris, m. (*corrumpo*), a corrupter, destroyer, seducer.

Cor-ruptus, a, um, part. (*corrumpo*); adj., spoiled, ruined, bad, corrupt, vicious.

Cortex, ĭcis, m. (*corium, tego*), the bark, rind, shell.

Corus, i, m., the northwest wind.

Cotta, ae, m. (*L. Aurunculeius*), one of Caesar's lieutenants in the Gallic war. In 54 B. C. he fell, together with his colleague Q. Sabinus, in an attack made upon his camp by Ambiorix, chief of the Eburones. *L. Aurelius Cotta.* See on Cic. in Cat. I. 6, 15.

Cotuātus, i, m., a leader of the Carnutes.

Cotus, i, m., a chief of the Aedui.

Crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*crassus*), density, thickness, bigness.

Crassus, i, m., a Roman family name in the *gens Licinia.* 1. *M. Licinius Crassus Dives*, chiefly distinguished for his immense wealth, though having some eminence as an orator and a soldier, was born about 115 B. C.; fled from Marius and Cinna into Spain, where he concealed himself in a cave for the period of eight months (B. C. 84); enlisted under Sulla B. C. 83; was appointed to the command of the servile war, and defeated and slew Spartacus B. C. 71; was elected to the consulship with Pompey B. C. 70; was censor B. C. 65; was suspected by some, though perhaps on insufficient grounds, of favoring the conspiracy of Catiline (see Sall. Cat. 17 and 48) B. C. 63; entered into a coalition, commonly called the first triumvirate, with Caesar and Pompey, to overthrow the liberties of his country, B. C. 60; held the consulship the second time with Pompey B. C. 55; shortly before the expiration of his consulship he went into Syria, which, in the distribution of the consular provinces, had fallen to his lot, and which, to gratify his unbounded avarice, he plundered with unscrupulous rapacity; crossed the Euphrates and made war upon the Parthians B. C. 54; and having, contrary to the advice of his officers, allowed himself to be misled and deceived by a crafty Arabian chief named Abgarus, he was unexpectedly attacked by the Parthians near Carrhae, and fell in the contest, B. C. 53, more than sixty years of age. His head was brought to Orodes, the Parthian king, who caused melted gold to be poured down his throat, saying, "Sate thyself now with that metal of which in life thou wert so greedy." 2. *Publius Licinius Crassus Dives*, younger son of the former, was Caesar's lieutenant in Gaul from 58 B. C. to 55 B. C. At the end of 54 B. C. he followed his father to Syria, and fell with him in the battle near Carrhae. 3. *M. Crassus*, elder brother of the preceding, Caesar's quaestor in Gaul. 4. *L. Licinius Crassus.* See on Cic. p. Arch. III. 6.

Crātēr, ēris, m., and **crātēra, ae,** f., a large vase or bowl in which the wine

was mixed with water; the vent or aperture of a volcano.

Crātes, is, f., a hurdle, crate, wicker vessel.

Crēber, bra, brum, adj., repeated, numerous, thick, close; doing a thing frequently, abounding in anything.

Crebrō, adv. (*creber*), frequently, oftentimes, repeatedly.

Crēdĭbĭlis, e, adj. (*credo*), credible, probable, likely; adv., *crēdĭbĭlĭter.*

Crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, v. a., I intrust, commit to one's trust; trust, have confidence in, rely upon, give credit to, believe; take for true, believe; think, suppose.

Crĕmo, 1, v. a., I burn, set on fire.

Creo, 1, v. a., I make, create, form, produce; beget, bring forth; elect, appoint.

Crēs, ētis, m. (acc. pl. **cretas**), a Cretan; adj.: Cretan.

Cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. n., I grow, come forth, am born; increase; am brought up; rise, thrive, am promoted, become great.

Crētensis, e, adj. (*Creta*), Cretan; pl. *Cretenses, ium,* m., the Cretans.

Cretĭcus, i, m. (*Q. Caecilius Metellus*), was consul along with Q. Hortensius in 69 B. C., and in the following year he obtained the conduct of the war against Crete, the successful termination of which gave him the cognomen Creticus. In 63 B. C., while waiting before the walls of Rome for a triumph, he was sent by the senate into Apulia to prevent an apprehended rising of the slaves. See on Sall. Cat. 30.

Crībrum, i, n. (*cerno*), a sieve, riddle.

Crīmen, ĭnis, n. (*cerno*), charge, accusation, indictment; offence, crime.

Crīmĭnor, 1 (*crimen*), v. dep. a., I accuse, charge with a crime.

Crīmĭnōsus, a, um, adj. (*crimen*), full of accusations, reproachful; being a reproach; adv., *crīmĭnōsē.*

Crīnis, is, m., the hair of the head.

Critognātus, i, m., a chief of the Arverni.

Crotoniensis, e, adj., of Crotona, a town in the southern part of Italy; Crotonian. Subst.: a Crotonian.

Crŭciātus, ūs, m. (*crucio*), torment, torture, pain, anguish.

Crŭcio, 1 (*crux*), v. a., I torment, torture, rack, afflict.

Crūdēlis, e, adj. (*crudus*), hard-hearted, cruel, inhuman, savage; adv., *crūdēlĭter.*

Crūdēlĭtas, ātis, f. (*crudelis*), cruelty, barbarity, inhumanity.

Crūdus, a, um, adj., raw; unripe, immature; cruel, savage, rough.

Cruento, 1 (*cruentus*), v. a., I make bloody; injure, hurt; stain, pollute.

Cruentus, a, um, adj. (*cruor*), bloody; delighting in bloodshed, cruel; red, blood-red; stained, polluted, contaminated.

Cruor, ōris, m., coagulated blood, gore.

Crūs, ūris, n., the leg from the knee to the ankle.

Crux, ŭcis, f., a cross; torment, torture.

Cŭbĭcŭlum, i, n. (*cubo*), a bedchamber, a lodging-room.

Cŭbīle, is, n. (*cubo*), any place for lying down; a resting-place, couch, bed.

Cŭbo, bui, bĭtum, 1, v. n., I lie in bed, recline at table; lie sick.

Cuĭcuĭmŏdi (for *cujuscujusmodi*), of what sort, kind, or manner soever.

Cūjās, ātis, and **cūjātis, e,** adj. (*quis*, gen. *cujus*), of what country, town, or nation?

Cūjuscĕmŏdi (for *cujuscumque modi*), of what kind or manner soever.

Cūjusmŏdi, adv. (*quis, modus*), of what kind, sort, manner, or fashion.

Culmen, ĭnis, n. (*columen*, akin to *collis*), the highest part of anything, top, summit, spire; a roof.

Culmus, i, m. (akin to *calamus, caulis*), the stem or blade of plants, the straw of corn.

Culpa, ae, f., guilt, blame; error, fault, offence; transgression, crime.

Cultūra, ae, f. (*colo*), cultivation, care.

Cultus, a, um, part. (*colo*); adj., cultivated, improved, adorned, dressed.

Cultus, ūs, m. (*colo*), cultivation, care; culture, improvement, education; all the necessaries of life; splendor in dress, clothing; manner of living; worship, honor.

Cum, prp. c. abl. (*con*), together with, with; along with, provided with; among; furnished with; in.

Cŭmŭlo, 1 (*cumulus*), v. a., I heap or pile up; increase, augment; load; make perfect.

Cŭmŭlus, i, m., a heap or pile; a great number; a heap over and above the just or common measure.

Cūnae, ārum, f., birthplace, cradle.
Cunctātio, ōnis, f. (*cunctor*), a delaying, lingering, deferring; hesitation, delay.
Cunctor, 1, v. dep. n., I scruple, find reasons for delay, delay; stay, remain.
Cunctus, a, um, adj. (*conjunctus*), every one, entire, whole, in a body; pl. *cuncti*, all, all together.
Cŭneātim, adv. (*cuneus*), in the form of a wedge.
Cŭneus, i, m. (*conus*), a wedge; a number of soldiers placed in the form of a wedge.
Cŭnīcŭlus, i, m., a rabbit; a mine.
-Cunque, the same as *quisque*, every, but used only as a suffix of conjunctions, pronouns, or adverbs; denoting the same as the English ever, soever, as *quicunque*, whoever; *quandocunque*, whenever.
Cŭpīdĭtas, ātis, f. (*cupidus*), a wish, desire; passion; covetousness, avarice.
Cŭpīdo, ĭnis, f. (*cupio*), a desire, passion.
Cŭpĭdus, a, um, adj. (*cupio*), fond, desirous, eager, attached to; avaricious, covetous; ardent, vehement, passionate; adv., *cŭpĭdē*.
Cŭpio, īvi and **ii, ītum,** 3, v. n. and a., I covet, wish, desire, long for; *c. alicui*, to wish well, to favor.
Cūr, adv. (*qui* or *quis*), why, wherefore.
Cūra, ae, f., care, carefulness, diligence, attention, regard; the care or charge of anything, administration, management; concern, anxiety, solicitude, sorrow, grief; *res est mihi curae*, I take care of the thing; attend to it.
Cūria, ae, f., one of the thirty parts into which Romulus is said to have divided the Roman people; a building where the *curiae* met; the senate-house.
Curio, ōnis, m. (*C. Scribonius*). See on Epp. Cic. XVII. 1.
Curiosolītae, ārum, and **Curiosolites, um,** m., one of the Armoric states of Gaul, in modern Brittany.
Cūriōsus, a, um, adj. (*curia*), busy, officious, careful, diligent; curious, inquisitive.
Curius, i, m. (*M'.*), one of Cicero's most intimate friends, and for several years a merchant at Patrae in the Peloponnesus, where Tiro, Cicero's freedman, was ill in 50 and 49 B. C.
Curius, i, m. (*Q.*), a profligate Roman senator who conspired with Catiline. See Sall. Cat. 17, 23, 26, 28.
Cūro, 1, v. a., I am busy in, take care of, see to, look to, order, provide, attend to; with the acc. and gerundive: to cause, order; *pontem faciundum curat*, he orders a bridge to be made.
Currĭcŭlum, i, n. (*curro*), a running, run, course.
Curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3, v. n., I run, go, drive.
Currus, ūs, m. (*curro*), a chariot, car.
Cursus, ūs, m. (*curro*), a running, course; haste; a journey, passage, voyage; course, flow; *cursu*, in haste.
Custōdia, ae, f. (*custos*), watch, guard, care; a keeping, guarding, charge, protection; carefulness, attention; prison; a guard or watch-house.
Custōdio, 4 (*custos*), v. a., I guard, watch; defend; take care, am on my guard; observe, retain; keep in custody or prison.
Custos, ōdis, m. and f., a guard, overseer, watch, keeper; preserver, defender.
Cybistra, ōrum, n., a town of Cappadocia, at the foot of Mount Taurus, near the frontiers of Cilicia.
Cȳzĭcēni, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Cyzicus.
Cyzĭcus, i, f., a considerable town in an island of the same name in the Propontis, which lay so close to the continent of Asia as to be joined to it by a bridge.

D.

D. is for the praenomen *Decimus*.
Daci, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Dacia, a country comprising the modern Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia.
Damasippus, i, m. See on Sall. Cat. 51.
Damnātio, ōnis, f. (*damno*), a condemning, condemnation.
Damnātus, a, um, part. (*damno*); adj., condemned, reprobated.
Damno, 1, v. a., I doom, condemn, sentence; *damnare aliquem capitis*, to condemn any one to death.
Damnum, i, n. (*damno*), hurt, harm, loss, damage, injury; a fine, penalty.
Danubius, i, m., the Danube.
Dē, prp. c. abl. (akin to *di-* and *se-*), of, from; 1, of or from a place; *de via*, from the road; 2, of or from a thing; *de suo*,

of its own; *de integro*, from the whole, anew, afresh; 3, of or from a person; *de me*, from me, touching myself, as far as I am concerned; 4, of or from a multitude; *unus de illis*, one of them; 5, of or from a time; *de nocte*, from the night, by night; *de multa nocte vigilare*, to watch from advanced night, very late at night; *de media nocte*, from midnight, at or a little after midnight; 6, in composition, *de* implies motion downward, as *descendo*; or has a privative power, as *demens*; or an intensive signification, as *deamo*.

Dea, ae, f., a goddess.

Dēbeo, bui, bitum, 2, v. a., I need, owe, am indebted to; owe, am in debt; *debet*, it needs, is due, behooves, ought: c. inf.

Dēbĭlis, e, adj. (*debeo*), needy, feeble, infirm, weak, impotent.

Dēbĭlĭto, 1 (*debilis*), v. a., I weaken, debilitate, reduce; cripple, disable.

Dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., I go away, depart, withdraw, retire, retreat; *d. provincia*, or *ex*, or *de provincia*, to retire from or resign the command in a province, to quit a province.

Dĕcem, num., ten.

Dĕcember, bris, adj. (*decem*); *december* (sc. *mensis*), the month of December, the tenth month of the Roman year.

Dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. a., I separate, distinguish, decide, judge; deliberate, determine, resolve; decree, give sentence; fight, contend.

Dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3 (*de, carpo*), v. a., I pull or pluck off, gather.

Dē-certo, 1, v. n., I contend vehemently, strive, fight for; *armis decertare*, to fight; *d. proelio*, to engage in battle.

Dē-cessus, ūs, m. (*decedo*), a going away, departure; a retiring from an office; death.

Dĕcet, uit, 2, v. impers. n., it becomes, is becoming or proper, behooves, is right.

Decetia, ae, f., an island and town in the Ligeris (Loire); now Décise.

Dē-cīdo, īdi, īsum, 3 (*de, caedo*), v. a., I cut off; decide, determine, conclude.

Dē-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3 (*de, cado*), v. n., I fall from, fall down.

Dĕciēs, adv. (*decem*), ten times.

Dĕcĭmānus, and **dĕcŭmānus, a, um,** adj. (*decimus*), belonging to the tenth part; *decumana porta*, the principal gate of the camp.

Dĕcĭmus, i, a Roman praenomen.

Dĕcĭmus, a, um, adj. (*decem*), the tenth.

Dē-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*de, capio*), v. a., I deceive, beguile.

De-clāmĭto, 1 (*declamo*), v. freq. a., I declaim, plead often.

De-clāmo, 1, v. a. and n., I declaim, make set speeches; plead.

De-clāro, 1, v. a., I make clear, show clearly, declare, maintain; proclaim.

Declīnātio, ōnis, f. (*declino*), a bending or turning aside, an avoiding, shunning.

De-clīno, 1, v. a., I turn aside, turn out of the way; avoid, shun.

De-clīvis, e, adj. (*de, clivus*), bending downwards, sloping, steep.

De-clīvĭtas, ātis, f. (*declivis*), a declivity.

Dē-coctor, ōris, m. (*decoquo*), a spendthrift, bankrupt.

Dĕcōro, 1 (*decus*), v. a., I adorn, beautify, grace, embellish, decorate.

Dĕcōrus, a, um, adj. (*decor* or *decus*), becoming, proper, decent, honorable; comely, graceful, beautiful; *decorum, i,* n., what is honorable, becoming; decorum.

De-cresco, ēvi, 3, v. n., I decrease, grow less, diminish, decay, wear away.

De-crētum, i, n. (*decerno*), a decree, ordinance, statute, official order.

De-crētus, a, um, part., 1 (*decerno*), 2 (*decresco*), diminished.

Dĕcŭma, and **dĕcĭma** (sc. *pars*), **ae,** f. (*decem*), the tenth part, tithe.

Dĕcŭria, ae, f. (*decem*), ten of anything; a division of cavalry consisting of ten men.

Dĕcŭrio, ōnis, m. (*decuria*), the commander of a *decuria*.

Dē-curro, curri or **cucurri, cursum,** 3, v. n., I run down, run away from; run, hasten.

Dĕcus, ŏris, n. (*decet*), what beseems; an ornament, grace, beauty, credit, honor.

Dē-dĕcus, ŏris, n., disgrace, dishonor, shame; a disgraceful or shameful action.

Dē-dico, 1, v. a., I speak, set forth; dedicate, consecrate, inscribe.

Dē-dĭtīcius, and **dē-dītītius, a, um,** adj. (*deditio*), pertaining to sur-

render; subst.: one who has surrendered.

Dē-dĭtio, ōnis, f. (*dedo*), a yielding up or a surrender; *venire in deditionem*, to surrender.

Dē-dĭtus, a, um, part. (*dedo*), given up or over; adj.: devoted, addicted.

Dē-do, dē-dĭdi, dē-dĭtum, 3 (*de, do*), v. a., I give, give up, deliver; surrender.

Dē-dūco, uxi, uctum, 3, v. a., I draw or pull down; lead, bring, convey, conduct, or remove from; accompany, attend out of respect; withdraw, diminish; protract, put off; deprive, depose, spoil; move, induce; reduce.

Dē-fatīgātio, ōnis, f. (*defatigo*), a wearying, fatiguing; weariness, fatigue.

Dē-făt̄īgo, 1, v. a., I weary or tire greatly, tire out, fatigue.

Dē-fectio, ōnis, f. (*deficio*), a failing, defect, failure, want: defection, revolt.

Dē-fendo, di, sum, 3, v. a., I fence out, keep or ward off, keep away, repel; fence in, defend, protect, preserve; figur.: maintain, assert, support.

Dē-fensio, ōnis, f. (*defendo*), a defending, defence.

Dē-fensor, ōris, m. (*defendo*), one who keeps or wards off; a defender, advocate.

Dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3, v. a., I carry away; cast or throw down; carry, convey; produce; figur.: offer, give, confer, bestow; tell, report, inform.

Dē-fervesco, fervi and **ferbui,** 3 (*ferveo*), v. n., to cease to boil, to grow cool; to be abated, assuaged, to become calm.

Dē-fĕtiscor, fessus sum, 3 (*fatiscor*), v. dep. n., I am weary, or faint; *defessus*, weary, faint; *defessus labore atque itinere*, weary from toil and travelling.

Dē-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*facio*), v. a. and n., I do away, leave, forsake: am deficient or wanting, fail; grow feeble, cease, perish; close, end; rebel, revolt.

Dē-fīgo, ixi, ixum, 3, v. a., I fix in the ground, plant; fix, strike; fasten.

Dē-fīnio, 4, v. a., I terminate, bound, limit; conclude, finish; prescribe; resolve, determine; define, explain.

Dē-flagro, 1, v. n., to burn down or violently, to be on fire, to be burnt.

Dē-fluo, uxi, 3, v. n., to flow down; to fall off or out; to be gone, to escape; to go by, to perish, decay.

Dē-fŏre, to be wanting. See *desum.*

Dē-formis, e, adj. (*de, forma*), misshapen, disfigured, deformed, ugly.

Dē-formo, 1, v. a., I form, fashion, describe; adorn; deform, disfigure, mar; defame, dishonor.

Dē-fŭgio, ūgi, ŭgĭtum, 3, v. a., I shun, avoid; decline.

Dē-gusto, 1, v. a., I taste; strike gently; figur.: touch on slightly, speak of briefly.

De-īn, adv. (= *deinde*), then, after that.

De-in-ceps, adv. (*dein, capio*), successively, one after another; after that, besides, in the next place.

De-indĕ, adv. (*de, is*), thence, after that, then, afterwards, next in order.

Deiotărus, i, m., a prince of Galatia, distinguished for his zeal for the republic in all the Asiatic wars in which the Romans were engaged during his reign, and particularly serviceable to Pompey in his expedition against Mithridates; wherefor he was honored by the senate with the title of king.

Dē-jectus, a, um, part. (*dejicio*), thrown down, cast down; adj.: low; *dejectus spe*, disappointed in his hopes; *d. opinione*, deceived in his opinion.

De-jectus, ūs, m. (*dejicio*), a depression, declivity.

Dē-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*de, jacio*), v. a., I throw or cast down; overthrow, kill, slay; *aliquem de sententia d.*, to reason any one out of his opinion.

Dē-lābor, lapsus sum, 3, v. n., I slip or slide down, fall down.

Dē-lectātio, ōnis, f. (*delecto*), delight, pleasure, amusement.

Dē-lecto, 1 (*delicio*), v. a., I allure, invite; delight, please.

Dē-lectus, ūs, m. (*deligo*), a choosing, selecting, choice; a levy of soldiers.

Dē-lēnio, 4, v. a., I mitigate, soothe; seduce; comfort, console.

Dē-leo, ēvi, ētum, 2, v. a., I blot out, efface, erase; overthrow, destroy.

Dē-lībĕrātio, ōnis, f. (*delibero*), a consideration, consultation, deliberation.

Dē-lībĕro, 1 (*de, libra*), v. a. and n., I weigh, ponder, consider, deliberate, advise, debate; resolve, determine.

De-libro, 1, v. a. (perf. wanting), to take off the rind, to bark.

Dē-lĭcātus, a, um, adj. (*deliciae*),

washed with lye; neat, nice, elegant, luxurious, dainty, delicate, effeminate.

Dē-lĭciae, ārum, f. pl. (*delicio*), delight, pastime, pleasure, favorite, darling.

Dē-lictum, i, n. (*delinquo*), a fault, crime, offence, sin.

Dē-lĭgo, 1, v. a., I bind or tie together; bind up, bind fast.

Dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 (*de, legĕre*), v. a., I select, pick out, choose.

Dē-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3, v. a., I fail in duty, offend, transgress, do wrong.

Dē-lĭtesco, lĭtui, 3 (*de, lateo*), v. n., I lie hid, am concealed, skulk, lurk.

Delos, i, a small island in the Aegean Sea.

Dē-lūbrum, i, n. (*de, luo, lavo*), a bath; a temple, sanctuary, shrine.

Dē-mens, tis, adj. (*de, mens*), out of one's mind, mad, raving, foolish.

Dē-menter, adv. (*demens*), madly, foolishly.

Dē-mentia, ae, f. (*demens*), madness, folly, foolishness.

Dē-mĕto, messui, messum, 3, v. a., I mow, reap, cut down, crop, pull, pluck, gather.

Dē-mīgro, 1, v. n., I remove, migrate, emigrate; go away, depart.

Dē-mĭnuo, with its derivatives. See *diminuo*.

Dē-mĭnūtio. See *diminutio*.

Dē-missus, a, um, part. (*demitto*); adj., let down, low, hanging down; cast down, disheartened, abject, mean, moderate.

Dē-mītĭgo, 1, v. a., I make gentle, I calm.

Dē-mitto, īsi, issum, 3, v. a., I send down, cast, thrust, or let down, let fall, lower, hang down; *demittere animum* or *se animo*, to lose courage, to despond, despair.

Dēmo, demsi or **dempsi, demtum** or **demptum,** 3 (*de, emo*), v. a., I take away, take off.

Dē-mōlior, ītus sum, 4, v. dep. a., I throw or pull down, demolish, destroy.

Dē-monstro, 1, v. a., I show, point out, demonstrate, explain, declare.

Dē-mŏror, 1, v. dep. n., I delay, tarry, wait for; v. a., stop, detain, retard, hinder.

Demosthĕnes, is, m., the most celebrated of the Grecian orators. He was born, as is commonly believed, in 385 B. C., and died, after taking poison, in the temple of Neptune, to which he had fled for safety from his pursuers, in 322 B C., at the age of 63.

Dēmum, adv., at length, at last, not till then, finally; indeed, certainly.

De-nĕgo, 1, v. a., I deny, do not suffer, say I will not; refuse.

Dēni, ae, a, adj. (*decem*), ten by ten, ten each time.

Dēnĭque, adv. (*dein, que*), in fine, at last, finally, lastly; in short, in a word; at least; at the utmost; nay rather.

Dē-nŏto, 1, v. a., I mark, signify, point out, appoint, determine.

Densus, a, um, adj., thick, close, set close.

Dē-nuncio, 1, v. a., I denounce, intimate, declare, forewarn, foretell; threaten, menace; command, enjoin.

De-nuntio. See *denuncio*.

Dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, v. a., I drive, put or thrust down; drive away, expel, remove, repel.

Dē-pendo, di, sum, 3, v. a., I weigh; pay; *poenas dependere*, to suffer punishment.

Dē-perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, v. a., I lose, ruin.

Dē-pĕreo, ii, 4, v. n., I perish, am lost, go to ruin, am undone.

Dē-plōro, 1, v. a., I deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan; bewail as lost, give up as lost.

Dē-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I lay or put down, set down; lay aside; commit to any one's care, intrust, deposit; put off, cast away, abandon; give up; decline or resign an office.

Dē-pŏpŭlor, 1, v. a., I lay waste, pillage, ravage, plunder, depopulate.

Dē-porto, 1, v. a., I carry down; carry or convey away; carry off, obtain.

Dē-posco, pŏposci, 3, v. a., I require, demand, or request earnestly.

De-prāvo, 1 (*de, pravus*), v. a., I corrupt, vitiate, spoil, impair, mar, deprave.

De-prĕcātio, ōnis, f. (*deprecor*), a praying earnestly; praying earnestly against, deprecating, deprecation.

De-prĕcātor, ōris, m. (*deprecor*), one who averts by praying, an intercessor.

De-prĕcor, 1, v. dep. n., I pray for, entreat earnestly, beg; deprecate, avert by prayer, pray against, beg to be freed from; excuse, plead in excuse; ask pardon.

De-prĕhendo, di, sum, 3, v. a., I seize, catch, take unawares, overtake; catch in the act, detect, surprise; discover, perceive.

De-pressus, a, um, part. (*deprimo*); adj., depressed, sunk, deep, low.

De-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*de, premo*), v. a., I press or weigh down, depress, sink.

De-prōmo, omsi or **ompsi, omtum** or **omptum,** 3, v. a., I draw, take, or fetch out, draw forth.

Dē-pugno, 1, v. n. and a., I fight eagerly, fight it out, contend, engage.

Dē-rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3, v. a., I leave, forsake, desert, abandon.

Dē-rīvo, 1 (*de, rivus*), v. a., I drain or convey water from its regular course, turn off into a different channel, derive.

Dē-rŏgo, 1, v. a., I derogate or take from, abate, diminish.

De-scendo, di, sum, 3 (*de, scando*), v. n., I go or come down, descend; figur.: stoop, condescend; *d. ad sententiam alicujus*, to coincide with any one's way of thinking; *d. in certamen*, to enter into battle.

De-scensus, ūs, m. (*descendo*), a descent.

De-scrībo, ipsi, iptum, 3, v. a., I copy, transcribe; draw, delineate; figur.: describe, express; divide, distribute; tax, impose; designate, mark out, brand; determine, regulate.

De-scriptio, ōnis, f. (*describo*), a writing out; a copy, transcript, description, distribution; order, definition, explanation.

Dē-sĕco, sĕcui, sectum, 1, v. a., I cut off.

Dēsĕro, sĕrui, sertum, 3, v. a., I abandon, leave, forsake, desert.

Dē-sertor, ōris, m. (*desero*), one who forsakes or abandons; a deserter.

Dē-sertus, a, um, part. (*desero*); adj., deserted, lonely, uninhabited; *desertum, i*, n., a desert.

Dē-sīdĕrium, ii, n. (*desidero*), a longing for, desire, affection; need, necessity; request, petition.

Dē-sīdĕro, 1, v. a., I do not see; miss, need, want, regret; desire, long for.

Dē-sĭdia, ae, f. (*deses*), sloth, slothfulness, idleness, inactivity.

Dē-signo, 1, v. a., I mark, mark out; signify, designate, denote, mean; fix upon, choose; appoint; sketch out, plan; *consul designatus*, consul elect.

Dē-sĭlio, sĭlii or **sĭlui, sultum,** 4 (*de, salio*), v. n., I jump or leap down, alight; *desilire ad pedes*, to dismount.

Dē-sĭno, sii or **sīvi, sĭtum,** 3, v. n. and a., I cease, give over, desist; abandon.

Dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, v. n., I cease, remain, desist from, leave off, discontinue.

De-spectus, ūs, m. (*despicio*), a looking down upon, a view from an elevated place.

De-spērātio, ōnis, f. (*despero*), a despairing, despair.

De-spērātus, a, um, adj. (*despero*), desperate, past hope, past cure.

De-spēro, 1, v. n. and a., I despair of, am without hope, despond.

De-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 (*de, specio*), v. a., I look down upon; look contemptuously upon, despise; disdain, refuse.

De-spŏlio, 1, v. a., I spoil, plunder, rob.

De-stĭno, 1, v. a., I fasten, tie; destine, doom; determine, resolve; assign, appoint, fix; select, choose; design, purpose; aim at.

De-stĭtuo, tui, tūtum, 3 (*de, statuo*), v. a., I leave destitute, forsake, abandon.

De-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., I strip or pull off; tear off; draw, unsheathe.

Dē-sum, fui, esse, v. n., I fail, am wanting; am absent.

Dē-sŭpĕr, adv., from above; above.

Dē-tĕrior, ius, adj., comp. (**de-ter* as *ci-, ex-, in-, ulterior*), worse, inferior, weaker; superl.: *dē-terrimus, a, um.*

Dē-terreo, ui, ĭtum, 2, v. a., I deter, frighten, dismay, discourage; keep off, avert.

Dē-testor, 1, v. dep. a., I call to witness; imprecate, execrate; deprecate, wish or pray to be averted or removed.

Dē-tĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2 (*de, teneo*), v. a., I detain, keep, hold, stop, hinder.

De-trăho, axi, actum, 3, v. a., I drag or draw away, pull off, take away; remove, withdraw; disparage, defame; diminish, abate.

De-trecto, 1 (*de, tracto*), v. a., I decline, refuse; speak ill of, diminish, disparage.

De-trīmentōsus, a, um, adj. (*detrimentum*), attended with harm or loss, detrimental.

De-trīmentum, i, n. (*detero*), loss, harm, damage, detriment, disadvantage.

De-trūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a., I thrust down by force, drive or push from.

Dē-turbo, 1, v. a., I beat, cast, or throw down, overthrow, demolish.

De-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., I set on fire, burn.

Deus, i, m., a god, deity, divinity.

Dē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, v. a., I carry down, convey; transport, remove.

Dē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n., I come or go down, descend; arrive, reach.

Dē-versōrium, ii, n. (*deversor*), an inn, a lodging.

Dē-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. a., I turn away, turn aside; *devertere* (*se*), to turn aside on one's journey, to take up a lodging.

Dē-vexus, a, um, part. (*deveho*); adj., bending or inclining downwards, sloping.

Dē-vincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4, v. a., I bind, tie; bind fast, gain over, oblige.

Dē-vinco, vīci, victum, 3, v. a., I vanquish, conquer, subdue.

Dē-vinctus, a, um, part. (*devincio*); adj., obliged, closely attached.

Dē-vŏco, 1, v. a., I call down, fetch down by calling.

Dē-vōtus, a, um, part. (*devoveo*); adj., devoted, given up, attached.

Dē-vŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, v. a., I vow; vow a victim or offering; devote to destruction; *devovere se*, to give one's self up to, to attach one's self to.

Dexter, tra, trum, or **tĕra, tĕrum,** adj., right, on the right hand; favorable, propitious; fit, apt, proper; dexterous, skilful; *dextĕra*, and *dextra* (sc. *manus*), the right hand.

Di-, and **dis-,** inseparable preposition, denoting separation or division, and sometimes negation.

Diablintes, ium, m., a tribe of the Aulerci. See *Aulerci.*

Dĭcācĭtas, ātis, f. (*dicax*), smart repartee, raillery, wit, banter.

Dĭcis, genit.: *dicis caussa*, for form's sake, for appearance' sake.

Dĭco, 1, v. a., I offer, give, set apart, dedicate, devote, consecrate; make known, proclaim.

Dīco, dixi, dictum, 3, v. a., I say, speak, tell; pronounce, articulate; affirm; recount, relate, praise, chant, celebrate; recite, read; promise, assign; appoint, determine, fix upon; foretell, predict; call; speak in public, deliver a speech; *caussas dicere*, to plead; *d. ad* or *apud populum*, to harangue the people.

Dictātor, ōris, m. (*dicto*), a commander, chief magistrate; a dictator.

Dictātūra, ae, f. (*dictator*), the office of dictator, the dictatorship.

Dictio, ōnis, f. (*dīco*), a speaking or uttering; a speech, discourse; a pleading.

Dictĭto, 1 (*dicto*), v. freq. a., I speak or tell often; pretend; argue, plead.

Dictum, i, n. (*dīco*), a saying, expression, word; command, precept, injunction; proverb.

Dīdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, v. a., I lead or draw aside, separate, part, divide, set open.

Dies, ēi, m. and f., in plur. only m., a day; *ex die in diem*, from one day to another; *in dies*, every day; *multo die*, the day being considerably advanced.

Dif-fĕro, dis-tŭli, dī-lātum, differre, v. a., I carry hither and thither; spread, scatter, disperse; spread abroad, publish; defer, put off, prolong; am different.

Dif-fĭcĭle, adv. (*difficilis*), with difficulty, hardly, laboriously.

Dif-fĭcĭlis, e, adj. (*dis, facilis*), not easy to be done, hard, difficult; hard to please, morose; adv., *difficulter*.

Dif-fĭcultas, ātis, f. (*difficilis*), difficulty, trouble.

Dif-fīdo, fīsus sum, 3 (*dis, fido*), v. n., I distrust, mistrust, despair.

Dif-findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3 (*dis, findo*), v. a., I cleave, part asunder, split.

Dif-fluo, fluxi, 3 (*dis, fluo*), v. n., to flow apart, flow in different directions, flow away.

Dĭgĭtus, i, m., a toe, finger; *d. pollex*, the thumb.

Dignĭtas, ātis, f. (*dignus*), merit, desert; dignity, reputation, authority, rank, honor, nobility, grandeur, excellence, eminence, worth; virtue, honesty; decorum; splendor, magnificence.

Dignus, a, um, adj., worthy, deserving; *non dignus*, unworthy.

Di-gressus, ūs, m. (*digredior*), a part-

ing, going away, departing; a digression.

Dī-jūdĭco, 1, v. a., I judge between, distinguish, discern, decide, determine.

Dī-lābor, lapsus sum, 3, v. dep. n., to slip or glide different ways; to flee, run away, disperse; fall to pieces.

Dī-lăcĕro, 1, v. a., I tear or rend in pieces, dilacerate, destroy, waste.

Dī-lănio, 1, v. a., I dismember, mangle.

Dī-lātio, ōnis, f. (*differo*), a putting off, delaying, deferring; a delay.

Dilectus. See *delectus.*

Dī-lĭgens, tis, part. (*diligo*); adj., fond of, observant; attentive, diligent, careful, studious, industrious; adv., *diligenter.*

Dī-lĭgentia, ae, f. (*diligens*), carefulness, attention, earnestness, industry, diligence; frugality, economy; love.

Dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3 (*dis, lego*), v. a., I love, esteem highly; choose, select.

Dī-lūcescit, luxit, 3 (*diluceo*), v. incept. n., it begins to dawn, it grows light.

Dī-luo, lui, lūtum, 3, v. a., I wash off or away; refute, reply to.

Dī-mētior, mensus sum, 4, v. dep. a., I measure; dispose, arrange.

Dī-mĭcātio, ōnis, f. (*dimico*), a fight, battle, struggle, contest; danger, hazard.

Dī-mĭco, cāvi or **cui, cātum,** 1 (*dis, mico*), v. n., I fight, contend, struggle; risk, contend for; *d. de vita,* to risk one's life.

Dī-mĭdio, 1 (*dimidius*), v. a., I halve; *dimidiatus,* halved.

Dī-mĭdium, ii, n. (*dimidius*), the half.

Dī-mĭdius, a, um, adj. (*dis, medius*), halved, half; *dimidia pars,* one half.

Dī-mĭnuo, nui, nūtum, 3, v. a., I diminish, lessen, extenuate, abate; alienate.

Dī-mĭnūtio, ōnis, f. (*diminuo*), a diminishing; alienation, selling; a taking away.

Dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I send different ways, send off or away, despatch; dismiss, discharge, let go; leave, pass over; abandon, forsake; give up or over; drop, discontinue; remit, relax; lessen, mitigate, abate.

Dī-mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., I move asunder, push asunder, divide; remove, put away or aside.

Dī-rectus, a, um, part. (*dirigo*); adj., straight, level, right, direct.

Dī-reptio, ōnis, f. (*diripio*), a plundering, ransacking, pillaging.

Dī-reptor, ōris, m. (*diripio*), a plunderer, spoiler.

Dī-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (*dis, rego*), v. a., I make or place straight; direct, guide; measure, regulate; *dirigere aciem,* to arrange, draw up the army.

Dī-rĭmo, rēmi, remptum and **remtum,** 3 (*rima*), v. a., I part, divide, separate; interrupt; put an end to, break off; frustrate.

Dī-rĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3 (*di, rapio*), v. a., I tear asunder, tear in pieces, tear; plunder, pillage, rob, spoil, lay waste, ravage; take, tear, or snatch away.

Dī-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. a., I break, break in pieces; burst or split asunder, burst into pieces; sever, break off.

Dī-ruo, rui, rŭtum, 3, v. a., I pull down, overthrow, destroy, demolish.

Dis, Ditis, m. (akin to *dius, divus, deus*), Pluto, the god of the infernal regions.

Dīs, dītis, m. and f., **dīte, is,** n., rich.

Dis-. See *di-*.

Dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., I depart, go away, leave; part, divide, open.

Dis-ceptātio, ōnis, f. (*discepto*), a quarrelling; disputation, discourse.

Dis-ceptātor, ōris, m. (*discepto*), an umpire, judge.

Dis-ceptātrix, īcis, f. (*disceptator*), she who judges, arbitrates, or decides.

Dis-cepto, 1 (*dis, capto*), v. a., I decide, judge; dispute, debate.

Dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. a., I separate, divide; distinguish, discern, make a difference; determine, judge, decide.

Dis-cessio, ōnis, f. (*discedo*), a separation; a divorce; a going away, departure; a passing over to one's party in voting.

Dis-cessus, ūs, m. (*discedo*), a going asunder, separation, opening; a going away, departure.

Di-scĭdium, ii, n. (*discindo*), a rending, tearing; a separation.

Di-scindo, ĭdi, issum, 3, v. a., I tear apart; cut asunder; throw open.

Disciplīna, ae, f. (*disco*), teaching, instruction; erudition, learning, knowl-

edge; a science, art; regulation, discipline, constitution; use, custom, method.

Discĭpŭlus, i, m. (*disco*), a disciple, scholar, pupil, learner, follower.

Dis-clūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3 (*dis, claudo*), v. a., I separate by shutting up apart, separate, set apart.

Disco, dĭdĭci, 3, v. a., I learn, acquire learning; am informed of; inform myself about.

Dis-cordia, ae, f. (*discors*), dissension, disagreement, discord, disunion.

Dis-crīmen, ĭnis, n. (*discerno*), that which divides or separates two things; an interval, a distance; a distinction, difference; decision; critical moment, risk, hazard.

Dis-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3, v. n., I cower down, lie down.

Dĭ-sertus, a, um, adj. (for *dissertus*, from *dissero*), well spoken, well arranged; eloquent.

Dis-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*dis, jacio*), v. a., I throw or cast asunder; destroy; disperse, scatter, overthrow, rout.

Dis-junctus, a, um, part. (*disjungo*); adj., disjoined, separated, remote, distant.

Dis-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., I disunite, disjoin, separate, divide, remove.

Dis-pār, ăris, adj., unequal, dissimilar, unlike, different.

Dis-păro, 1 (*dispar*), v. a., I separate.

Di-spergo, si, sum, 3 (*spargo*), v. a., I scatter, disperse, distribute, spread.

Dis-pertio, tii or **tīvi, tītum,** 4, and **dis-pertior,** 4 (*partior*), v. a., I divide, distribute.

Di-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 (**specio*), v. n. and a., I open my eyes, see, discern, perceive; consider, reflect upon.

Dis-plĭceo, cui, cĭtum, 2 (*placeo*), v. n. c. dat., I displease.

Dis-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I place here and there, put at different places, distribute; put in a certain order, dispose in a place; order, regulate, arrange.

Dis-pŏsĭtus, a, um, part. (*dispono*); adj., orderly divided, distributed.

Dis-pŭtātio, ōnis, f. (*disputo*), a reckoning, computing, discussion, debate, dispute.

Dis-pŭto, 1, v. a., I calculate, compute; discuss, treat of, argue.

Dis-sēmĭno, 1, v. a., I scatter seed, sow; spread abroad, promulgate, publish.

Dis-sensio, ōnis, f. (*dissentio*), a difference of opinion, a disagreement, dissension, difference, strife, discord.

Dis-sentio, sensi, sensum, 4, v. n., to differ in sentiment or opinion, to dissent, disagree.

Dis-sĕro, rui, rtum, 3, v. a., I put things at intervals, put asunder; explain, treat of, discuss, discourse, debate, argue.

Dis-sĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n., to sit apart; to be divided or separated; to be at variance, to disagree, to differ.

Dis-sĭmĭlis, e, adj., unlike, dissimilar, different.

Dis-sĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*dissimilis*), want of likeness, dissimilitude.

Dis-sĭmŭlātor, ōris, m. (*dissimulo*), a dissembler.

Dis-sĭmŭlo, 1, v. a., I dissemble, disguise, conceal, feign.

Dis-sĭpo, 1 (**sipo*, **supo*, I throw), v. a., I throw asunder, disperse, dissipate; spread, disseminate, publish; spend, squander.

Dis-sŏlūtus, a, um, part. (*dissolvo*); adj., lax, remiss, negligent, careless, inattentive; dissolute, profligate, corrupt.

Dis-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, v. a., I loose, disjoin, disunite, dissolve; separate, destroy, abrogate, abolish; refute; pay, discharge; free, deliver.

Dis-suādeo, si, sum, 2, v. a., I advise to the contrary, dissuade.

Dis-tĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2 (*teneo*), v. a., I keep asunder, keep separate; keep away, divide; keep busy, engage; prevent, hinder, stop, detain.

Di-sto, 1, v. n., to be distant; to differ, to be different.

Dis-trăho, traxi, tractum, 3, v. a., I draw different ways, pull asunder, tear in pieces, divide; separate, disjoin; finish, destroy; perplex; prevent, thwart.

Dis-trĭbuo, ui, ūtum, 3, v. a., I divide, distribute.

Di-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., I draw asunder; occupy with more than one thing, keep busy, take up; separate.

Dis-turbo, 1, v. a., I disperse, break up, separate; destroy, demolish, overthrow; ruin, pervert, prevent.

Dĭtio, ōnis, f. (*do*), possession, dominion, power, rule, authority, empire.

Dĭū, adv. (abl. of *dius*, for *dies*), all the day long, for a long time, a long while; long since, long ago.

Diurnus, a, um, adj. (*dies*), of the day, done by day; lasting one day; daily.

Diūtīnus, a, um, adj. (*diu*), long, of long duration, lasting.

Diūturnĭtas, ātis, f. (*diuturnus*), long duration, long continuance, length of time.

Diūturnus, a, um, adj. (*diu*), of long continuance, long, lasting, long-lived.

Dī-vello, velli, vulsum, 3, v. a., I pull asunder or in pieces, separate; break, break off, dissolve; take away; tear away.

Dī-versus, a, um, part. (*diverto*); adj., turned different ways, separated; being at different places; opposed, opposite, contrary; remote, distant; different, another, unlike; adv., *diversē*.

Dī-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. n., I turn aside, turn out of the way; digress; depart from.

Dīvĕs, ĭtis, adj. (*dis, ditis*), splendid, precious, sumptuous, valuable; rich.

Divĭco, ōnis, m., a distinguished Helvetian, a general in the war against Cassius, and ambassador to Caesar.

Dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3 (*dis, *vido*), v. a., I split or cleave asunder, separate into parts, divide; distribute, allot, give; distinguish.

Dīvīnĭtus, adv. (*divinus*), from heaven or God; by divine influence; by divine inspiration.

Dīvīno, 1 (*divinus*), v. a., I divine, foresee, foretell, guess.

Dīvīnus, a, um, adj. (*divus*), relating to the Deity, divine, heavenly.

Divitiăcus, i, m., a brother of Dumnorix, a chief of the Aedui at the period of the Gallic war, and in alliance with the Romans.

Dīvĭtiae, ārum, f. pl. (*dives*), riches, wealth.

Dī-vortium, ii, n. (*diverto*), a separation; a divorce.

Do, dĕdi, dătum, 1, v. a., I give, bestow, grant; spend, devote; do, make, cause, bring on, occasion; ascribe, attribute; put, place, carry, throw somewhere; allow, concede, confess; inform, announce, notify; show, point out; impute, attribute, construe; *terga d.*, to run away, to flee; *d. poenas*, to suffer punishment; *d. negotium, ut*, to charge one, to; *d. finem loquendi*, to cease speaking; *se dare*, to yield to, consent; *in custodiam d.*, to imprison; *se in fugam*, or *fugae d.*, to flee; *aliquem in fugam d.*, to put one to flight.

Dŏceo, cui, ctum, 2 (akin to *disco* and *dico*), v. a., I say, teach, instruct, tell, inform, declare, apprise, acquaint.

Doctor, ōris, m. (*doceo*), a teacher, instructor, master.

Doctrīna, ae, f. (*doceo*), instruction; teaching; learning, erudition; science.

Doctus, a, um, part. (*doceo*); adj., learned, skilled, well versed, experienced; *d. juris*, skilled in law.

Dŏcŭmentum, i, n. (*doceo*), a lesson, warning, example; proof, instance.

Dolabella, ae, m. (*P. Cornelius*), one of the most profligate men of his time, was born about 70 B. C., and became the third husband of Tullia, Cicero's daughter, in 50 B. C., having been previously married to Fabia, from whom he had been divorced. On the breaking out of the civil war in 49 B. C., Dolabella espoused the cause of Caesar, and Cicero that of Pompey. The connection between Tullia and Dolabella proved an unhappy one, and in 46 B. C. they were divorced.

Dŏlens, tis, part. (*doleo*); adj., painful.

Dŏleo, ui, ĭtum, 2, v. n. and a., I lament, grieve, suffer, am in pain, am sad.

Dŏlor, ōris, m. (*doleo*), ache, pain; grief, sorrow, anguish, distress; suppressed anger, grudge, rancor.

Dŏlus, i, m., cunning, device; artifice, deceit, fraud, treachery.

Dŏmestĭcus, a, um, adj. (*domus*), of a house, family, or home; domestic, familiar, private; intestine, not foreign; *d. res*, a private affair; *bellum domesticum*, civil war.

Dŏmi, adv. (*domus*), at home.

Dŏmĭcĭlium, ii, n. (*domus*), a habitation, place of abode, lodging, residence.

Dŏmĭna, ae, f. (*dominus*), a mistress.

Dŏmĭnātio, ōnis, f. (*dominor*), dominion, rule, authority, power; monarchy, tyranny.

Dŏmĭnātus, ūs, m. (*dominor*), authority, lordship, sovereignty; tyranny.

Dŏmĭnor, 1 (*dominus*), v. dep. n., I am lord and master, bear rule, reign, domineer.

Dŏmĭnus, i, m. (*domus*), the master of a house; master, possessor, owner; lord,

ruler, commander; *dominus, a, um*, adj., belonging to a lord; of a master.

Domitius, i, m. (*L.* —— *Ahenobarbus*), consul in 54 B. C.

Dŏmĭtor, ōris, m. (*domo*), a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror.

Dŏmo, ui, ĭtum, 1, v. a., I tame, break, subdue, conquer, overcome, vanquish.

Dŏmus, ūs and **i,** f., a house; habitation, place of abode or resort; family, household; acc. *domum*, home; abl. *domo*, from home; *domi militiaeque*, *domi belliqne*, both in peace and in war.

Dōno, 1 (*donum*), v. a., I give, bestow freely; give up; remit, forgive, pardon; exempt; renounce, resign; present with.

Donotaurus, i, m. (*C. Valerius*), a chief of the Helvii.

Dōnum, i, n. (*do*), a gift, free gift, a present; sacrifice.

Dormio, īvi and **ii, ītum,** 4, v. n., I breathe audibly, sleep; rest, slumber, am inactive.

Dorsum, i, n., eminence, the back of a man or beast; *d. montis*, the ridge of a mountain.

Druĭdes, um, m., the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls and Britons.

Drusus, i, m. (*M. Livius*). See on Cic. p. Arch. III.

Dŭbĭtātio, ōnis, f. (*dubito*), a doubting, doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.

Dŭbĭto, 1 (*duo*), v. n., I doubt, am in doubt, am uncertain; hesitate, scruple.

Dŭbius, a, um, adj. (*duo*), dubious, doubtful, doubting, uncertain, hesitating; being in a critical, dangerous situation; *dubia res*, trouble, adversity, distress, difficulty, peril; *non est dubium, quin*, there is no doubt, that; *haud dubio*, without doubt; *dubium, i*, n., doubt, uncertainty, hesitation; *sine dubio*, doubtless.

Dū-centi, ae, a, num. (*duo, centum*), two hundred.

Dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, v. a., I tug, draw; lead, conduct; take or carry along; assume, acquire, get, derive; attract, delight, amuse; mislead, seduce; lead, induce, influence; draw in, inhale: draw forth; raise, build, make, form; protract; spend, pass; derive, receive from; compute, reckon; hold, esteem, think, consider, account; *d. uxorem*, to marry; *aliquem d.*, to delay one; *aliquem in hostium numero d.*, to number one among the enemies; *aliquid parvi d.*, to consider a thing as trifling.

Ducto, 1 (*duco*), v. freq. a., I lead, conduct, take along with me; lead, command.

Ductus, ūs, m. (*duco*), a leading, conducting, command.

Dū-dum, adv. (*diu, dum*), but lately, just now, not long since; long, for some time; immediately, soon, now.

Dulcēdo, ĭnis, f. (*dulcis*), sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness.

Dulcis, e, adj. (*deliciae*), delightful, sweet, pleasant, dear.

Dum, adv. and conj., whilst; so long as, as long as; until; if, provided that; *dummodo*, if but; *dummodo ne*, if but not; *vixdum*, hardly, hardly yet; *nihildum*, as yet nothing, not yet anything.

Dummŏdo. See *dum*.

Dumnŏrix, ĭgis, m., an Aeduan chief.

Dumtaxat, and **duntaxat,** adv. (*dum, taxo*), only, alone; if only, if but; at least; in a manner, so far.

Dūmus, i, m., a bush, brier, bramble.

Duŏ, ae, o, num., two; the two, both.

Duŏ-dĕcim, num. (*duo, decem*), twelve.

Duŏ-dĕcĭmus, a, um, adj. (*duodecim*), the twelfth.

Duŏ-dēni, ae, a, adj. (*duodecim*), twelve by twelve, twelve each time.

Duŏ-dē-vīginti, num., eighteen.

Dŭplex, ĭcis, adj. (*duo, plico*), double, twofold.

Dū-plĭco, 1 (*duplex*), v. a., I double.

Dūrĭtia, ae, f. (*durus*), hardness, harshness; insensibility; an austere manner of living.

Dūro, 1 (*durus*), v. a., I harden; inure to hardships, make hardy or strong.

Durocortŏrum, i, n., the capital of the Remi; now Rheims.

Dūrus, a, um, adj., dry, hard, firm, solid; hardy; hard-hearted, cruel; not polished, not pleasing; rough, rude, coarse, stupid; rigorous, severe.

Durus, i, m. (*Q. Laberius*), a tribune of the soldiers in Caesar's army.

Dux, ŭcis, m. and f. (*duco*), a leader, guide, conductor; a leader in war, a general.

Dyrrhachium, i, n., a famous seacoast town of Grecian Illyria, the landing-place of those coming from Italy, formerly called Epidamnus, now Durazzo.

E.

Ē or **ex**, prp. c. abl., out of, from (*e* before consonants, *ex* before vowels or consonants); 1, out of or from a place, a thing, or things; *ex animo*, from the heart, heartily; *ex itinere*, on or by the way or march; *ex equo pugnare*, to fight on horseback; *ex parte*, partly, in part; *ex integro*, afresh, anew; *e vestigio*, forthwith; *e regione*, opposite, over against; 2, ever since or from a time; *ex eo die*, since that day. In composition it signifies privation, order or succession, increase or additional exertion, completion, or has the force of *extra*.

Ea, f. (*ĕ*), pron. demonstr., she; *ĕā*, abl., sc. *parte* or *viā*, that way, through that place, there.

Eădem (*ĕa, dem*), f. of *idem*, she again, the same woman; abl. *eādem*, sc. *parte* or *viā*, that same way, in the same place.

Ebriōsus, a, um, adj. (*ebrius*), often drunk, given to drunkenness, sottish.

Ebrĭus, a, um, adj., drunk, intoxicated, inebriated.

Eburōnes, um, m., a people in Belgic Gaul, on both sides of the river Mosa (Meuse).

Eburōnes, um, m., a tribe of the Aulerci, supposed to be the same as the Eburovices.

Eburovīces, um, m., a tribe of the Aulerci. See *Aulerci*.

Ec-qui and **ec-quis, ec-quae** and **ec-qua, ec-quod** and **ec-quid**, pron. interr., any? any one? is there any? *ecquid*, same as *num, numquid*, whether?

Eculeus. See *equuleus*.

Ē-dīco, dixi, dictum, 3, v. a., I declare publicly, tell or speak plainly, speak out, make known; command, order.

Ē-dictum, i, n. (*edico*), an edict, proclamation, ordinance; order, command.

Ē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3, v. a., I learn thoroughly, learn by heart, commit to memory.

Ē-dĭtus, a, um, part. (*e-do*), given out, set forth; adj.: raised, high, lofty.

Ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, v. a., I eat, swallow, devour; eat up, waste, consume.

Ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*e, dare*), v. a., I give forth, bring forth, utter; beget, bear; speak, say; declare, relate; make known, publish, spread abroad; do, achieve, commit, perpetrate, cause.

Ē-dŏceo, cui, ctum, 2, v. a., I teach, instruct; make known, inform.

Ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, v. a., I lead out, lead forth; take with me; draw out; bring up, educate.

Ē-dŭco, 1 (*e, ducere*), v. a., I bring up, nurture; nourish, support; instruct.

Ef-farcio, and **ef-fercio, si, tum**, 4 (*ex, farcio*), v. a., I fill full, cram.

Ef-fectus, a, um, part. (*efficio*); adj., complete, finished.

Ef-fēmino, 1 (*ex, femina*), v. a., I make a woman of; unman, enervate.

Ef-fĕro, 1 (*efferus*), v. a., I render wild or savage; devastate, lay waste, ravage.

Ef-fĕro, ex-tŭli, ē-lātum, ef-ferre, v. a., I bring forth, carry forth or out; carry out to burial; bear, produce, yield; show, manifest; bear, carry, or bring to any place; divulge, publish; carry away, hurry away; say, pronounce; raise, lift up, exalt; bear, endure.

Ef-fētus, a, um, adj. (*ex, fetus*), having brought forth young; worn out by frequent bearing; worn out, exhausted.

Ef-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*ex, facio*), v. a., I bring to pass, effect, fulfil, accomplish, complete, finish, execute; make, create, render; procure, get; effect, cause.

Ef-fĭgies, ēi, f. (*effingo*), an image, representation, likeness, portrait.

Ef-flāgĭto, 1 (*ex, flagito*), v. a., I ask urgently, demand, importune.

Ef-flo, 1 (*ex, flo*), v. a., I breathe out, blow out.

Ef-fluo, fluxi, fluxum, 3 (*ex, fluo*), v. n., to flow or run out, flow forth; to go abroad, become known; to pass away, slip away, decay, vanish.

Ef-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3 (*ex, fodio*), v. a., I dig out; tear out; tear up, lay open.

Ef-frēnātŭs, a, um, part. (*effreno*); adj., unbridled, impetuous, unrestrained.

Ef-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 (*ex, fugio*), v. a. and n., I flee, escape; c. acc.: escape from, evade, avoid, shun.

Ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (*ex, fundo*), v. a., I pour out, empty; pour forth; hurl, put to flight, rout; lavish, squander, waste; bestow largely.

Ef-fūsus, a, um, part. (*effundo*); adj., let loose, loose; profuse, excessive, extravagant, prodigal.

Ĕgens, tis, part. (*egeo*); adj., needy, in want, poor, indigent.

Ĕgeo, ui, 2 (akin to *aeger*), v. n. c. abl. or gen., I need, want, desire, wish for.

Ĕgestas, ātis, f. (*egeo*), want, beggary; figur.: poverty, sordidness.

Ĕgō, pron., I; *egomet = ego ipse*, I myself.

Ē-grĕdior, gressus, 3 (*e, gradior*), v. dep. n. and a., I go out; go out of, depart from; disembark, land; ascend, mount; go beyond, overstep, surpass.

Ē-grĕgius, a, um, adj. (*e, grex*), chosen from the herd, select, choice, excellent, eminent, surpassing, extraordinary, remarkably good; adv., *ēgrĕgiē*.

Ē-gressus, ūs, m. (*egredior*), a going out, departure; a disembarking, landing.

Ē-jectus, a, um, part. (*ejicio*), *ejectus domo*, turned out of doors; adj.: deprived of property, wrecked in fortunes.

Ē-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*e, jacio*), v. a., I throw out, cast out, drive out, expel; throw aside, reject; *ejicere se*, to rush forth, break forth.

Ē-lābor, lapsus sum, 3, v. dep. n. and a., I slide or slip away, glide away, fall out, escape; mount, climb; fall, slip imperceptibly, slide, sink.

Ē-lăbōro, 1, v. a. and n., I labor greatly, take pains, endeavor; c. acc.: work out, elaborate, furnish, afford; *elaboratus*, wrought out, elaborated.

Ē-lātus, a, um, part. (*effero*); adj., high, raised, lofty; elevated, exalted, noble.

Elăver, ĕris, n., a river of Gaul emptying into the Ligeris (Loire); now the Allier.

Ē-lectus, a, um, part. (*eligo*); adj., chosen, picked out, choice, select, excellent.

Ē-lĕgans, tis, adj. (*e, legere*), well chosen, tasteful, genteel, polite, refined, beautiful, pure; adv., *ēlĕganter*.

Ĕlĕphās, antis, and **ĕlĕphantus, i,** m., an elephant; ivory.

Eleuthĕri, ōrum, m., a people of Gaul; perhaps a branch of the Cadurci.

Eleutherocilīces, um, m. (*Free Cilicians*), a people (probably the aborigines) of Cilicia.

Ē-lĭcio, cui, cĭtum, 3 (*e, lacio*), v. a., I entice out, draw out, lure forth, elicit; find out; bring out; cause, occasion.

E-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 (*e, lego*), v. a., I select, choose, pick out.

Ē-lŏquentia, ae, f. (*eloquens*), the faculty of speaking to the purpose, eloquence, persuasiveness; oratory.

E-lŏquor, lŏcūtus sum, 3, v. dep. a., I speak out, declare, deliver, pronounce, tell.

Ē-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, v. a. and n., I play; elude, evade, shun, avoid; do something in sport; mock, make sport of, laugh to scorn; delude, deceive, cheat.

Elusātes, ium, m., a people of Aquitania.

Ē-mentior, tītus sum, 4, v. dep. n., I lie; v. dep. a., I state falsely, pretend falsely, feign, counterfeit.

Ē-mergo, rsi, rsum, 3, v. n. and a., I come out of the water, emerge, rise, appear.

Ē-mīgro, 1, v. n., I remove from a place, migrate.

Ē-mĭnens, tis, part. (*emineo*); adj., standing out, projecting, marked, eminent, prominent, lofty, elevated, distinguished.

Ē-mĭneo, ui, 2, v. n., I stand out, run out, am prominent; am eminent, conspicuous, appear, excel, distinguish myself.

Ē-mĭnus, adv. (*e, manus*), off-hand, afar, from afar, at or from a distance, aloof.

Ē-missārius, ii, m. (*emitto*), an emissary, informer, spy, messenger.

Ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I send forth or out; let out, let go; sling, hurl, throw, discharge.

Ĕmo, ēmi, emptum or **emtum,** 3, v. a., I fetch, buy, purchase; buy, buy off, gain over by bribery.

Ē-mōlīmentum, i, n. (*emolior*), effort, labor, difficulty, trouble.

Ē-mŏlŭmentum, i, n. (*emolo*), what is ground up or consumed; gain, profit, benefit, advantage; emolument, utility.

Ē-mŏrior, mortuus sum, 3, v. dep. n., I die away, die.

Emptio, and **emtio, ōnis,** f. (*emo*), a buying, purchase; the thing bought.

En! interj., lo! see! behold! see there! there he is! there they are!

Ē-narro, 1, v. a., I tell at length, relate fully, rehearse.

Ē-nascor, nātus sum, 3, v. dep. n., I am born, spring up, grow up or out of a thing.

Ĕnim, conj. (*nam*), namely, for example, for instance; for.

Ĕnim-vēro, conj., truly, of a truth, indeed, surely; but; but forsooth.

Ē-nĭtesco, tui, 3, v. n., I shine forth, become clear or famous, distinguish myself.

Ē-nītor, nīsus or **nixus sum,** 3, v. dep. n. and a., I reach by climbing, gain the summit; exert myself, make an effort, toil, struggle, strive.

Ennius, i, m. See on Cic. p. Arch. VIII.

Ē-nŭmĕro, 1, v. a., I reckon through, count over, reckon up; enumerate, recount.

Ē-nuncio, and **ē-nuntio,** 1, v. a., I say out, divulge, disclose, declare, reveal; pronounce, utter, say.

Ĕo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum, īre,** v. n., I go; march; proceed, go on, prosper, succeed; *obviam ire alicui*, to go to meet one.

Eō, adv. (*is*), thither, to that place; to this; so far, to such a pitch; on that account, for that reason.

Eōdem, adv. (*idem*), to the same place, just thither; in the same place, just there.

Ephĕsus, i, f., an old and celebrated commercial city of Ionia.

Ĕphippiātus, a, um, adj. (*ephippium*), riding with an *ephippium*.

Ĕphippium, ii, n., a horse-cloth or saddle.

Epicūrus, i, m., a famous Greek philosopher, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, so called after him, which assumed pleasure to be the highest good.

Epigramma, ătis, n., an inscription, title; an epigram.

Epĭphanēa, ae, f., a city of Cilicia.

Epiroticus, a, um, adj., of or from Epirus, Epirotic.

Epīrus, i, f., a province in the north-western part of Greece, bordering on the Adriatic sea.

Ĕpistŏla, ae, f., a letter, epistle, missive.

Eporedŏrix, ĭgis, m., 1, a chief of the Aedui; 2, a general of the same nation, who commanded in the war of the Aedui with the Sequani.

Ĕpŭlae, ārum, f. (*puls*), food, eatables, viands; a feast, entertainment, banquet.

Ĕpŭlor, 1 (*epulum*), v. dep. n., I eat, feast, banquet.

Ĕques, ĭtis, m. and f. (*equus*), a person on horseback, a horseman; a horse-soldier, trooper, cavalry-man; a knight.

Ĕquester, tris, tre, adj. (*eques*), on horseback, pertaining or belonging to horsemen, equestrian; pertaining to the *Equites* or order of knights.

Ĕquidem, adv. (*quidem*), indeed, truly, in truth, verily.

Ĕquīnus, a, um, adj. (*equus*), of a horse, pertaining to a horse.

Ĕquitātus, ūs, m. (*equito*), the cavalry, horse, the body of troopers; the horses belonging to the cavalry.

Ĕquito, 1 (*eques*), v. n., I ride on horseback.

Ĕquŭleus, i, m. (*equus*), dim., a young horse, colt; the rack.

Ĕquus, i, m., a horse, steed.

Erăna, ae, f., a town in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus.

Erătosthĕnes, is, m., a distinguished astronomer and geographer, who lived at Alexandria in the third century B. C. He was the librarian of Ptolemy Euergetes.

Ē-rectus, a, um, part. (*erigo*); adj., erect, upright; high, elevated, lofty; resolute; attentive.

Ergā, prp. c. acc.: over against; near, about, towards; against.

Ergō, conj., therefore, accordingly, consequently, then.

Ē-rīgo, rexi, rectum, 3, v. a., I raise up, set upright; carry up, raise, erect; lift up, encourage, animate; direct; *erigere se*, or *erigi*, to be roused to attention, to become intent.

Ē-rĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3 (*e, rapio*), v. a., I tear out, snatch out, pull or draw out violently; rescue, extricate; snatch away, take away, carry off; withdraw; seize in haste, lay hold of; force from one, extort; *eripere se*, to flee, depart.

Errātĭcus, a, um, adj. (*erro*), wandering, straying.

Errātum, i, n. (*erro*), a mistake, error; a fault, offence.

Erro, 1, v. n., I err, go wrong, go astray, miss my way, wander about; mistake, wander from the truth, fall into error.

Error, ōris, m. (*erro*), a going out of the way, straying, wandering; error, mistake; ignorance; fault, offence; uncertainty, anxiety.

Ē-ructo, 1, v. a., I belch, throw up; figur.: I cast forth, throw out.

Ē-rŭdio, 4 (*e, rudis*), v. a., I free from

rudeness and ignorance, teach, instruct, educate, polish, refine; inform.

E-rŭdītus, a, um, part. (*erudio*); adj., learned, skilful, experienced, well taught, accomplished, refined.

Ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. n. and a., I cause to break forth, let loose, discharge; cause to burst, break; break forth with impetuosity, burst out with violence; rush forth, break loose; break out, come to the light, become public; *erumpere se*, to break forth, sally forth.

Ē-ruptio, ōnis, f. (*erumpo*), a bursting forth, breaking forth or out; an eruption; a sally, excursion.

E-scendo, di, sum, 3 (*e, scando*), v. n., I disembark, land; ascend, climb up to.

Essĕdārius, ii, m. (*essedum*), one who fights from a war-chariot.

Essĕdum, i, n., a Gallic war-chariot.

Essui, ōrum, m., a people in Gallia Celtica, but otherwise unknown.

Ēsŭrio, 4 (*edo*), v. desiderat. n. and a., I desire to eat, am hungry.

Ĕt, conj., and; *et—et*, both—and, as well—as; *et quidem*, and indeed, and that too; *et etiam*, and also, and too; *et vero*, and indeed, and in truth; *et tamen*, and yet; after words expressing comparison, *et* stands for *quam*.

Ĕt-ĕnim, conj., for.

Ĕtiam, conj. (*et, jam*), also, even, besides; *etiam atque etiam*, again and again, again, repeatedly; in an answer: yes.

Ĕtiam-si, conj., even if, although.

Ĕtiam-tum, conj., even down to that time, even then.

Etruria, ae, f., a very fertile province of Italy, bounded in the north by the river Macra, in the east by Umbria and Gallia Cispadana, in the south by the Tiber, and in the west by the Mare Inferum or Tyrrhenum.

Etruscus, a, um, adj. (*Etruria*), Etruscan.

Et-si, conj., even if, though, although.

Eurōtas, ae, m., the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood.

Ē-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3, v. n. and a., I go out; come off, escape; to come to pass, to be fulfilled, to happen; to come out, issue, turn to, come to.

Ē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3, v. a., I tear out, pull out, pluck out, root up; figur.: eradicate, erase, remove.

Ē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n., I come out, come forth; arrive; to issue, turn out, prove; to fall to one by lot, fall to one's lot, happen to one, c. dat.: to happen, fall out, occur, take place.

Ē-ventum, i, n. (*evenio*), an issue, result; an occurrence, event.

Ē-ventus, ūs, m. (*evenio*), an issue, result, effect, consequence; event, occurrence.

Ē-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. a., I turn out; turn upside down, invert; throw into commotion; throw down, overthrow, prostrate; figur.: overturn, ruin, subvert, destroy, extirpate.

Ē-vīto, 1, v. a., I avoid, shun, escape; *e. vita*, deprive of life.

Ē-vŏcātor, ōris, m. (*evoco*), one who calls out and induces to join him, an enlister.

Ē-vŏco, 1, v. a., I call out, call forth; summon to appear; elicit, entice.

Ē-vŏlo, 1, v. n., I fly out or forth; sally forth, rush forth; hasten off, escape.

Ē-vŏmo, ui, ĭtum, 3, v. a., I vomit forth; eject, cast out.

Ex. See *e*.

Ex-aedĭ-fĭco, 1, v. a., I build, build up; finish building, complete.

Ex-aequo, 1, v. a., I make equal or even, make plane or smooth, level; am equal.

Ex-aggĕro, 1, v. a., I heap up; increase, enlarge, magnify.

Ex-ăgĭto, 1, v. a., I drive out, drive away; perscute, harass, agitate, disturb; censure; stir up, excite.

Ex-āmen, ĭnis, n. (*ex, agmen*), a swarm of bees flying out; a swarm, crowd, multitude; (*exigo*), the means of examining a thing; an examination, test.

Ex-āmĭno, 1 (*examen*), v. a., I weigh; examine, ponder, consider, search, try.

Ex-ănĭmis, e, and **ex-ănĭmus, a, um,** adj., breathless; lifeless; greatly alarmed, terrified, half dead with fear.

Ex-ănĭmo, 1 (*exanimis*), v. a., I deprive of breath, exhaust; alarm greatly, terrify, kill with fear; figur.: almost deprive of life, cause anguish; *exanimatus, a, um*, breathless, out of breath, exhausted; greatly alarmed, terrified.

Ex-ardesco, arsi, 3, v. n., I grow hot, become inflamed; figur.: to be inflamed, kindled.

Ex-audio, 4, v. a., I hear; hear from a distance; give ear to, hearken or listen to, regard, grant.

Ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n. and a., I go out or forth, depart, withdraw; advance, proceed, project; exceed, go beyond.

Ex-cellens, tis, part. (*excello*); adj., high; excelling, excellent, glorious.

Ex-cello, cellui, 3 (*cello*), v. n. and a., I am eminent, excel, outstrip, surpass.

Ex-celsus, a, um, adj. (*excello*), high, lofty; sublime, grand, noble; *in excelso*, in a post of dignity.

Ex-cepto, 1 (*excipio*), v. freq. a., I take out; take up.

Ex-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3 (*ex, cado*), v. n., I fall out, off, from, or down; escape, slip out of memory; perish, die, am lost.

Ex-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 (*ex, caedo*), v. a., I cut out or off, cut or hew down; cut into pieces, burst open; destroy, lay waste, demolish, overthrow.

Ex-cieo, cīvi, cĭtum, 2, and **ex-cio, cīvi** or **cii, cītum,** 4, v. a., I call out, cause to depart, bring forth; cause, raise, excite.

Ex-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*ex, capio*), v. a., I take or draw out; except, exclude; catch up, take up; catch, seize, make a captive; gain; receive, take upon myself, incur; understand; sustain; follow after, succeed; *pericula e.*, to undergo dangers; *impetum e.*, to sustain an attack.

Ex-cĭto, 1, v. a., I call up; raise; build, erect; excite, incite, stimulate, cause.

Ex-clāmo, 1, v. a., I cry out, exclaim.

Ex-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (*ex, claudo*), v. a., I shut out, exclude; remove, refuse, send away; except; prevent, hinder.

Ex-cōgĭto, 1, v. a., I consider thoroughly, devise, contrive, invent.

Ex-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3, v. a., I cultivate; improve, polish.

Ex-crŭcio, 1, v. a., I torture; afflict, torment, distress, disquiet, harass, vex.

Ex-cŭbiae, ārum, f. (*excubo*), a lying abroad all night; a watching, being on guard either by night or by day; the persons on guard, a guard, sentry.

Ex-cŭbĭtor, ōris, m. (*excubo*), a watchman, guard, sentinel.

Ex-cŭbo, bui, bĭtum, 1, v. n., I lie out of doors, or out of the camp; I watch, keep watch, am on guard.

Ex-culco, 1 (*calco*), v. a., I tread out; tread firm or close.

Ex-curro, curri or **cŭcurri, cursum,** 3, v. n., I run out; run or sally forth; make an invasion or irruption.

Excursio, ōnis, f. (*excurro*), a running out, excursion; a sally, an inroad; an attack.

Ex-cūsātio, ōnis, f. (*excuso*), an excusing, excuse.

Ex-cūso, 1 (*ex, caussa*), v. a., I excuse; allege in excuse, plead as an excuse; remit, discharge from an obligation.

Ex-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, v. a., I eat, consume, devour; waste, destroy, ruin.

Ex-emplum, i, n. (*eximo*), what is taken out as a pattern; an example, instance; a copy, transcript.

Ex-eo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum, ire,** v. n., I go out, go away; to go or come forth, to be published or spread abroad.

Ex-erceo, cui, cĭtum, 2 (*ex, arceo*), v. a., I exercise or practise; employ, occupy; agitate, trouble; do, practise, perform, make use of; labor, work, cultivate; *e. vectigalia*, to collect the public revenue; *crudeliter e. victoriam*, to use one's victory in a cruel manner.

Ex-ercĭtātio, ōnis, f. (*exercito*), exercise, practice.

Ex-ercĭtātus, a, um, part. (*exercito*); adj., exercised, practised, versed, trained, habituated, accustomed; employed.

Ex-ercĭtus, ūs, m. (*exerceo*), exercise, practice; an army; *e. pedester*, infantry; *e. equitum*, cavalry; *e. equitatusque*, infantry and cavalry.

Ex-haurio, hausi, haustum, 4, v. a., I draw out; take out, remove, carry away; empty, drain; exhaust, impoverish; finish, undergo.

Ex-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*ago*), v. a., I drive out, drive away, expel, discharge; demand, require, exact, enforce, collect; examine, try, measure, weigh.

Ex-ĭguĭtas, ātis, f. (*exiguus*), scantiness; scarcity, poverty; smallness, littleness.

Ex-ĭguus, a, um, adj. (*exigo*), exact, small in size, little; small in quantity or number; short; poor, mean; adv., *exiguē*.

Ex-ilium, ii, n. See *exsilium*.

Ex-ĭmius, a, um, adj. (*eximo*), excellent, choice, select, remarkable; exceeding, extraordinary, uncommon.

Ex-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum or **emtum,** 3 (*ex, emo*), v. a., I take out, except, exclude; take away, rescue; exempt, free, deliver, release.

Ex-istĭmātio, ōnis, f. (*existimo*), an opinion, judgment; reputation, credit, honor, fair fame.

Ex-istĭmātor, ōris, m. (*existimo*), one who gives his opinion, a judge of the goodness of an opinion.

Ex-ĭstimo, 1 (*ex*, *aestimo*), v. a., I judge, think; decide; consider, reflect upon.

Ex-ĭtiōsus, a, um, adj. (*exitium*), destructive, ruinous, fatal, deadly.

Ex-ĭtium, ii, n. (*exeo*), issue, end; destruction, ruin, overthrow, death.

Ex-ĭtus, ūs, m. (*exeo*), a going out, departure; outgate, outlet, passage out; issue, result, event; close, end, conclusion, termination.

Ex-ŏlētus, a, um, part. (*exolesco*); adj., grown up, adult; gone out of use, out of date, obsolete.

Ex-opto, 1, v. a., I choose, select; wish or desire greatly, long, am desirous.

Ex-ŏrior, ortus sum, orīri, v. dep. n., I become visible, appear, come forth, rise; arise, am derived, present myself; recover.

Ex-orno, 1, v. a., I adorn, embellish; furnish, equip, fit out; set in order, arrange

Ex-ōro, 1, v a., I entreat earnestly; prevail upon by entreaty.

Ex-orsus, ūs, m. (*exordior*), a beginning

Ex-pecto. See *exspecto*.

Ex-pĕdio, īvi or **ii, ītum,** 4 (*ex*, *pes*), v a., I loose one's feet, disentangle, disengage, loose, extricate, clear, liberate, free, release, rid; bring about, expedite, procure; provide, get; unfold, relate, show; get in readiness, make ready, prepare; *e. rem frumentariam*, to provide for provisions; of things: to be expedient, useful, profitable, advantageous.

Ex-pĕdītio, ōnis, f. (*expedio*), a military expedition, enterprise, campaign.

Ex-pĕdītus, a, um, part. (*expedio*); adj., free, unimpeded, unencumbered; easy ready; prepared, at hand; without baggage, without heavy armor, light-armed, light, quick, ready for action; *locus expeditus*, a place which one can pass through easily and without hindrance.

Ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, v. a., I drive out, drive away, thrust out or away, banish, eject, expel; figur.: put to flight.

Ex-pergiscor, perrectus sum, 3 (*expergo*), v. dep. n., I awake; figur.: wake up, rouse up, bestir myself.

Ex-pĕrior, pertus sum, 4 (**perior*, whence *peritus* and *periculum*), v. dep. a., I try, prove, make trial of, put to the test; experience, find; c. acc.: exercise, make use of.

Ex-pers, tis, adj. c. gen. (*ex*, *pars*), having no part in, not sharing in; having nothing of, destitute, devoid, free from.

Ex-pertus, a, um, part. (*experior*); adj., 1, act.: having tried, having made a trial, having experienced, having experience of; 2, pass.: tried, proved, experienced.

Ex-pĕto, īvi or **ii, ītum,** 3, v. a. and n., I desire, demand, request, pray for; require, exact; long for, wish for, covet; seek for, try to gain.

Ex-pīlo, 1, v. a., I pillage, rob, plunder.

Ex-pio, 1, v. a., I make pious or good again; atone for, make amends for; avert the ill effects of anything; do away; satisfy, quiet; appease.

Ex-plāno, 1, v. a., I make plain or smooth; render intelligible, make clear; explain, declare, set forth clearly.

Ex-pleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (**pleo*), v. a., I fill up, fill full, fill; fulfil, discharge or execute fully; satisfy, satiate; make complete.

Ex-plĭco, căvi or **cui, cătum** or **cĭtum,** 1, v. a., I unfold; spread out, extend; accomplish, bring to pass; fulfil, execute; discharge, pay; explain, show, declare, relate.

Ex-plōrātor, ōris, m. (*exploro*), a spy; an explorer, investigator, examiner.

Ex-plōrātus, a, um, part. (*exploro*); adj., certain, undoubted, sure; *habere exploratum*, to know for certain; *habere pro explorato*, to hold for certain.

Ex-ploro, 1, v. a., I spy out, search diligently, examine, trace, explore; seek out; try, prove, put to the test.

Ex-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I put out, set forth, expose; put away; set on shore, land, disembark; set forth, propose; set forth in words, relate, declare, explain.

Ex-porto, 1, v. a., I carry out; convey or bring to any place, export.

Ex-posco, pŏposci, 3, v. a., I ask ear-

nestly, beg, entreat, implore; demand vehemently, impatiently.

Ex-pressus, a, um, part. (*exprimo*); adj., pressed out; evident, manifest, clear.

Ex-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*premo*), v. a., I press out, squeeze out; wring, wrest, force, extort; express, represent, portray, delineate, draw; describe, depict; imitate, copy; show clearly, declare; raise, elevate.

Ex-prōmo, prompsi or **promsi, promptum** or **promtum,** 3 (*promo*), v. a., I draw out; bring forth, bring to light, show, display, express, set forth; tell, declare.

Ex-pugnātio, ōnis, f. (*expugno*), a taking or carrying of a place by storm, a storming, taking by assault.

Ex-pugno, 1, v. a., I take by assault, conquer, subdue, overcome; storm, capture, reduce; accomplish.

Ex-purgo, 1, v. a., I purge, cleanse, purify; clear, justify, exculpate, excuse.

Ex-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3 (*quaero*), v. a., I search diligently for; inquire, make inquiry, ask; investigate, inquire into; seek out.

Ex-quīsītus, a, um, part. (*exquiro*); adj., carefully sought out, choice, select, excellent, exquisite.

Ex-sanguis, e, adj. (*ex*, *sanguis*), without blood, bloodless; pale; lifeless, weak, feeble.

Ex-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, v. a., I tear or rend out; root out, extirpate, destroy.

Ex-secrātio, ōnis, f. (*exsecror*), a solemn oath or protestation, joined with imprecations; imprecation, curse.

Ex-secrātus, a, um, part. (*exsecror*); adj., accursed; execrable, detestable.

Ex-secror, 1 (*ex*, *sacro*), v. dep. a., I wish some evil to one; curse, utter imprecations against, execrate; v. n., curse, utter curses.

Ex-sĕquiae, ārum, f. pl. (*exsequor*), a funeral procession, funeral; funeral obsequies or solemnities.

Ex-sĕquor, sĕcūtus sum, 3, v. dep. a., I follow to the end; follow or accompany; follow up, pursue, chase; avenge, punish; prosecute, carry out, finish, execute, accomplish, perform; relate, tell, explain, describe, say; *jus suum armis exsequi*, to seek to maintain one's right by force of arms.

Ex-sĕro, rui, rtum, 3, v. a., I thrust, put out or forth.

Ex-sertus, a, um, part. (*exsero*); adj., uncovered, bare.

Ex-sĭlium, ii, n. (*exsul*), banishment, exile; the place of exile.

Ex-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, v. n., I come forth or out, appear, emerge; spring, proceed, arise; show myself; become, come into existence, am.

Ex-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, v. a., I loose, unbind, undo, untie; set loose, free, release, deliver; pay, discharge.

Ex-spectātio, ōnis, f. (*exspecto*), an awaiting, expecting, expectation; anticipation.

Ex-specto, 1, v. a., I look out for; await, wait for; expect, hope for, long for.

Ex-spŏlio, 1, v. a., I spoil or strip utterly, plunder, despoil.

Ex-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, 3, v. a., I put out, extinguish; blot out, obliterate, annihilate, destroy, suppress.

Ex-sto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1, v. n., I stand out or forth, stand or am above, project; am visible, apparent; show myself, appear, exist, am; am extant, survive.

Ex-struo, uxi, uctum, 3, v. a., I build up, raise, rear, pile up, erect; furnish or provide richly; heighten, exaggerate; hoard up; frame, construct, join together.

Ex-sul, ŭlis, m. and f. (*ex*, *salio*), one banished or wandering from his country, an exile, wanderer.

Ex-sŭlo, 1 (*exsul*), I am an exile, live in exile.

Ex-sulto, 1 (*exsilio*), v. freq. n., I leap or spring up frequently; exult.

Ex-sŭpĕro, 1, v. a. and n., I appear above, project; prevail, conquer; exceed, go beyond, surpass; surmount; figur.: survive, outlive; c. acc.: conquer, overcome, suppress.

Ex-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, v. n., I rise, rise up, stand up, get up; arise, grow, spring up.

Ex-tenuo, 1, v. a., to make thin, fine, small; to diminish, lessen, weaken.

Exter, and **extĕrus, a, um,** adj. (*ex*), (comp. *exterior;* superl. *extrēmus* and *extĭmus*), being without, foreign, strange, outward, external; *exterior, us*, outward, outer, exterior; *extremus, a, um*, the outermost; the last, latest, final;

the last, most remote, farthest; *ad extremum*, at length, at last.

Extĕrior, us. See *exter.*

Ex-termino, 1, v. a., I drive over the boundary, banish, expel, exile; remove.

Ex-ternus, a, um, adj. (*exter*), outward, external; foreign, alien, strange; subst.: a foreigner, stranger.

Ex-tĭmesco, mui, 3, v. n. and a., I become frightened, fear greatly, fear.

Ex-tollo, 3, v. a., I lift up, raise up; *extollere se*, to raise one's self, to rouse up; *verbis e.*, to praise, extol.

Ex-torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2, v. a., I twist out, wrest; force, tear, extort.

Extrā, adv. and prp. (for *exterā*, sc. *parte*), without; adv.: without, on the outside, externally; prp. c. acc.: without, on the outside of, out of; except.

Ex-trăho, traxi, tractum, 3, v. a., I draw out; rescue; protract; fritter away, waste.

Ex-trēmus, a, um. See *exter.*

Ex-trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, 3, v. a., I thrust or drive out or forth, thrust off; exclude, drive off, repel.

Ex-truo. See *ex-struo.*

Ex-ulcĕro, 1 (*ex, ulcus*), v. a., I make sore; figur.: exasperate, irritate, offend.

Ex-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, v. a., I strip off, put off; deprive, remove; lay aside.

Ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., I burn, set on fire; consume, destroy.

Ex-ŭviae, ārum, f. (*exuo*), clothes put off or left, or laid aside; the spoils stripped from an enemy.

F.

F., in Roman abbreviations, stands for *filius.*

Făber, bri, m. (*facio*), one who works in wood, metal, or other hard materials; a smith, artificer, carpenter.

Fabius, i, m., the name of a very distinguished Roman *gens*. *L. Fabius Maximus*. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. XVI. *C. Fabius*, one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul. *L. Fabius*, one of Caesar's centurions in Gaul.

Fābŭla, ae, f. (*fari*), a narrative; story, fable.

Făcesso, cessi or **cessīvi, cessītum,** 3 (*facio*), v. a. and n., I do, perform, execute; bring on, occasion, cause.

Făcētiae, ārum, f. (*facetus*), humor, wit, pleasantry, drollery, facetiousness, grace.

Făcētus, a, um, adj. (akin to *facundus*, from *fari*), able to speak well, facetious, merry, witty, humorous; elegant, fine.

Făciēs, ēi, f. (akin to *specio*), the face, visage; form, appearance of men; external appearance, look, view, sight.

Făcĭlis, e, adj. (*facio*), what can be made or done; easy, ready; of persons: ready, prompt; submissive; mild, gentle, kind, easy of access, affable, courteous; adv., *făcĭle.*

Făcĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*facilis*), easiness, facility, readiness; gentleness, courteousness.

Făcĭnŏrōsus, a, um, adj. (*facinus*), nefarious, wicked, villanous, atrocious.

Făcĭnus, ŏris, n. (*facio*), an action; a glorious action, deed, or exploit; a bad action, a crime, villany.

Făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*fio*), v. a., I make, do; produce, create, bring forth, beget; make, render, choose, elect; collect, raise; make, cause, excite; make, procure; give, exhibit; do, perform; feign, say, pretend; practise, follow; esteem, value; *f. potestatem alicui*, to give one permission; *f. aliquem parvi*, to esteem one little; *f. aliquem majoris*, to value one more; v. n., I act; *recte facere*, to act rightly; *bene f. alicui*, to serve, or do good to, a person; *f. cum aliquo*, to take any one's part, to side with one.

Factio, ōnis, f. (*facio*), a making, doing; a siding with one, a side, faction, party.

Factiōsus, a, um, adj. (*factio*), heading a party, factious, seditious.

Factum, i, n. (*factus, a, um*), that which is done, an action, a deed, exploit.

Făcultas, ātis, f. (*facilis*), power, ability, faculty; opportunity, power, means, possibility; copious supply, abundance, plenty; pl.: property, wealth, riches.

Fācundia, ae, f. (*facundus*), eloquence.

Fācundus, a, um, adj. (*fari*), speaking well, eloquent.

Faesŭlae, ārum, f., a town of Etruria, situated on a hill, three miles to the northeast of Florentia (now Florence). Sulla established a military colony there, and Catiline made it the head-quarters of his band of desperadoes.

Faesulānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Faesulae.

Faex, cis, f., the dregs or lees of wine, sediment; *f. populi* or *plebis,* the dregs of the people.

Fāgus, i, f., a beech-tree.

Falcārius, ii, m. (*falx*), a scythe-maker; a dealer in scythes.

Fallācia, ae, f. (*fallax*), deceit, trick, artifice, craft.

Fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3, v. a., I am concealed, escape notice; figur.: deceive, cheat, beguile; violate deceitfully; avoid, shun; *animus me fallit,* I am mistaken; *fallere alicujus opinionem,* to disappoint one in his opinion; *fidem f.*, to break one's promise.

Falsus, a, um, part. (*fallo*); adj., deceived; pretended, feigned, false, counterfeited; deceitful, treacherous; *falsum,* a falsehood, a lie; adv., *falsē,* and *falsō.*

Falx, cis, f., a scythe, sickle, reaping-hook; a pruning-knife; *falces murales,* warlike instruments used in sieges.

Fāma, ae, f. (akin to *fari*), fame, report, rumor; fair fame, reputation, character, renown; honor; ill fame, infamy, scandal.

Fămēs, is, f., desire of food, hunger; dearth, famine.

Fămīlia, ae, f. (*famulus*), the slaves belonging to one master; a retinue of slaves; a troop, band of gladiators; serfs, vassals, dependents; one's whole property; a family, a part of a gens.

Fămīliāris, e, adj. (*familia*), relating to slaves; relating to a family; confidential, friendly; usual; *copiae familiares,* private property; *res familiares,* household, fortune, estate; subst.: an acquaintance, friend, intimate friend; adv., *fămīliārĭter.*

Fămīliārĭtas, ātis, f. (*familiaris*), familiarity, acquaintance, amity, intimacy.

Fānum, i, n. (*fari*), a piece of ground consecrated; a temple.

Fās, n. indecl. (akin to *fatum,* from *fari*), what is said or spoken, what is just or right by the rules of religion; divine law; that which is lawful, just, right, proper, fit, permitted; right, privilege.

Fascis, is, m., a bundle, parcel; *fasces,* a bundle of rods, with which the lictors went before the highest magistrates, especially before the consuls; *fasces habere,* to have the *fasces* carried before one's self, to have the rule; *fasces,* high places of honor, the consulship.

Fastīdio, 4 (*fastidium*), v. n. and a., I am displeased, take offence at; loathe, disdain.

Fastīdium, ii, n. (contracted from *fastus taedium*), loathing, squeamishness, nausea, fastidiousness, aversion, dislike, disgust; pride, haughtiness, contempt.

Fastīgium, ii, n. (*fastus, ago*), eminence, height, the highest or extreme part of anything; steepness, slope.

Fastīgo, 1 (*fastus, ago*), v. a., I narrow gradually into a sharp point; point, elevate; *fastigatus, a, um,* pointed, raised on high; steep, sloping, descending.

Fastus, a, um, adj. (*fari*), at which one may speak; *dies fastus,* a day on which the praetor administered justice; *fasti,* sc. *dies,* the days marked in the calendar as *fasti;* the calendar.

Fātālis, e, adj. (*fatum*), pertaining to fate; determined, ordered or given by fate, fated, fatal; calamitous, destructive.

Făteor, fassus sum, 2 (*fari*), v. dep. a., I confess, own, acknowledge.

Fătīgo, 1 (*fatis*), v. a., I weary, tire, fatigue, plague, torment; incite; exhaust; vex, trouble, harass.

Fātum, i, n. (*fari*), what is said or spoken; a declaration with regard to future destiny; the will or command of the gods; fate, destiny; good or bad fortune; calamity, mishap.

Fătuus, a, um, adj. (*fatisco*), faded, tasteless; figur.: silly, simple, foolish.

Fauces, ium, f. pl., the gullet, throat; figur.: any narrow passage, inlet or outlet; entrance, mouth.

Făveo, fāvi, fautum, 2, v. n. c. dat., I am favorably inclined to, favor; advance, promote, assist, countenance.

Fax, făcis, f., a torch; a light; a meteor, comet; flame, fire.

Faxim, and **faxo** (*facio*), for *fecerim* and *fecero.*

Febris, is, f. (for *feburis,* reduplic. from *buro*), a burning or heat; a fever.

Februus, a, um, adj. (akin to *febris*), purifying (properly: burning: sc. sacrifices); subst., *februum,* that wherewith a purification or an expiation is performed; pl., *februa,* feast of purification; hence *Februarius mensis,* February, the

month on the 15th day of which this feast was celebrated.

Fēcundus, a, um, adj. (**feo*), fruitful, fertile, abounding; frequent, plentiful, rich, abundant.

Fēlīcĭtas, ātis, f. (*felix*), fruitfulness; felicity, happiness; good fortune, success.

Fēlix, īcis, adj. (**feo*), fertile, productive; rich; happy, fortunate, blessed; auspicious, advantageous, favorable, propitious; adv., *fēlīcĭter.*

Fēmĭna, ae, f., a female, woman.

Fĕmŭr, ŏris or **ĭnis,** n., the thigh.

Fēnĕrātor, ōris, m. (*fenero*), one that lends money on interest; a usurer.

Fēnus, and **foenus, ŏris,** n. (**feo*), what is produced; interest; gain, advantage, profit.

Fĕra, ae, f. (*ferus*), sc. *bestia*, a wild animal, beast, game.

Fĕrax, ācis, adj. (*fero*), fertile, fruitful, abundant.

Fĕrē (*fero* = bring near), adv., nearly, wellnigh, almost; about; for the most part, generally, commonly; just.

Fĕrentārius, ii, m. (*fero*), a light-armed soldier.

Fĕrio, perf. and sup. wanting, 4, v. a., I strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust.

Fermē, adv. (*fere*), nearly, almost; for the most part, generally, commonly; about.

Fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. and n., I bear, bring, carry; bear, generate, produce; bear, tolerate, endure, support; take away; receive, obtain, acquire, get; offer; carry about; say, tell, relate; raise; bring, procure, make, cause; *signa ferre*, to march; *graviter ferre*, to be mortified, grieved; *si animus fert*, if you please; *ferunt, fertur*, people say, it is said; *ferre legem*, to make a law.

Fĕrōcia, ae, f. (*ferox*), ferocity, fierceness, savageness; valor, bravery, courage.

Fĕrōcĭtas, ātis, f. (*ferox*), ferocity, fierceness, savageness, untamed courage; courage, intrepidity.

Fĕrox, ōcis, adj. (*ferus*), wild, untamable, insolent; courageous, warlike; savage, cruel, ferocious; adv., *fĕrōcĭter.*

Ferrāmentum, i, n. (*ferrum*), any iron tool.

Ferrārius, a, um, adj. (*ferrum*), pertaining to iron; *ferraria*, sc. *fodina*, an iron-mine.

Ferreus, a, um, adj. (*ferrum*), of iron; cruel, hard-hearted, unfeeling, barbarous.

Ferrum, i, n., iron; any iron instrument; a sword.

Fertĭlis, e, adj. (*fero*), fertile, fruitful, abundant, copious, rich.

Fertĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*fertilis*), fertility, fruitfulness, abundance, richness.

Fĕrus, a, um, adj. (free), wild, growing wild, not cultivated; rude, uncivilized; fierce, hard, severe, harsh, cruel.

Fervĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*ferveo, facio*), v. a., I heat, seethe; make red-hot.

Fervens, tis, part. (*ferveo*); adj., boiling, heated, glowing, red-hot; adv., *ferventer.*

Ferveo, bui, 2, v. n., to burn, glow, boil.

Fessus, a, um, adj., wearied, fatigued; debilitated, feeble, weak, infirm, faint.

Festīnātio, ōnis, f. (*festino*), a hastening, speed; zeal, eagerness.

Festīno, 1 (*festinus*), v. n. and a., I hasten, make haste; accelerate, hurry, do speedily.

Festīvus, a, um, adj. (*festus*), belonging to a feast; festive; jocose; agreeable; polite; fine; adv., *festīvē.*

Festus, a, um, adj. (*fastus*), solemn, festive; *dies festus*, a festive day, a festival.

Fibra, ae, f., a filament of a root or plant, a fibre.

Fībŭla, ae, f., a clasp, buckle, pin, brace.

Fictus, a, um, part. (*fingo*); adj., fictitious, feigned, false.

Fīcus, i, f., a fig-tree; a fig.

Fĭdēlis, e, adj. (*fides*), faithful, sincere, trusty, sure, that may be relied on, to be depended upon; subst.: a confidant, a trusty person.

Fĭdes, ĕi, f., trust, faith, confidence, reliance, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, uprightness, honesty; assistance; belief, credit; promise, engagement, word; protection, security, defence; *fidem alicui dare*, to give one one's word; *fidem fallere*, to break, or not to keep, one's word; *fidem servare, solvere, liberare*, or *in fide manere*, to keep one's word, to perform one's promise; *venire in fidem alicujus*, to surrender unconditionally to some one.

Fīdes, and **fīdis, is,** f., a thread; a string of a musical instrument; pl. *fides, ium,* a stringed instrument of music, a lute, lyre.

Fīdo, fīsus sum, 3 (*fidus*), v. n., I trust in, rely upon, put confidence in.

Fīdūcia, ae, f. (*fidus*), firmness, security; assurance, self-confidence, courage, boldness; confidence, trust, reliance.

Fīdus, a, um, adj. (*fides*), firm, faithful, trusty, certain, safe, sure, secure.

Fīgo, fixi, fixum, 3, v. a., I fasten, fix, thrust in; affix, post, or set up; make fast, durable, or lasting; hit, transfix.

Figŭlus, i, m. (*C. Marcius*), consul in 64 B. C. In the debate on the sentence of Catiline's accomplices he declared for capital punishment, and approved of Cicero's measures generally. Little more is known of him.

Fīgūra, ae, f. (*fingo*), a make, form, shape, fashion, figure, image, likeness; kind, nature, quality; kind, species, manner.

Fīlia, ae, f. (*filius*), a daughter.

Fīliŏla, ae, f. dim. (*filia*), a little daughter.

Fīlius, ii, m., a son.

Fingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (akin to *facio*), v. a., I make, fashion, frame, model; form, improve, teach, instruct; adorn; regulate, accommodate; alter; imagine, conceive, think; contrive, feign, dissemble; intend, design.

Fīnio, 4 (*finis*), v. a., I confine in limits; circumscribe, limit; fix or determine by limits; bound; determine, define, appoint; finish, terminate, end.

Fīnis, is, m., and sometimes f., a limit, boundary, bound; a measure, duration, length; end, conclusion; pl. *fines,* territory; *pectoris fine,* up to the breast.

Fīnĭtĭmus, a, um, adj. (*finis*), neighboring, bordering upon, adjoining; nearly related, connected, closely allied.

Fīo, factus sum, fiĕri, v. n., to be, to become, grow; to occur, happen, eventuate, come to pass; to be done, made, committed; to be made, chosen, created; to be esteemed, valued; *ut fit, ita ut fit, ut fieri solet,* as it happens, as is usually the case; *fieri potest,* it is possible.

Firmāmentum, i, n. (*firmo*), anything used for fortifying; stay, support, strength; proof, reason, main point.

Firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*firmus*), firmness, constancy, strength, vigor.

Firmo, 1 (*firmus*), v. a., I make firm or fast; fortify, strengthen, secure; make durable; invigorate, recruit, refresh; confirm, show, prove; encourage.

Firmus, a, um, adj., fast, firm, immovable; constant, steady, steadfast; faithful; strong, powerful, considerable; able, capable; adv., *firmē,* and *firmĭter.*

Fistūca, ae, f., a mallet; a rammer.

Flaccus, i, m., a Roman family name. *C. Valerius F.,* a Roman general, and propraetor of Gaul, B. C. 83. *L. Valerius F.,* see on Cic., in Cat. III. 2. *M. Laenius F.,* a friend of Atticus, who, notwithstanding the stringent edict of Clodius, B. C. 58, sheltered Cicero in his country-house near Brundisium, until he could securely embark for Epirus. The father, brother, and sons of Laenius were equally earnest in befriending the exile.

Flāgĭtiōsē, adv. (*flagitiosus*), shamefully, basely, infamously.

Flāgĭtiōsus, a, um, adj. (*flagitum*), shameful, infamous, wicked, profligate.

Flāgĭtium, ii, n. (*flagito*), a shameful action; shame, disgrace, dishonor, infamy.

Flāgĭto, 1 (akin to *flagro*), v. a., I demand as due, ask, demand with importunity, solicit earnestly.

Flagrans, tis, part. (*flagro*); adj., burning, glowing, ardent, glittering, shining.

Flagro, 1, v. n., I burn, blaze; figur.: am inflamed with passion; am in commotion, in a passion, am greatly disturbed, provoked; glow, sparkle, shine.

Flāmen, ĭnis, m. (for *filamen,* from *filum*), a diademed priest.

Flaminius, i, m. (*C.*), a man of Arretium, who is mentioned as one of Catiline's conspirators. Nothing more is known of him.

Flamma, ae, f., a flame, blaze, flaming fire; ardor, vehemence, ardent love.

Flavius, i, m. (*L.*), a tribune of the people in 60 B. C., who, on the suggestion of Pompey, brought forward an agrarian law, which was chiefly intended to benefit the veterans of Pompey.

Flecto, flexi, flexum, 3, v. a., I bend, bow; turn, guide; change, alter; move, persuade, prevail upon, appease.

Fleo, flēvi, flētum, 2, v. n., I weep; v. a., weep over, lament, bewail.

Flētus, ūs, m. (*fleo*), weeping, wailing, lamenting, tears.

Flexĭbĭlĭs, e, adj. (*flecto*), that which may be bent, pliant, flexible; figur.: manageable, tractable; fickle, changeable.

Flo, 1, v. n. and a., I blow.

Flōrens, tis, part. (*floreo*); adj., flourishing, blooming, prosperous, successful, bright.

Flōreo, ui, 2 (*flos*), v. n., to bloom, blossom; figur.: I flourish, am in prosperous circumstances, am distinguished.

Flōresco, 3 (*floreo*), v. inch. n., to begin to blossom; figur.: I begin to flourish, flourish, prosper.

Flōs, ōris, m., a flower, blossom; figur.: the most excellent part of anything; flourishing condition.

Fluctus, ūs, m. (*fluo*), a wave, billow.

Flūmen, ĭnis, n. (*fluo*), a flowing of water, running water; a river, stream.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum, 3, v. n., to flow; to be fluid; to flow over; to flow or pass away, perish, disappear; to flow, spring, take rise from, go, proceed.

Flŭvius, ii, m. (*fluo*), a river.

Fluxus, a, um, adj. (*fluo*), flowing; frail, perishable; loose, dissolute.

Fŏcus, i, m., fire; a hearth; an altar; a house.

Fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, v. a., I dig; dig out; pierce; trouble, torment.

Foecundus. See *fecundus*.

Foedĕrātus, a, um, adj. (*foedus*), confederate, leagued together, allied.

Foedus, a, um, adj., foul, filthy, ugly, deformed, unseemly; horrible, abominable, detestable.

Foedus, ĕris, n., league, treaty; contract, agreement, compact.

Fons, tis, m. (connected with *fundo*), a spring, well, fountain, fount, source.

Fŏr, fātus sum, fāri, v. dep. n. and a., I say, speak.

Fŏrās, adv. (*foris*), out of doors, forth.

Fore (from *fui*) = *futurum esse*; *forem* = *essem*.

Fŏrensis, e, adj. (*forum*), pertaining to the *forum*, used in public; relating to courts, forensic, judicial.

Fŏris, is, f., a door, gate; *fores, ium*, a door consisting of two folds; any entrance, inlet, or opening.

Fŏrīs, adv. (*foris*), without doors, without, out, not at home; abroad.

Forma, ae, f., form, figure, shape; beautiful form, beauty; figure, image, picture.

Formīdo, 1 (*formido*), v. a., I fear, dread.

Formīdo, ĭnis, f., fear, terror, dread; timidity.

Formīdŏlōsus, a, um, adj. (*formido*), timorous, afraid; causing fear, terrible, formidable.

Fornix, ĭcis, m. (*furnus*), a furnace-like ceiling, an arch, vault.

Fors, tis, f. (*fore*), what is, becomes, happens; hap, chance, luck, fortune; abl., *forte*, by chance, accidentally, perhaps.

Forsĭtan, adv. (*fors sit an*), perhaps.

Fortasse, and **fortassis,** adv. (*forte an sit*), perhaps; about.

Forte, adv. See *fors*.

Fortis, e, adj., full, firm, strong; brave, valiant, courageous, intrepid; good, excellent, noble, fine; adv., *fortĭter*.

Fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*fortis*), strength; fortitude, bravery, courage, intrepidity.

Fortuĭtus, a, um, adj. (*fors*), happening by chance, accidental, casual; *fortuito*, by chance, accidentally.

Fortūna, ae, f. (*fors*), hap, chance, luck, fortune (good or ill); condition, circumstances; a fortune, estate; possessions, property, effects, wealth, riches.

Fortūnātus, a, um, part. (*fortuno*); adj., happy, fortunate, lucky, blest; in good circumstances, opulent, wealthy, rich.

Fŏrum, i, n. (akin to *foris*), a street; a public place, market-place; a public place where justice was administered.

Forum Aurelium, i, n. See on Cic. in Cat. I. 9.

Fossa, ae, f. (*fodio*), a ditch, trench, fosse.

Fŏvea, ae, f., a deep hole made in the ground to catch wild beasts; a pitfall, pit.

Fractus, a, um, part. (*frango*); adj., weak, feeble, faint.

Frăgĭlis, e, adj. (*frango*), brittle, fragile; frail, perishable; feeble.

Frăgĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*fragilis*), brittleness; frailty, inconstancy.

Frango, frēgi, fractum, 3, v. a., I break, dash to pieces; diminish, abate, weaken; tame, break, restrain; subdue,

suppress, destroy; dishearten, discourage; soften, move, affect; overcome, overpower; break, violate, infringe.

Frāter, tris, m., a brother.

Frāternus, a, um, adj. (*frater*), of a brother, brotherly, fraternal; adv., *fraterne.*

Fraudātio, ōnis, f. (*fraudo*), a deceiving, beguiling; deceit, fraud.

Fraus, dis, f., an error, mistake; a fraud, deceit, treachery; a fault, offence, crime; damage, detriment, injury; *sine fraude,* without fraud, honestly.

Frĕmĭtus, ūs, m. (*fremo*), a grumbling, murmuring; any loud noise, growling, barking, neighing, thunder, clamor.

Frĕmo, ui, ĭtum, 3, v. n., I murmur, mutter, grumble; complain loudly, growl.

Frēno, and **fraeno,** 1 (*frenum*), v. a., I bridle; check, restrain, repress.

Frēnum, i, n. (*frendo*), a bit, bridle, rein; figur.: restraint.

Frĕquens, tis, adj., repeated, coming often, frequent; that often happens, common, usual; much frequented, frequently visited; numerous, many; crowded, full.

Frĕquentia, ae, f. (*frequens*), frequency, multitude, great number; a crowd, throng, concourse, multitude, numerous attendance or assembly.

Frĕquento, 1 (*frequens*), v. a., I frequent, resort much to; to visit in great numbers, celebrate; people, fill with inhabitants, crowd, fill.

Frētus, a, um, adj. (for *fartus,* akin to *fortis*), trusting to, relying or depending on: c. abl.

Frīgĭdus, a, um, adj. (*frigeo*), cold, cool; figur.: flat, dull, insipid, frigid; inactive, indifferent, remiss.

Frīgus, ŏris, n., cold; coldness.

Frons, tis, the brow, forehead; the forepart, front; exterior, outside; *a fronte, in fronte,* in front, on or from the front side.

Fructuōsus, a, um, adj. (*fructus*), bearing fruit, fruitful; profitable, advantageous.

Fructus, ūs, m. (*fruor*), fruit, produce of fields and trees; profit, benefit, advantage; interest, income, revenue; use, enjoyment; pleasure.

Frūgālĭtas, ātis, f. (*frugalis*), temperance, moderation, thriftiness, frugality; honesty, probity, integrity.

Fruges, frugi. See *frux.*

Frūmentārius, a, um, adj. (*frumentum*), of or belonging to corn; concerning corn; *res frumentaria,* provisions, corn.

Frūmentātio, ōnis, f. (*frumentor*), a providing or procuring of corn; a foraging.

Frūmentor, 1 (*frumentum*), v. dep. n., I collect corn, forage.

Frūmentum, i, n. (*fruor*), corn or grain of all kinds, particularly wheat and barley.

Fruor, fruĭtus or **fructus sum, frui,** v. dep. n. c. abl. (*fero*), I take the fruit or produce of, have the use or profit of, enjoy, am delighted with.

Frustrā, adv. (*fraus*), deceitfully; to no purpose, in vain.

Frux, frūgis, f. (*fruor, fero*), produce, fruit; produce of the fields, corn or grain, pulse; fruit of trees; figur.: profit, use, advantage; *frugi* (a dat. form), useful, fit, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, frugal; for comp. and sup. *frugalior* and *frugalissimus* were used.

Fūcōsus, a, um, adj. (*fucus*), painted, colored, counterfeit, showy, seeming.

Fŭga, ae, f., a fleeing, flight, running away; *hostes in fugam dare,* to put the enemy to flight.

Fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3, v. n., I flee, fly; pass away, vanish, disappear, decay; go or run away; v. a., fly, seek to avoid, shun; escape.

Fŭgĭtīvus, a, um, adj. (*fugio*), fugitive, running away: with *a* or genit.; subst.: a deserter.

Fŭgo, 1 (*fugio*), v. a., I put to flight, rout, discomfit; drive away, remove.

Fulcio, si, tum, 4, v. a., I prop, support by pales, stays, or any kind of support; figur.: support, sustain, uphold.

Fulgeo, fulsi, 2, v. n., to flash, lighten; to shine; be bright, glitter, glisten; figur.: I shine forth, am prominent or eminent.

Fulmen, ĭnis, n. (*fulgeo*), a flash of lightning, a thunderbolt.

Fulvia, ae, f., a Roman lady of rank, but of loose morality, by whom the conspiracy of Catiline was first divulged.

Fulvius, i, m. (*A.*), a son of a Roman senator, put to death by his father for joining the party of Catiline.

Fūmo, 1 (*fumus*), v. n., I emit smoke, smoke.

Fūmus, i, m., smoke, fume.
Funda, ae, f. (*fundo,* 3), a sling; a kind of net, casting-net, drag-net.
Fundāmentum, i, n. (*fundo,* 1), a foundation, groundwork, basis.
Fundĭtor, ōris, m. (*fundo,* 3), one that fights with a sling, a slinger.
Fundo, 1 (*fundus*), v. a., I found, lay the foundation or groundwork; make fast, firm, or durable, fasten, fortify.
Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (*unda, udus*), v. a., I shed, pour, pour out; fuse, melt; make by pouring, cast, found; produce, bring forth; enlarge, extend, spread; lay prostrate, overthrow; hurl, cast, throw.
Fundus, i, m., the bottom; farm, estate.
Fūnesto, 1 (*funestus*), v. a., I pollute, contaminate, disgrace.
Fūnestus, a, um, adj. (*funus*), deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous, dangerous.
Fungor, functus sum, 3 (akin to *facio*), v. dep. n. c. abl., or v. a. c. acc., I do, execute, perform, discharge, conduct, administer.
Fūnis, is, m., a rope, cord, cable.
Fūnus, ĕris, n., death; a corpse; burial, funeral rites.
Fūr, ūris, m., a thief; cheat, knave.
Furca, ae, f. (*fero*), a fork; an instrument of punishment shaped like a fork, and put on the neck of a slave, with his hands tied to the ends of it.
Furcĭ-fer, a, um, adj. (*furca, fero*), bearing a fork; a rascal.
Fŭrĭbundus, a, um, adj. (*furio*), mad, raging, furious; inspired, enthusiastic.
Fŭriōsus, a, um, adj. (*furia*), furious, mad, frantic.
Furius, i, m. (*L.*), see on Cic. p. Arch. VII. *Publius Furius,* see on Cic. in Cat. III. 6.
Fŭro, ui, 3 (akin to *buro*), v. n., I am mad, out of mind; rage, am furious.
Fūror, 1 (*fur*), v. dep. a., I steal, pilfer; obtain by stealth.
Fŭror, ōris, m. (*furo*), fury, madness, rage, distraction; inspiration; extravagance.
Furtim, adv. (*fur*), by stealth, secretly, privily, clandestinely.
Furtum, i, n. (*fur*), a thing stolen; theft, stealth.
Fūsĭlis, e, adj. (*fundo*), fusible, molten, liquid; cast.

G.

Gabăli, ōrum, m., a people of Aquitania, on the river Lot, a branch of the Garonne. They were next to the Ruteni.
Găbīnius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Gabinius, Gabinian.
Gabīnius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. For *A. Gabinius,* see *Piso,* and on Cic. p. l. Manil. 17. For *P. Gabinius Capito,* see on Cic. p. Arch. 5.
Gaesum, i, n., a javelin used by the ancient Gauls.
Galba, ae, m., a king of the Suessiones.
Galba, ae, m., a Roman patrician family name. *Servius Galba,* one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, and afterwards, according to Suetonius, one of the conspirators against his life.
Gălea, ae, f., a helmet, helm.
Galli, ōrum, m., the Gauls generally, but in a more restricted sense the inhabitants of the central parts of Gaul, between the Garumna (Garonne) and the Sequana (Seine) and Matrona (Marne).
Gallia, ae, f., the country of the Galli; Gaul, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy.
Gallĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Gauls, Gallic.
Gallīna, ae, f. (*gallus*), a hen.
Gallus, a, um, adj., same as *Gallicus.*
Gallus, i, m., a Gaul; an inhabitant of Gaul, especially of Celtic Gaul.
Gallus, i, m., the name of a Roman family.
Gānea, ae, f., and **ganeum, i,** n., a cook-shop or ordinary; a brothel; debauchery, riot, revelling, gluttony.
Gāneo, ōnis, m. (*ganea*), a frequenter of brothels, rioter, reveller, glutton, debauchee.
Gărumna, ae, m., the Garonne, a river in the southwest of Gaul.
Garumni, ōrum, m., a Gallic tribe near the sources of the Garumna (Garonne).
Gates, um, m. (also *Garītes*), a people of Aquitania.
Gaudeo, gāvīsus sum, 2, v. n., I shout, rejoice, am glad.
Gaudium, ii, n. (*gaudeo*), joy, gladness; pleasure, delight.
Gāza, ae, f., the treasure of a king, the royal coffer.

Geidūni, ōrum, m., a people in Belgic Gaul.
Gĕlĭdus, a, um, adj. (*gelu*), cold as ice; figur.: cold, making cold.
Gĕmĭtus, ūs, m. (*gemo*), a groan or sigh; pain, sorrow, sadness.
Gemma, ae, f., a gem, jewel.
Gĕmo, ui, ĭtum, 3, v. n. and a., I groan, mourn, sigh; sigh at, lament, deplore.
Genăbensis, e, adj. (*Genabum*), of or belonging to Genabum.
Genăbum, i, n., a town of the Carnutes on the Ligeris (Loire), afterwards called Aureliani, whence its modern name Orleans.
Gĕner, ĕri, m. (*geno, gigno*), a son-in-law, daughter's husband.
Gĕnĕrātim, adv. (*genus*), by kinds, sorts, divisions; by nations or tribes.
Gĕnĕro, 1 (*genus*), v. a., I beget, produce, bear, bring forth.
Gĕnĕrōsus, a, um, adj. (*genus*), born of a noble race, noble; noble-minded, magnanimous, generous.
Genēva, ae, f., a town of the Allobroges, on Lake Lemannus (Lake of Geneva). It is still called Geneva.
Gens, tis, f. (*geno, gigno*), a clan among the Romans, of which *familia* or *stirps* is a part; a nation.
Gĕnus, ĕris, n., those of common birth, a race, family, stock; a species, kind, sort, quality, description; nation, tribe.
Gergovia, ae, f., the chief town of the Arverni; also a town of the Boii.
Germāni, ōrum, m., the Germans.
Germania, ae, f., Germany.
Germanĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German.
Germānĭtas, ātis, f. (*germanus*), the relation of brothers and sisters, brotherhood.
Germānus, a, um, adj. (*germen*), of brothers and sisters by the father's side; genuine.
Gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, v. a., I produce, bear; carry, bear; wear, have; do, make, perform; administer, manage, conduct, regulate, rule, govern, carry on; *se gerere*, to act, carry, or conduct one's self, to behave; *rem bene g.*, to be successful, to carry on a thing with success; *res gestae*, or *gesta, ōrum*, warlike deeds.
Gestio, īvi or **ii,** 4 (*gestus*), v. n., I make gestures; am glad; desire greatly, long.
Glabrio, ōnis, m. (*Acilius*). See introduction to Oration, p. l. Manil.
Glădiātor, ōris, m. (*gladius*), a public fighter, gladiator; a bandit, thief, robber.
Glădiātōrius, a, um, adj. (*gladiator*), of a gladiator, relating to gladiators; *g. ludus*, a school of gladiators.
Glădius, ii, m., a sword.
Glans, dis, f., any kernel-fruit; a ball.
Glēba, ae, f., a clod or lump of earth; figur.: a piece, lump, little ball.
Glōria, ae, f. (akin to *clarus*), glory, renown, fame.
Glōrior, 1 (*gloria*), v. dep. a. and n., I glory, boast, brag, vaunt, pride myself.
Glōriōsus, a, um, adj. (*gloria*), glorious, illustrious, renowned, boasting, vainglorious, ostentatious; adv., *glōriōsē.*
Gobanitio, ōnis, m., a chieftain of the Arverni.
Grăcĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*gracilis*), slenderness; leanness, meagreness.
Grădus, ūs, m. (*gradior*), a step, pace; step, stair; degree, rank; office, post of honor.
Graece, adv. (*graecus*), in Greek.
Graecia, ae, f., Greece.
Graecŭlus, a, um, adj. dim., Grecian, Greek (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense).
Graecus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian.
Graiocĕli, ōrum, m., a people among the Graian Alps, in the western part of Cisalpine Gaul.
Grandis, e, adj., grown great, large, big, tall; noble, brave; grand, sublime.
Grānum, i, n., a grain of corn; a kernel.
Grātia, ae, f. (*gratus*), pleasantness, agreeableness, grace; favor; good terms, friendly relations, friendship; power, authority, influence; a kindness, service, obligation; thanks, gratitude, return, requital; abl. *gratiā*, for the sake of, on account of; *mea gratia*, on my account; *exempli gratia*, for instance; *gratias agere*, to give thanks in words; *referre gratiam*, or *gratias*, to make a requital.
Grātiōsus, a, um, adj., (*gratia*), in great favor, agreeable, beloved; enjoying favor, favored; gracious, complaisant, obliging.

Grātīs, adv. (contracted from *gratiis,* abl. pl. of *gratia),* without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratis.

Grātius, i, m. See Introduction to Oration, p. Arch.

Grātuītō, adv. (*gratuitus*), for naught, without a recompense; without cause or reason.

Grātŭlātio, ōnis, f. (*gratulor*), a wishing one joy, congratulation; public joy; a public thanksgiving.

Grātŭlor, 1 (*gratus*), v. dep. n. c. dat., I congratulate, wish one joy.

Grātus, a, um, adj., pleasing, acceptable, agreeable; procuring or gaining favor, making pleasant or beloved; deserving acknowledgment or thanks; worthy of approbation; grateful; *gratum, i,* n., a favor; *gratum facere alicui,* to do what shall please one; adv., *grātē.*

Grăvis, e, adj., heavy, weighty, ponderous; important; great, eminent, venerable, credible; severe, violent; grave, serious, considerate, discreet; heavy, oppressive, harsh, grievous, rigorous, troublesome, burdensome, sad, afflicting, disagreeable; adv., *grăvĭter.*

Grăvĭtas, ātis, f. (*gravis*), heaviness, weightiness; impressiveness; importance, power; severity, violence; cruelty; gravity, seriousness.

Grăvo, 1 (*gravis*), v. a., I burden, load, weigh down; *gravari,* to be reluctant, to hesitate, doubt, make difficulties.

Grĕgārius, a, um, adj. (*grex*), of a flock. Of soldiers: common, private.

Grĕmium, ii, n., the lap, bosom.

Grex, grĕgis, m., a herd, flock, drove; a company, assembly; the crowd.

Grudii, ōrum, m., a people in Belgic Gaul, on the west side of the Scaldis (Schelde).

Gŭbernātio, ōnis, f. (*guberno*), the steering or piloting of a ship; the art of steering a ship; figur.: the management or direction of anything.

Gŭbernātor, ōris, m. (*guberno*), a pilot, steersman; figur.: a governor, ruler.

Guberno, 1, v. a., I guide, steer, or pilot a ship; figur.: manage, conduct, guide, direct, govern.

Gŭla, ae, f., the gullet; the neck; figur.: gluttony.

Gustātus, ūs, m. (*gusto*), the sense of taste; a tasting; the taste of a thing.

Gusto, 1, v. a., I taste; enjoy, partake of.

H.

Hăbeo, ui, ĭtum, 2, v. a., I have, hold, keep, possess, enjoy; occupy, captivate; know, have heard; use, make use of; make, occasion, cause; do, perform; keep, detain; treat, use well or ill; account, judge, esteem, think, believe, consider; reckon or number amongst; suffer, bear, endure, support; c. dat., *aliquem ludibrio habere,* to ridicule one; *habere alicui gratiam,* to feel one's self obliged or indebted to one; *habere orationem,* to make a speech; *aliquid pro certo habere,* to believe a thing; *h. aliquem in numero hostium,* to reckon one amongst one's enemies; *se male habere,* to be ill; *aliquid in metu h.,* to be afraid of a thing; *bene habet,* it is good.

Hăbĭto, 1 (*habeo*), v. freq. a. and n., I inhabit; live, dwell, abide, reside.

Hăbĭtus, a, um, part. (*habeo*); adj., affected, inclined, disposed.

Hăbĭtus, ūs, m. (*habeo*), habit, condition, state, manner, fashion; state of health; dress, attire.

Hāc, adv. (abl. of *haec*), sc. *parte* or *via,* here, by this place, this way.

Haereo, haesi, haesum, 2, v. n., I hold, stick, adhere, am fixed, fastened, or united; hesitate, am embarrassed, confused.

Haesĭto, 1 (*haereo*), v. freq. n., I stick, stick fast; hesitate, am at a loss, am perplexed or at a stand, doubt.

Hămus, i, m., a hook; an angle.

Harpăgo, ōnis, m., a hook for pulling down or towards a person, a grappling-hook, grapple, drag.

Harūdes, um, m., a German people who passed over into Gaul. Their original seat is not certainly known, but was probably north of the Danube, not far from its sources.

Hăruspex, ĭcis, m., one who foretells future events by inspecting the entrails of victims; a soothsayer, diviner.

Hasta, ae, f., a spear, lance, pike, javelin.

Hastātus, a, um, adj. (*hasta*), armed with a spear; *hastati,* sc. *milites,* a part of the Roman infantry, forming the first line in battle.

Haud, adv., not; *haud scio an,* I do not know whether; I should think; according to my opinion; perhaps.

Haudquāquam, adv. (*haud*, and *quāquam*, sc. *ratione*), by no means whatever, not at all.

Haurio, hausi, haustum or **hausum,** 4, v. a., I draw, draw forth or out; take or derive from; enjoy, get, receive, derive.

Hĕbesco, 3 (*hebeo*), v. inch. n., I grow blunt, dim, or languid.

Helvetii, ōrum, m., the Helvetians, a Gallic people, bounded by the Rhenus (Rhine), by the Jura Mountains, and by the Rhodanus (Rhone) and Lake Lemannus (Lake of Geneva).

Helvētius, a, um, and **Helveticus, a, um,** adj., belonging to the Helvetians, Helvetian.

Helvii, ōrum, m., a Gallic people, bounded on the east by the Rhodanus (Rhone), and on the west by the Cévennes Mountains.

Hem! interj., ah! oh! alas! well!

Hēraclēa, and **Hēraclīa, ae,** f. See on Cic. p. Arch. 4.

Hēraclīenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Heraclia.

Herbesco, 3 (*herba*), v. inch. n., to become full of herbs or grass.

Hercle, interj. (*Hercules*), by Hercules! as an oath or asseveration.

Hercynia Silva, ae, f., the Hercynian Forest, a general name for the range of mountainous forests which extended from the Rhine, along the course of the Danube, eastward to Hungary. According to some writers, it was the indefinite title of all the wooded mountain-ranges of Germany.

Hērēdĭtas, ātis, f., heirship, inheritance.

Herennius, i, m. (*C.*), son of Sext. Herennius, and tribune of the plebs in 59 B. C., when he zealously seconded P. Clodius in his efforts to pass by adoption into a plebeian family.

Hērēs, and **haerēs, ēdis,** m. and f. (*herus*), an heir or heiress.

Hermia, ae, m., a slave of Cicero.

Hesternus, a, um, adj. (*heri*), of yesterday.

Hīberna, ōrum. See *hibernus*.

Hibernia, ae, f., Ireland.

Hīberno, 1 (*hibernus*), v. n., I winter, pass the winter.

Hībernus, a, um, adj. (*hiems*), of or belonging to winter, wintry; *hiberna*, sc. *castra*, winter-quarters.

Hīc, haec, hōc, demonstr. pron. of the first person, pointing to the speaker, or to that which is connected with or near him: this; of this time, now customary, present; at or of our time, now living; such, of such a kind; *hic — ille*, the latter — the former; abl. *hōc*, on this account, for this reason, by this means, therefore.

Hīc, and ***heic,** adv. (*hic*), here, in this place; in this particular, on this; under these circumstances, upon this occasion.

Hiccine, haeccine, hoccine, pron. dem. interrogative (*hic-ce-ne*), this?

Hiĕmo, 1 (*hiems*), v. n., I winter, pass the winter; am in winter-quarters.

Hiems, ĕmis, f., rainy, stormy weather; a storm; the rainy season, winter.

Hĭlăris, e, and **hĭlărus, a, um,** adj., cheerful, merry, gay, jovial, pleasant.

Hĭlărĭtas, ātis, f. (*hilaris*), cheerfulness, mirth, gayety, merriment, hilarity.

Hinc, adv. (*hic*), hence, from this place; on this side; from this cause; from this time.

Hispānia, ae, f., Spain and Portugal.

***Hispāniensis, e,** adj., of or belonging to Spain, Spanish.

Hispānus, a, um, adj., Spanish; *Hispāni, orum*, m., the Spaniards.

Hŏdiē, adv. (for *hoc die*), to-day.

Hŏdiernus, a, um, adj. (*hodie*), of this day; *hodierno die*, to-day.

Hŏmērus, i, m., the Greek poet Homer.

Hŏmō, ĭnis, m. and f., a human being, a man or woman; a man.

Hŏnestas, ātis, f. (*honestus*), respectability, honor, reputation; decency; honesty, probity, goodness; dignity, good grace, beauty.

Hŏnesto, 1 (*honestus*), v. a., I make honorable, adorn, dignify, grace, embellish.

Hŏnestus, a, um, adj. (*honor*), honorable, conferring honor, respectable, eminent, decent, proper, becoming; honored, respected; *honestum*, honesty, virtue, morality; adv., *hŏnestē*.

Hŏnor, and **hŏnŏs, ōris,** m., honor; value, esteem, worth; regard, respect; a public office, magistracy, dignity; reward.

Hŏnōrātus, a, um, part. (*honoro*); adj., honored, respected; honorable, respectable, distinguished.

Hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. (*honor, facio*), causing or bringing honor, honorable; adv., *hŏnōrĭfĭcē.*

Hōra, ae, f., time; an hour.

Horrendus, a, um, part. (*horreo*); adj., horrible, terrible.

Horrens, tis, part. (*horreo*); adj., dreadful, frightful, horrific.

Horreo, ui, 2, v. n. and a., I tremble, shudder, fear; am affrighted or terrified; am astonished, amazed; am affrighted or terrified at a thing.

Horrĭbĭlis, e, adj. (*horreo*), to be dreaded, dreadful, frightful, horrible, terrible.

Horrĭdus, a, um, adj. (*horreo*), horrid, horrible, dreadful.

Hortātus, ūs, m. (*hortor*), exhortation, encouragement, incitement.

Hortensius, i, m. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 17.

Hortor, 1, v. dep. a., I bid, urge on, excite, exhort, encourage, incite, instigate.

Hortus, i, m., any place surrounded with a fence or an enclosure; a garden.

Hospēs, ĭtis, m. and f., a host or guest; a visitor, stranger, foreigner, sojourner.

Hospĭtālis, e, adj. (*hospes*), relating to a guest; hospitable; adv., *hospĭtālĭter.*

Hospĭtium, ii, n. (*hospes*), a chamber for guests, a lodging; a reception; an inn; hospitality.

Hostīlis, e, adj. (*hostis*), of or belonging to an enemy, hostile.

Hostis, is, m. and f. (akin to *hospes*), a stranger; an enemy.

Hūc, adv. (*hic*), hither, to this place; to this issue or point; *huc illuc,* or *huc et illuc,* this way and that, hither and thither.

Huc-usque, adv., hitherto, up to this time, as far as this, so far.

Hūjuscĕmŏdi, and **hūjusmŏdi,** (= *talis*) of this kind or sort, such.

Hūmānĭtas, ātis, f. (*humanus*), human nature, humanity; human feelings; duty of man; humanity, benevolence, politeness; learning, education, liberal knowledge.

Hūmānus, a, um, adj. (*homo*), human, of or belonging to a man; humane, courteous; polite, learned, refined, civilized; adv., *hūmānē, hūmānĭter.*

Hŭmĕrus, i, m., the shoulder, of man and of beasts.

Humi. See *humus.*

Hŭmĭlis, e, adj. (*humus*), near the ground, low; humble, mean, weak, obscure; base, vile; adv., *hŭmĭlĭter.*

Hŭmĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*humilis*), lowness; weakness, inability; humility.

Hūmor, ōris, m. (*humeo*), moisture, dampness, humidity.

Hŭmus, i, f., the ground, earth, soil; *humi,* or *in humo,* on the ground.

I.

Ĭbī, adv. (*is*), there, in that place; in that, therein, on that; thereupon.

Ĭbī-dem, adv., in the same place; in the same thing or matter.

Iccius, i, m., a chief of the Remi, sent as an ambassador to Caesar.

Īco, īci, ictum, 3, v. a., I strike, smite, hit, stab, sting, slay; *icere foedus,* to strike or make a compact, league.

Iconium, i, n., a city of Lycaonia.

Ictus, ūs, m. (*ico*), a stroke, blow, thrust.

Idcirco, and **iccirco,** adv. (*id, circa*), on that account, therefore, for that reason; therein, so far.

Īdem, eădem, ĭdem, pron. (*is, dem*), the same, just that, just the; *idem ac* or *atque,* the same as; *idem qui,* the same who; *eādem,* sc. *viā,* the same way; *et idem,* and indeed, and — too, and that too.

Ĭdentĭdem, adv. (for *idem et idem*), now and then, repeatedly, at intervals.

Ĭdōneus, a, um, adj. (*ad, onus*), fit for the burden, able to bear; fit, proper, suitable, convenient, becoming, well adapted, advantageous; worthy, deserving; sufficient.

Īdus, uum, f. (*iduo,* same as *divido*), the ides, division, half of a month; viz. the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

Ĭgĭtur, conj. (*agitur*), therefore, then, accordingly; as I was saying, I say, then.

Ignārus, a, um, adj. (*in, gnarus*), ignorant, not experienced in, unacquainted with.

Ignāvia, ae, f. (*ignavus*), inactivity, idleness, laziness, sluggishness, sloth; cowardice.

Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (*in, gnavus*), inactive, lazy, slothful, remiss, sluggish, indolent; cowardly, dastardly.

Ignis, is, m., fire; lightning.

Ignōbĭlis, e, adj. (*in, gnobilis*), unknown

to fame, not noted, obscure; of low birth and parentage, low-born, ignoble.

Ignōmĭnia, ae, f. (*in, nomen*), the loss of a good name; ignominy, disgrace, dishonor.

Ignōrātio, ōnis, f. (*ignoro*), ignorance.

Ignōro, 1 (*ignarus*), v. a., I am ignorant of, do not know; *ignoratus, a, um,* unknown; undiscovered.

Ignosco, ōvi, ōtum, 3 (*in, gnosco*), v. n. and a., I do not inquire, seem not to know, overlook, pardon, forgive.

Ignōtus, a, um, part. (*ignosco*); adj., unrecognized, unknown.

Ilias, ădis, f., the celebrated epic poem that describes the Trojan war.

Illĕ, illă, illud, dem. pron. of the third person, referring to the person or thing spoken of, or to anything at a distance: that, that man (he), that woman (she), that thing (it); *hic — ille,* this one — that one, the latter — the former; the ancient, well-known, notorious, famous.

Illĕcĕbră, ae, f. (*illicio*), what entices; a lure, enticement, allurement, inducement, seduction.

Illĭc, adv. (*illic*), there, in that place; in that matter; at that time, then.

Il-lĭcio, lexi, lectum, 3 (*in, lacio*), v. a., I draw in, allure, entice, decoy, attract, invite, induce.

Il-lĭcĭtātor, ōris, m. (*in, lic.*), a nominal purchaser, one who bids at an auction.

Il-lĭcŏ, adv. (*in, loco*), in the place, on the spot; instantly, immediately.

Il-lĭgo, 1 (*in, ligo*), v. a., I bind, tie; fasten, connect to; bind together, combine.

Illinc, adv. (*ille*), from that place, thence; from that side, on that side.

Illō, adv. (*ille*), to that place, thither; thereto, to that, to that end.

Illuc, adv. (*illic*), to that place, thither.

Il-lūcesco, and **il-lūcisco, luxi,** 3 (*in, l.*), v. n., to begin to shine, become bright, become light, to dawn.

Il-lustris, e, adj. (*in, lustro*), filled with light, clear, bright, luminous; manifest, evident; important, prominent; remarkable, distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned, noted.

Il-lustro, 1 (*in, lustro*), v. a., I make light, light, illuminate, enlighten; throw light upon, make clear or evident, clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain; render illustrious or famous.

Illyrĭcum, i, n., a country on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, extending northward from Epirus to the head of the sea.

Illўrĭcus, a, um, adj. (*Illyrii*), of or belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian.

Ĭmāgo, ĭnis, f. (akin to *imitor* and *similis*), an image, likeness, form, figure, picture, statue, representation; a likeness, resemblance, delineation, portraiture, impress.

Imanuentius, i, m., a king of the Trinobantes, who was slain by Cassivellaunus.

Im-bēcillis, e, and **im-bēcillus, a, um,** adj. (*in, bacillus*), weak, feeble, faint; imbecile, inefficient, faint-hearted.

Im-bēcillĭtas, ātis, f. (*imbecillis*), weakness, infirmity, feebleness.

Imber, bris, m., a heavy or violent rain, shower of rain, pelting rain.

Im-berbis, e, adj. (*in, barba*), without a beard, beardless.

Im-buo, bui, būtum, 3, v. a., I fill with moisture; wet, steep, saturate; dip, imbue, stain, infect, fill; inspire or impress with, accustom, inure to, imbue, instruct; initiate, consecrate, dedicate.

Ĭmĭtātor, ōris, m. (*imitor*), one who copies another, an imitator.

Ĭmĭtor, 1, v. dep. a., I imitate, copy, counterfeit; resemble, have the appearance of; express, portray, represent.

Im-mānis, e, adj. (*in, humanus*), inhuman, wild, savage, cruel, fierce, frightful; immense, enormous, huge, vast.

Im-mānĭtas, ātis, f. (*immanis*), fierceness, barbarity, cruelty; monstrous size, enormity, vastness.

Im-mansuētus, a, um, adj. (*in, m.*), untamed, wild, savage.

Im-mātūrus, a, um, adj. (*in, m.*), unripe, untimely, not fully grown, premature.

Im-mineo, ui, 2 (*in, mineo*), v. n. c. dat., to project near anything; to project towards, overhang; to be close at hand, to be near; to impend, to be imminent; to threaten.

Im-mĭnuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*in, minuo*), v. a., I diminish, lessen, reduce, impair, abate; weaken, enfeeble, debilitate; derogate from, encroach upon, violate, subvert, overthrow.

Im-missio, ōnis, f. (*immitto*), a letting in, introduction.

Im-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*in,*

mitto), v. a., I send or let in, despatch into or against, discharge into or at; let loose upon; set on, suborn, instigate.

Immŏ, and **Imŏ**, adv. (probably for *in modo*), in a manner; hence sometimes "yes," and sometimes "no"; even, yes, yea; nay rather.

Im-mŏdĕrātus, a, um, adj. (*in*, *moderatus*), immoderate, excessive, intemperate, unrestrained; boundless, immeasurable.

Im-mŏlo, 1 (*in*, *mola*), v. a., I sprinkle with the *mola salsa* or sacrificial meal; sacrifice, immolate.

Im-mortālis, e, adj. (*in*, *mortalis*), undying, immortal, imperishable, everlasting.

Im-mortālĭtas, ātis, f. (*immortalis*), immortality, infinite durability, imperishableness; immortal remembrance.

Im-mūnis, e, adj. (*in*, *munus*), free or exempt from a public duty, burden, or charge; exempt from taxes or tribute.

Im-mūnĭtas, ātis, f. (*immunis*), exemption from a public duty, burden, or charge, immunity.

Im-mūtātus, a, um, adj. (*in*, and *mutatus*, part. of *muto*), unchanged, constant, steadfast, immutable.

Im-mūto, 1 (*in*, *muto*), v. a., I change or alter; exchange.

Im-părātus, a, um, adj. (*in*, *paratus*), not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished.

Im-pĕdīmentum, i, n. (*impedio*), that which entangles or hampers one, burden, impediment; baggage; the beasts of burden; the men attached to the baggage; figur.: a hindrance, obstruction, obstacle.

Im-pĕdio, īvi or **ii, ītum**, 4 (*in*, *pes*), v. a., I entangle, hamper, shackle; involve, embarrass, perplex; hinder, prevent, stop, obstruct, impede.

Im-pĕdītus, a, um, part. (*impedio*); adj., impeded, involved, obstructed, burdened, retarded, intricate, confused, embarrassed, difficult; loaded with baggage.

Im-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3 (*in*, *pello*), v. a., I push, drive, force against, into, or forward, urge on or against, set in motion, propel, impel; overthrow, overturn, precipitate; induce, impel, incite, instigate, urge, persuade, stimulate.

Im-pendeo, 2 (*in*, *pendeo*), v. n., to hang over or above, to overhang; to impend, hover over, threaten, to be near, to be imminent, with *in*, or c. dat.

Im-pendo, di, sum, 3 (*in*, *pendo*), v. a., I weigh out; figur.: expend, lay out, bestow, employ, apply.

Im-pensa, ae, f. (*impensus*), outlay, expense, charge, cost; employment, application.

Im-pensus, a, um, part. (*impendo*); adj., large, great; *impenso pretio*, at a high price.

Im-pĕrātor, ōris, m. (*impero*), commander, chief; the commander-in-chief of an army.

Im-pĕrātōrius, a, um, adj. (*imperator*), of or belonging to a commander.

Im-pĕrātum, i, n. (*impero*), a command, order.

Im-pĕrītus, a, um, adj. c. gen. (*in*, *peritus*), ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unskilled in a thing; unskilful.

Im-pĕrium, ii, n. (*impero*), an order, command, injunction; the power to command, power, control; supreme power, rule, sovereignty, sway, government, dominion, empire, military power as distinguished from civil; the title of commander.

Im-pĕro, 1 (*in*, *paro*), v. a., I order, command, enjoin, give an order; rule over, govern, command, manage; order to be furnished or provided, give orders for.

Im-pertio, īvi or **ii, ītum**, 4 (*in*, *partio*), v. a., I impart, give part to another, communicate; give, bestow, employ, devote.

Im-pĕtro, 1 (*in*, *patro*), v. a. and n., I bring about, accomplish, effect; obtain, get, procure, bring to pass; gain, carry by entreaties.

Im-pĕtus, ūs, m. (*impeto*), an attack, assault, shock, onset; a rapid or impetuous motion; impetuosity, vehemence, ardor, exertion, force, desire, strong passion, impulse, zeal.

Im-pĭĕtas, ātis, f. (*impius*), impiety, irreligion, wickedness.

Im-pius, a, um, adj. (*in*, *pius*), impious, irreligious, irreverent; savage, cruel, wicked; adv., *impiē*.

Im-pleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (*in*, **pleo*), v. a., I fill; fill up, fulfil, complete, finish.

Im-plĭco, āvi, ātum, or **ui, ĭtum**, 1 (*in*, *plico*), v. a., I fold into or within; enfold, envelop, involve; fix deeply,

work in, root in, implant; attach closely, connect intimately, unite, join.

Im-plōro, 1 (*in, ploro*), v. a., I call upon with tears, beseech earnestly, implore.

Im-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*in, pono*), v. a., I place, put, set or lay into or in a place; lay upon, put or place upon, set upon; lay upon, impose, enjoin, assign.

Im-porto, 1 (*in, porto*), v. a., I carry or convey into, bring in, introduce, import.

Im-portūnĭtas, ātis, f. (*importunus*), unseasonableness, importunity, incivility.

Im-portūnus, a, um, adj. (*in, porto*), unseasonable, inconvenient, unsuitable; troublesome, grievous, distressing; vexatious, rude, importunate, uncivil, churlish, morose; violent; bad, vicious, worthless, cruel, savage.

Im-pŏtens, tis, adj. (*in, potens*), powerless, weak, feeble, impotent; c. gen.: having no power over, not master of; without case: violent, furious, outrageous, despotic; immoderate, ungoverned, excessive.

Im-prīmis, adv. (*in, primus*), especially, eminently, particularly.

Im-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*in, premo*), v. a., I press into, stick or stamp into; press upon, impress, imprint, stamp.

Im-prŏbĭtas, ātis, f. (*improbus*), wickedness, dishonesty, knavery, depravity; audacity, presumption, impudence, shamelessness.

Im-prŏbo, 1 (*in, probo*), v. a., I show or prove to be unworthy of approbation; disapprove, reject, condemn, disallow.

Im-prŏbus, a, um, adj. (*in, probus*), bad, wicked, dishonest, villanous, malicious, vile, ungodly, unprincipled, unjust.

Im-prōvĭdus, a, um, adj. (*in, providus*), not foreseeing, not anticipating; improvident, heedless, inconsiderate.

Imprōvīsus, a, um, adj. (*in, provisus*), unforeseen, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden; *de* or *ex improviso*, or simply *improviso*, unexpectedly.

Im-prūdens, tis, adj. (*in, prudens*), not foreseeing, not expecting, not meaning, unaware; c. gen.: ignorant of, unacquainted with, not knowing; unwise; imprudent, inconsiderate.

Im-prūdentia, ae, f. (*imprudens*), want of knowledge, ignorance; want of foresight, imprudence, indiscretion, inconsiderateness.

Im-pūbēs, ĕris, and **im-pūbis, e,** adj. (*in, pubes*), below the age of puberty, not yet of marriageable age; beardless, not yet bearded; in a state of celibacy.

Im-pŭdens, tis, adj. (*in, pudens*), shameless, impudent, barefaced; adv., *impudenter.*

Im-pŭdentia, ae, f. (*impudens*), shamelessness, impudence, effrontery.

Im-pŭdīcus, a, um, adj. (*in, pudicus*), shameless; unchaste, immodest, lewd.

Im-pugno, 1 (*in, pugno*), v. a., I fight against, attack, assail by fighting; figur.: assail, attack, oppose, impugn.

Im-pulsus, ūs, m. (*impello*), a setting in motion, impelling; an impression, impulse; instigation, incitement; influence.

Im-pūnĕ, adv. (*impunis*), without punishment or penalty, without fear of punishment, with impunity; safely.

Im-pūnĭtas, ātis, f. (*impunis*), impunity, freedom or security from punishment, remission of punishment.

Im-pūnītus, a, um, adj. (*in, punitus*), unpunished, exempt from punishment; unrestrained; secure, safe.

Im-pūrus, a, um, adj. (*in, purus*), unclean, impure, foul, filthy; defiled; loathsome, infamous, wicked.

Imus, a, um, adj. (for *infimus*, superl. of *inferus*), lowest, undermost, deepest, inmost.

In, prp. c. acc. and abl. 1, with the acc.: to a place or point, to, unto, into, upon; towards; according to, after; for; through; up to, down to, as long as; in relation to, about; *in dies*, for every day, daily. 2, with the abl.: in, on, upon, at; among, with, by; in regard to, in the case of; *in tempore*, at the right time, at the proper moment. In composition, *in-* signifies into, upon, against, in; above or over; sometimes it is intensive.

In-, inseparable particle, prefixed to adjectives; answers to *un-* in English, adding a negation to or expressing the opposite of the simple word to which it is prefixed, — as *infans*, not speaking; *indoctus*, not learned, etc.

In-ambŭlo, 1, v. n., I walk up and down in a place, pace to and fro.

In-ānis, e, adj., empty, void; figur.:

useless, fruitless, vain, groundless, powerless, ineffectual; of persons: vain.

Ĭn-audītus, a, um, adj., unheard, unheard of, unusual, strange.

Ĭn-auro, 1, v. a., I gild, cover with gold.

In-cautus, a, um, adj., unwary, incautious, improvident, inconsiderate; adv., *incautē.*

In-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., I go, go along or on; walk slowly and with an air of dignity; proceed, advance, march; rush upon; figur. of inanimate things: to come on, to come upon any one, attack, fall upon, befall, seize; to appear, arise.

In-cendium, ii, n. (*incendo*), a fire, conflagration.

In-cendo, di, sum, 3 (*in, candeo*), v. a., I kindle, set fire to; figur.: inflame, stir up, animate, incite, excite, irritate; instigate; incense.

In-censio, ōnis, f. (*incendo*), a burning, setting on fire.

In-ceptum, i, n. (*incipio*), a beginning, attempt, undertaking, design.

In-certus, a, um, adj., uncertain, doubtful, doubting; having no certain information; uncertain, not sure, not to be relied upon; *in re incerta,* in need, distress.

In-cessus, ūs, m. (*incedo*), a gait, walking; a hostile irruption or invasion.

In-cestum, i, n. (*incestus*), impurity, incest.

In-cestus, a, um, adj. (*in, castus*), unclean, impure, polluted; adv., *incestē.*

In-cestus, ūs, m. (*incestus*), incest.

In-choo, 1, v. a., I cast in a mould; commence, begin; undertake.

In-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3 (*in, cado*), v. n., I fall into or upon; to fall on a time, come to pass, happen, occur; I attack, assail; to meet with, happen to, befall.

In-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 (*in, caedo*), v. a., I cut into, make an incision in; make by cutting; clip, lop.

In-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*in, capio*), v. a., I take in hand, undertake, attempt; begin, commence; v. n., to begin, commence.

In-cĭtāmentum, i, n. (*incito*), an incitement, motive, inducement, incentive.

In-cĭtātus, a, um, part. (*incito*); adj., running, flying, flowing, sailing swiftly; *equo incitato,* riding at full gallop.

In-cĭto, 1 (*incieo*), v freq. a., I set in rapid motion; excite, stimulate; incite to a thing, encourage; *i. se,* or *incitari,* to put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, run.

In-clāmo, 1, v. a., I call upon with a loud voice, cry out to; call upon for assistance; abuse, chide, rebuke.

In-clīnātus, a, um, part. (*inclino*); adj., inclined, prone, favorably disposed.

In-clīno, 1, v. a., I incline, bend, curve; bend, turn, direct.

In-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (*in, claudo*), v. a., I shut up, confine, keep in; put in, insert; block up, obstruct, hinder; bound, limit.

In-cognĭtus, a, um, adj., not examined, untried; unknown; unclaimed.

In-cŏla, ae, m. and f. (*incolo*), an inhabitant; a native, countryman.

In-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3, v. a. and n., I abide or dwell in a place; inhabit.

In-cŏlŭmis, e, adj., unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, whole, entire; unconquered.

In-cŏlŭmĭtas, ātis, f. (*incolumis*), good condition, safety, preservation, soundness.

In-commŏdum, i, n. (*incommodus*), inconvenience; trouble, disadvantage, detriment, loss, misfortune.

In-commŏdus, a, um, adj., inconvenient, troublesome, incommodious, unsuitable, unseasonable; adv., *incommŏdē.*

In-consīdĕrātus, a, um, adj., inconsiderate, unthinking, heedless, thoughtless, unadvised, injudicious.

In-constans, tis, adj., inconstant, wavering, fickle, changeable.

In-consultus, a, um, adj., inconsiderate, unadvised, indiscreet, injudicious; adv., *inconsultē.*

In-corruptus, a, um, adj., uncorrupted; not destroyed, not injured; uninjured, unadulterated, pure, genuine, not seduced, not bribed; adv., *incorrupte.*

In-crebresco, and **in-crebesco, bui,** 3, v. n., I become strong, increase, grow frequent, prevail, spread.

In-crēdĭbĭlis, e, adj., not to be believed, incredible; wonderful, strange; adv.; *incrēdĭbĭlĭter.*

In-crēmentum, i, n. (*incresco*), growth, increase.

In-crĕpĭto, 1 (*increpo*), v. freq. a., I cry or call out to any one; assail with harsh language, chide, rebuke, blame.

In-crĕpo, pui, pĭtum, 1, v. n., I sound, make a noise; v. a., assail with harsh words, chide, reprove.

In-cruentus, a, um, adj., bloodless.

In-cultus, a, um, adj., uncultivated, unpolished, undressed, unadorned, rude, neglected.

In-cultus, ūs, m., a want of cultivation; filthiness, squalor.

In-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3, v. n. c. dat. or *in*, I lay myself upon, lean or recline upon; figur.: exert myself, take pains, apply myself to, attend to.

In-curro, curri or **cŭcurri, cursum,** 3, v. n. and a., I run in, to, or upon; assail, assault, attack, rush upon; make an invasion, inroad, irruption into; fall upon, meet with; to happen, occur.

In-cursio, ōnis, f. (*incurro*), a running against or upon; an attack, assault; an incursion, inroad.

In-cursus, ūs, m. (*incurro*), an attack, inroad, invasion, irruption.

In-cūso, 1 (*in, caussa*), v. a., I accuse; blame, complain of.

In-dāgo, 1 (*in, *dago*), v. a., I search or trace out; explore, investigate.

Indĕ, adv. (*is, ea, id*), thence, from that place; from that, therefrom; on that side; from that time, then, afterwards.

In-demnātus, a, um, adj. (*in, damnatus*), uncondemned.

In-dex, dĭcis, m. and f. (*indicare*), a discoverer, informer; index.

In-dĭcium, ii, n. (*index*), a discovery or disclosure; an informing in a court of justice; a sign, mark, token, proof, indication.

In-dĭco, 1, v. a., I show, discover, reveal, disclose, declare, inform, indicate; *indicare de conjuratione*, to betray a conspiracy, to inform against it.

In-dīco, dixi, dictum, 3, v. a., I denounce, declare, proclaim, publish, appoint; order by proclamation, impose, enjoin.

In-dictus, a, um, part. (*indīco*), appointed; adj. (*in, dictus*), not said, unsaid; not mentioned, not celebrated; *indicta caussa*, without being tried or heard.

Ind-ĭgens, tis, part. (*indigeo*); adj. c. gen., wanting, needy.

Ind-ĭgeo, ui, 2 (**indu, egeo*), v. n. c. gen. or abl., I want, need, stand in need of, require; long for, desire.

In-dignātio, ōnis, f. (*indignor*), disdain, indignation.

In-dignĭtas, ātis, f. (*indignus*), unworthiness; indecent behavior; unworthy or shameful treatment; atrocity; indignation.

Indignor, 1, v. dep. n. and a., I am angry or displeased with, am indignant.

In-dignus, a, um, adj., unworthy, undeserving; not deserved; undeserved; cruel, harsh, severe; indecent, shameful, unbecoming, unfit; adv., *indigne*.

In-dīlĭgens, tis, adj., negligent, careless, heedless; adv., *indīlĭgenter*.

In-dīlĭgentia, ae, f. (*indiligens*), negligence, carelessness.

In-doctus, a, um, adj., untaught, unlearned, ignorant, rude, unskilful.

Induciae. See *indutiae*.

Induciomărus, i, m., a chief of the Treviri.

In-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, v. a., I lead in, bring in, lead into, introduce; put on, draw on, clothe; deceive, take in; bring forward, mention, relate; draw or put one thing over another; overlay with anything; *inductus, a, um*, induced, moved, persuaded, incited.

In-ductus, ūs, m. (*induco*), an inciting, misleading.

In-dulgeo, dulsi, dultum, 2 (*in, dulcis*), v. n. c. dat., I delight in, indulge, yield to.

Ind-uo, ui, ūtum, 3, v. a., I put on, clothe; to fall into or upon, to be entangled in; *se in aliquid* or c. dat.

Indu-stria, ae, f. (*industrius*), industriousness, industry, diligence, activity.

Indu-strius, a, um, adj. (*industruus*, for *struens*, from *struo*), assiduous, sedulous, diligent, careful, industrious, active; adv., *industrie*.

Indūtiae or **-ciae, ārum,** f. (*in, duco?*), a truce or cessation from hostilities, an armistice.

In-ĕdia, ae, f. (*in, edo*), an abstaining from eating, a fasting.

In-eo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum, ire,** v. n. and a., I go into, enter; begin, commence; enter upon; devise, contrive, form; *i. gratiam*, to get into the good graces of, obtain the favor of.

In-eptia, ae, f. (*ineptus*), silliness; a silly story; a witty jest.

In-eptus, a, um, adj. (*in, aptus*), unsuitable, unfit, impertinent, improper, absurd, foolish, silly.

In-ermis, e, and **in-ermus, a, um,** adj. (*in, arma*), without arms, unarmed, defenceless; figur.: not practised, harmless.

In-ers, tis, adj. (*in, ars*), without art, without skill; inactive, idle, lazy.

In-ertia, ae, f. (*iners*), unskilfulness, ignorance; sloth, laziness, inactivity.

In-fāmia, ae, f. (*infamis*), ill fame, bad report, bad repute, disgrace, dishonor, infamy.

In-fāmis, e, adj. (*in, fama*), infamous, ill spoken of, notorious, ignominious, disreputable.

Infans, tis, adj. (*in, fari*). one who cannot speak; subst. m. and f.: a child that cannot yet speak, an infant.

Infēlix, īcis, adj., unfruitful; unhappy, miserable, wretched, unfortunate; unlucky, calamitous.

Infĕri, ōrum. See *inferus.*

In-fĕro, tŭli, illātum, 3, v. a., I bring or carry into, or to a place, throw, bring, put, place upon a thing; *i. signa,* to bear the standards against the enemy, to march against the enemy in battle-array; *i. bellum alicui,* to make war against one; *i. caussam,* to allege an excuse or pretext; *i. alicui caussam belli,* to seek a pretence for making war upon one; *i. manus alicui,* to lay hands on one; *i. vim alicui,* to offer violence to one; *i. alicui terrorem,* to cause a fright to any one; *i. se,* to go; to go into, enter, rush into.

In-fĕrus, a, um, adj.; compar. *inferior,* superl. *infĭmus,* and *īmus; inferus, a, um,* being in or below the earth, subterranean; *dii inferi,* the infernal gods; *inferi,* the dead; the infernal regions; *inferior, ius,* lower; younger; inferior; *infimus, a, um,* the lowest, last; meanest, poorest.

In-festus, a, um, adj. (*in, fendo*), treated in a hostile manner, disturbed, annoyed, insecure, unsafe; hostile, inimical, troublesome, dangerous.

In-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*in, facio*), v. a., I put or dip into; mix; moisten, dye, color, tinge; spoil, infect, taint, corrupt, poison.

In-fĭdēlis, e, adj., unfaithful, faithless; treacherous.

In-fĭdēlĭtas, ātis, f. (*infidelis*), faithlessness, perfidy, falsehood.

In-fīdus, a, um, adj., unfaithful, faithless, false, treacherous.

In-fĭmus, a, um. See *inferus.*

In-fīnītus, a, um, adj., unlimited, boundless, infinite; endless; large, great.

In-firmĭtas, ātis, f. (*infirmus*), weakness, feebleness; sickness; fickleness, inconstancy.

In-firmo, 1 (*infirmus*), v. a., I weaken, enfeeble; invalidate, confute.

In-firmus, a, um, adj., not strong, weak, feeble, infirm; tired, weary.

In-fĭtiātor, ōris, m. (*infitior*), one who denies or refuses to pay a debt, or to restore a deposit, a cheat.

In-fĭtior, and **in-fĭcior,** 1 (*in, fateor*), v. dep. a., I deny, disavow, disown, do not confess; deny or disown a debt.

In-flammo, 1, v. a., I set on fire, kindle, light; figur.: inflame, kindle, rouse, incite, excite.

In-flecto, flexi, flexum, 3, v. a., I bend, bow, curve; move, mitigate; alter, change, lessen.

In-flexus, a, um, part. (*inflecto*); adj., soft, melancholy, mournful, plaintive.

In-flīgo, flixi, flictum, 3, v. a., I strike one thing on or against another; cause, inflict, attach.

In-flo, 1, v. a., I blow or breathe into, blow upon; swell, inflate.

In-fluo, fluxi, fluxum, 3, v. n., to flow or run into; to stream in, rush into, invade in great numbers.

In-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, v. a., I dig in, bury in the earth, inter.

In-formo, 1, v. a., I form, shape, fashion; form by instruction, inform, instruct, guide, lead.

Infrā, 1, adv. (for *inferā,* sc. *parte*), below, beneath; compar., *inferius,* lower, farther below, deeper; 2, prp. c. acc.: below, under, inferior to.

In-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*in, frango*), v. a., I break, break in pieces; interrupt, check, restrain, weaken, lessen, diminish.

In-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a., I pour in or into; communicate, impart; *infundi,* to spread over, come to, enter, break into.

In-gĕnium, ii, n. (*in, geno* or *gigno*), natural or inborn quality; natural capacity, genius, understanding, parts, abilities; talent, mind, wit.

Ingens, tis, adj., gigantic, giant-like, very tall; great, strong, powerful; very great, vast, huge, prodigious, immense.

In-gĕnuus, a, um, adj. (*in, geno* or

gigno), inborn, innate, natural; native, not foreign; free-born; frank, open, candid, ingenuous, noble, sincere.

In-gigno, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, 3, v. a., I instil by birth or nature, implant; *ingenitus, a, um,* inborn, innate, implanted.

In-grātus, a, um, adj., unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive, unacceptable; ungrateful, unthankful; thankless; adv., *ingratē.*

In-grăvesco, 3, v. n., I grow heavy; increase; grow worse, become more oppressive or irksome.

In-grĕdior, gressus sum, 3 (*in, gradior*), v. dep. n., I enter; engage in, apply myself to; go, walk, step, advance; v. dep. a., enter, go into, encounter; enter upon, commence, begin, apply myself to; attack.

Ĭn-haereo, haesi, haesum, 2, v. n., I stick in, cling to, am closely connected with, adhere to, inhere.

Ĭn-hio, 1, v. n., I open the mouth, gape at: c. dat.; covet, desire eagerly, long for: c. dat. or acc.

Ĭn-hŏnestus, a, um, adj., dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, base, foul.

Ĭn-hūmānĭtas, ātis, f. (*inhumanus*), inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity; rudeness, incivility.

Ĭn-hūmānus, a, um, adj., inhuman; rude, discourteous, uncivil, ill-bred.

In-ĭmīcĭtia, ae, f. (*inimicus*), enmity, hostility.

Ĭn-ĭmīcus, a, um, adj., hostile, inimical, injurious, prejudicial; hurtful; subst.: an enemy.

Ĭn-īquĭtas, ātis, f. (*iniquus*), inequality; unevenness; difficulty, disadvantage; injustice, unfairness.

Ĭn-īquus, a, um, adj. (*in, aequus*), unequal; inconvenient, hurtful, injurious; unfair, unreasonable, unjust; adverse, hostile; impatient, unwilling; adv., *iniquē.*

Ĭn-ĭtio, 1 (*initium*), v. a., I initiate, consecrate.

Ĭn-ĭtium, ii, n. (*inire*), a going in, entrance; commencement, beginning; abl. *initio,* in the beginning, at first.

In-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*in, jacio*), v. a., I throw, cast, or put into or in; cause, occasion, inspire with; throw at, to, or upon, lay or put on; mention, suggest.

In-jungo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., I join into, to, or with; inflict, lay, or impose upon.

In-jūria, ae, f. (*injurius*), anything done unjustly; injury, injustice, wrong; unjust, unlawful conduct; abl. *injuria,* unjustly, undeservedly, without cause.

In-jūriōsus, a, um, adj. (*injuria*), acting unjustly, criminal, wicked, injurious, wrongful; adv., *injūriōsē.*

In-jussus, a, um, adj., not ordered, unbidden, voluntary.

In-jussus, ūs, m. (only abl.), *injussu,* without command.

In-justus, a, um, adj., unjust, wrongful, iniquitous, unreasonable; oppressive.

In-nascor, nātus sum, 3, v. dep. n., I grow in, spring up or am born in a place.

In-nātus, a, um, part. (*innascor*); adj., inborn, innate, inbred, natural.

In-nītor, nīsus or **nixus sum,** 3, v. dep. n., I lean or rest upon, recline upon; figur.: rely, depend upon: c. dat. or abl.

In-nŏcens, tis, adj., that does no harm, harmless, innocent, guiltless, disinterested.

In-nŏcentia, ae, f. (*innocens*), harmlessness; honesty, integrity, probity; innocence.

In-noxius, a, um, adj., harmless, not hurtful, innoxious; not injured, unhurt.

In-nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, adj., countless, innumerable.

Ĭn-ŏpia, ae, f. (*inops*), a want of necessaries; want of property, wealth, or riches; want, poverty, scarcity.

Ĭn-ŏpīnans, tis, adj., not expecting, unawares.

Inquam, and **inquio, is, it,** v. defect., I say.

In-quĭlīnus, i, m. (for *incolinus,* from *incolo*), an inhabitant of a place which is not his own, tenant, alien; *inquilinus, a, um,* adj., of foreign birth.

In-quĭnātus, a, um, part. (*inquino*); adj., polluted, defiled, contaminated.

In-quĭno, 1 (*in, cunire*), v. a., I pollute, defile, contaminate.

In-sānia, ae, f. (*insanus*), madness, folly, infatuation; excess, extravagance.

In-sānio, īvi or **ii, ītum,** 4 (*insanus*), v. n., I am mad, insane, furious, or outrageous; figur.: act like a madman.

In-sānus, a, um, adj., ill, diseased;

diseased in mind, insane; acting like a madman, mad, frantic; raging, furious; adv., *insānē.*

In-sătiābĭlis, e, adj., that cannot be satiated, insatiable.

In-sciens, tis, adj., not knowing, not thinking, unheeding; ignorant.

In-scientia, ae, f. (*insciens*), ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience.

In-scītia, ae, f. (*inscitus*), ignorance, unskilfulness; inconsiderateness.

In-scius, a, um, adj. (*in, scio*), not knowing, ignorant; *i. culpae,* unconscious of guilt.

In-scrībo, ipsi, iptum, 3, v. a., I write in, at, or upon, inscribe.

In-sector, 1, v. dep. a., I pursue closely, press upon, attack, assault; censure, rail at, reproach.

In-sepultus, a, um, adj., unburied.

In-sĕquor, quūtus or **cūtus sum,** 3, v. dep. n. and a., I follow after, follow; pursue closely, press upon, harass; proceed, take pains, endeavor.

In-sĕro, sĕrui, sertum, 3, v. a., I put, bring, or introduce into, insert.

In-servio, 4, v. n. c. dat., I serve, am a slave; am devoted or attached to, gratify; aid; take care of.

In-sīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*in, sedeo*), v. n. and a., I sit or rest in or upon; am fixed in, adhere to; keep possession of, occupy.

In-sĭdiae, ārum, f. (*insideo*), an ambush, ambuscade; a plot, artifice, crafty device, snares; *per insidias,* treacherously.

In-sĭdiātor, ōris, m. (*insidior*), one who lies in wait for, lays snares or traps, watches for.

In-sĭdior, 1 (*insidiae*), v. dep. n. c. dat., I lie in ambush, lay snares for, plot against.

In-sĭdiōsus, a, um, adj. (*insidiae*), full of snares, deceitful, dangerous, treacherous, insidious; adv., *insĭdiōsē.*

In-signe, is, n. (*insignis*), a mark, sign, signal; pl. *insignia,* the badges of an office, insignia; public ornaments, ensigns, marks of distinction.

In-signis, e, adj. (*in, signum*), marked, distinguished by some mark; remarkable, noted, striking, prominent, extraordinary.

In-sĭlio, lui, sultum, 4 (*in, salio*), v. a. and n., I leap into or upon.

In-sĭmŭlo, 1, v. a., I allege or maintain anything against any one; charge, accuse.

Insĭnuo, 1 (*in, sinus*), v. a., I cause one to make his way anywhere, bring into favor; *insinuare se,* to make one's way into, to get or steal into; *i. se alicui,* to ingratiate one's self with one.

In-sĭpiens, tis, adj. (*in, sapiens*), unwise, foolish.

In-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, v. n. and a., I step towards; arrive, appear; set foot upon, tread, step; stand upon; stand still, stop, halt; persevere, continue, persist in; press upon, pursue closely; attend to, bestow pains upon, apply myself to.

In-sŏlens, tis, adj., contrary to custom; unaccustomed to; unusual, not in use, strange; too great, excessive, immoderate; arrogant, haughty, presumptuous, insolent; adv., *insŏlenter.*

In-sŏlentia, ae, f. (*insolens*), the not being accustomed to a thing; unusualness, novelty, strangeness; haughtiness, insolence, arrogance.

In-sŏlesco, 3, v. n., I grow haughty or insolent.

In-sŏlĭtus, a, um, adj., unaccustomed to, not inured to; unusual, strange.

In-somnia, ae, f. (*insomnis*), sleeplessness, want of sleep.

In-sons, tis, adj., innocent, guiltless.

In-specto, 1 (*inspicio*), v. freq. a., I behold.

In-spērans, tis, adj., not hoping for, not expecting.

In-spēratus, a, um, adj., not hoped for, unhoped for, unexpected.

In-spicio, spexi, spectum, 3 (*in, specio*), v. a., I look into or at, consider, examine, understand.

In-stābĭlis, e, adj., unsteady, not firm, tottering; inconstant, fickle, changeable.

Instăr, n., image, likeness, resemblance, kind, manner; form, figure, appearance.

In-stauro, 1, v. a., I renew, repeat, celebrate anew; erect, make; repay.

In-stīgo, 1 (*in, *stigo,* for *stinguo*), v. a., I stimulate, instigate, incite.

In-stĭtuo, tui, tūtum, 3 (*in, statuo*), v. a., I set, put, or place into; begin, commence; make, give; establish, introduce, appoint; erect, build, make, fabricate, construct; institute, form, fashion, regulate, arrange; ordain, appoint; obtain, procure; form, teach, instruct, educate.

Instĭtūtum, i, n. (*instituo*), purpose, plan, design; a regulation, custom, practice, manner, fashion, institution.

In-sto, stĭti, stătum, 1, v. n., I stand in or upon anything: c. dat. or *in;* am near or at hand, draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten; push or press upon, urge, harass, attack, pursue; request strongly, demand, insist; maintain, insist upon, persist in.

In-strūmentum, i, n. (*instruo*), furniture, tool, instrument; provisions, household stuff, utensils, implements, means, promotion, assistance; ornament, embellishment.

In-struo, uxi, uctum, 3, v. a., I put together, set in order, arrange, compose; construct, build; draw up in battle-array; prepare, make ready; furnish, provide, equip, fit out, furnish with necessaries; instruct, teach; put into, insert.

In-suē-făctus, a, um, adj. (*in, sueo, facio*), accustomed or inured to anything.

In-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (*in, sueo*), v. inch. n. and a., I am accustomed, am in the habit of; *insuetus, a, um,* accustomed.

In-suētus, a, um, adj., unaccustomed to, not accustomed to: c. gen.; not experienced in, unacquainted with; unusual.

Insŭla, ae, f., an island.

In-sulsus, a, um, adj. (*in, salsus*), without salt; insipid; absurd, silly.

In-sulto, 1 (*insilio*), v. freq. n. and a., I leap or spring against, in or upon; abuse, insult, revile.

In-sum, fui, esse, to be in or upon: c. dat. or *in.*

In-sŭpĕr, adv., upon, above; over and above, besides, moreover.

In-tĕger, gra, grum, adj. (*in, tango*), untouched, unhurt, uninjured; unchanged; undefiled, unpolluted, pure; fresh, vigorous, not exhausted; whole, entire; upright, honest.

In-tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, v. a., I cover, enclose.

Intĕgrē, adv. (*integer*), wholly, entirely; honestly, justly.

In-tĕgrĭtas, ātis, f. (*integer*), unimpaired condition, soundness; healthfulness; integrity, uprightness, probity, innocence.

Intel-lĭgo, and **intel-lĕgo, lexi, lectum,** 3 (*inter, lego*), v. a., I understand, comprehend, know; see, perceive; feel.

In-tempĕrans, tis, adj., intemperate, immoderate, excessive; profligate, debauched.

In-tempĕrantia, ae, f. (*intemperans*), intemperateness, inclemency; intemperance; haughtiness, arrogance, insolence, impudence.

In-tempestus, a, um, adj., unseasonable; *i. nox,* midnight.

In-tendo, di, tum or **sum,** 3, v. a., I stretch out; spread out, bend (a bow), pitch (a tent); exert, strain; direct, turn; pretend, assert, maintain; endeavor to bring upon.

In-tento, 1 (*intendo*), v. freq. a., I stretch, hold out, direct towards; threaten with, attack.

In-tentus, a, um, part. (*intendo*); adj., intent upon, fixed, attentive.

Intĕr, prp. c. acc., between, betwixt; among, amongst, during; *i. viam,* on the way; *inter se,* among themselves, with or from each other. *Inter-*, in composition, means sometimes down, — as *intereo, interficio.*

Inter-călāris, e, adj. (*intercalo*), inserted between, interposed, intercalary.

Inter-călārius, a, um, adj., same as *intercalaris.*

Inter-călo, 1, v. a., I proclaim that anything has been intercalated; interpose, interpolate, intercalate.

Inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., I go or come between, intervene; oppose, withstand, hinder, prevent: c. dat.; interpose my credit, become surety for, *pro aliquo;* to occur, happen, take place; to stand or lie between.

Inter-cessio, ōnis, f. (*intercedo*), intervention; interposition, a protesting against.

Inter-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3 (*inter, cado*), v. n., to fall between; to fall out, happen; to fall, go to ruin, perish.

Inter-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*capio*), v. a., I catch up, intercept; snatch away, take away.

Inter-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (*claudo*), v. a., I shut or block up, stop the passage, prevent, hinder; cut off from, separate from; I shut in, hem in.

Inter-dīco, dixi, dictum, 3, v. a., I forbid, interdict, prohibit, *alicui aliquid,* or *aliqua re,* or *ne, ut ne; interdicere*

alicui aqua et igni, to forbid one the use of fire and water, to banish one.

Inter-diu, adv., in the day-time.

Inter-dum, adv., sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

Intĕr-eā, adv., in the mean time, meanwhile.

Intĕr-eo, ii, ĭtum, ire, (*inter, eo*), v. n., I go down, sink, perish, go to ruin or decay, am destroyed, die.

Intĕr-est. See *inter-sum.*

Inter-fector, ōris, m. (*interficio*), a slaughterer, murderer.

Inter-ficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*facio*), v. a., I strike down, slay, kill, destroy, murder.

Intĕrim, adv. (*inter*), in the mean time, meanwhile.

Intĕr-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum or **emtum,** 3 (*inter, emo*), v. a., I take away, deprive of; kill, slay, murder.

Intĕrior, us, ōris, adj. (compar. of * *interus, a, um*), inner, interior; nearer; more hidden, secret, or unknown; more intimate; superl., *intimus, a, um*, the inmost, innermost; the most intimate, most secret; subst.: a most intimate friend.

Intĕr-ĭtus, ūs, m. (*intereo*), decay, ruin, destruction, extinction, death.

Intĕrius, adv. (*interior*), more innerly, nearer to the goal.

Inter-jectus, a, um, part. (*interjicio*), put or placed between, lying between.

Inter-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*jacio*), v. a., I throw between, place or put between; join or add to, intermix.

Inter-missus, a, um, part. (*intermitto*); adj., interrupted, not continued, broken, open.

Inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I give over for a time, leave off, intermit, discontinue, omit, neglect; suffer to pass; omit, pass by; interrupt; leave an interval, cease.

Inter-mŏrior, mortuus sum, 3, v. dep. n., I die; perish.

Inter-mortuus, a, um, part. (*-morior*); adj., almost extinct; dead, lifeless.

Inter-nĕcio, ōnis, f. (*interneco*), a massacre, general slaughter, carnage, extermination.

In-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, v. a., I rub, crumble, bruise.

Inter-pello, 1 (*pellare*), v. a., I call between; interrupt by speaking; speak between, speak, say; address, accost; disturb, prevent, hinder, stop, obstruct; *interpellare aliquem in jure suo*, to hinder one in enjoying his right.

Inter-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I put in between or amongst; intermix, intermingle; interpose; oppose; apply, use; make, ordain, decree; *i. fidem*, to pledge one's credit, engage one's word; *i. caussam*, to allege, pretend a reason.

Inter-prĕs, ĕtis, m. and f., an intermediate agent between two parties in making a bargain or transacting business; agent, mediator, negotiator; explainer, expounder; interpreter.

Inter-prĕtor, 1 (*interpres*), v. dep. a. and n., I interpret, expound, explain; understand, comprehend.

Inter-regnum, i, n., the space of time in which a throne is vacant.

Inter-rex, rēgis, m., one invested with vicarious royalty, a regent, interrex.

Inter-rŏgo, 1, v. a., I ask, question, demand, inquire, interrogate; examine judicially.

Inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. a., I break down, break off or asunder.

Inter-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, v. a., I tear asunder, hew asunder, cut down; separate, interrupt.

Inter-sum, fui, esse, v. n., I am in the midst, come or lie between; differ, am different: c. dat.; am present, take part in, attend to: c. dat. or *in*; *interest alicujus*, it imports, concerns, is of importance, to a person; *interest mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, it concerns me, you, him, us, etc.; *multum, tantum, nihil interest*, it imports much, so much, nothing; *magni interest*, it is of great importance.

Inter-vallum, i, n. (*inter, vallus*), the space between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; a space, distance, interval; an interval of time; *pari intervallo*, at an equal distance; *longo intervallo*, after a long time.

Inter-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n. c. dat., I come between, come upon, come in while anything is doing; come in one's way, fall in with; to happen, occur, meet with; stand in the way, oppose, resist, hinder, prevent.

Inter-ventus, ūs, m. (*intervenio*), a coming between, intervention, interposition; interference, mediation, assistance.

Inter-vīso, si, sum, 3, v. a., I look after, go to see; visit now and then.

Intestīnus, a, um, adj. (*intus*), internal, inward, intestine, domestic, civil.

In-texo, texui, textum, 3, v. a., I weave into, inweave; interweave; plait, interlace; put together, construct.

Intĭmus, a, um. See *interior.*

In-tŏlĕrandus, a, um, adj., not to be borne or endured, intolerable.

In-tŏlĕrans, tis, adj., unable to bear, intolerant; intolerable; adv., *intoleranter.*

Intrā, adv. (**interus*), within, on the inside; prp. c. acc.: within, on the inside of; into, in.

In-trītus, a, um, adj., not worn away, not weakened, perfect, complete.

Intro, 1 (*intrō*), v. a. and n., I go into, enter; figur.: enter, penetrate.

Intrō-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, v. a., I lead or bring into, conduct within; introduce, bring into practice; bring forward, maintain.

Intrō-eo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum, īre,** v. n. and a., I enter, go into; *i. ad aliquem,* call upon one.

Intrō-ĭtus, ūs, m. (*introeo*), a going in, entrance: a place of entry, an entrance; a beginning, introduction.

Intrō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I let in, permit to enter; send in, into, or to.

Introrsum, and **introrsus,** adv. (for *introversum*), inwards, into; inwardly, internally, within.

Intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. n., I break or burst into, break in, enter by force.

In-tueor, tuitus sum, 2, v. dep. a. and n., I look at or upon; figur.: pay attention to, regard, observe, contemplate, consider.

Intus, adv. (*in*), within; into, in; inwards.

Ĭn-ultus, a, um, adj., unrevenged; unpunished.

Ĭn-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., I burn in; brand, imprint indelibly; scorch, burn.

Ĭn-ūsĭtātus, a, um, adj., unusual, uncommon, unwonted, extraordinary, strange.

Ĭn-ūtĭlis, e, adj., useless, unserviceable, unprofitable; injurious, prejudicial.

In-vādo, si, sum, 3, v. n. and a., I go or come in, enter upon, set foot upon; fall upon, invade, attack, assail.

In-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, v. a., I bring or carry into or to a place.

In-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. a., I come upon, find, meet with; find out, discover; detect, bring to light; find out, contrive, devise, invent; acquire, gain, get.

In-ventor, ōris, m. (*invenio*), an inventor, discoverer.

In-ventum, i, n. (*invenio*), an invention, discovery, contrivance.

In-vestīgo, 1, v. a., I trace or find out by the prints of the feet or by the smell; search for or after, investigate.

In-vĕtĕrasco, rāvi, 3, v. n., I grow old; become firmly seated, established.

In-vĭcem, adv. (*in, vicis*), by turns, one after another, alternately.

In-victus, a, um, adj., unconquered, unsubdued; invincible, unconquerable.

In-vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, v. n. and a., c. dat., I envy, grudge; am reluctant, am not willing: c. inf.; hinder, prevent, refuse, deny; *i. alicui aliquid,* envy one for anything.

In-vĭdia, ae, f. (*invidus*), envy, grudging, jealousy; hatred, odium, unpopularity.

In-vĭdiōsus, a, um, adj. (*invidia*), full of envy; causing envy; hateful, odious; adv., *invidiosē.*

In-vĭdus, a, um, adj. (*invideo*), envious, invidious; unfavorable.

In-vĭŏlātus, a, um, adj., unhurt, pure, inviolate; inviolable.

In-vīsus, a, um, adj., not seen, unseen; odious, hated, hateful, offensive, detested.

In-vītātus, ūs, m. (*invito*), an invitation.

In-vīto, 1, v. a., I call in, invite; treat, entertain with a feast; invite, attract, allure, incite, induce.

In-vītus, a, um, adj., unwilling, involuntary, reluctant; *me invito,* against my will.

Ipse, a, um, pron. (for *is-pse,* from *is* and *pse*), himself, herself, itself; the very, just, exactly; even, even himself.

Īra, ae, f., wrath, anger, passion, ire, rage.

Īrācundia, ae, f. (*iracundus*), irascibility, hastiness of temper; wrath, rage, passion.

Īrācundus, a, um, adj. (*ira*), irascible, angry, passionate, raging, ireful.

Īrascor, īrātus sum, 3, v. dep. n., I

am angry or enraged, am in a rage, am hot with anger.

Īrātus, a, um, part. (*irascor*); adj., angry, enraged, displeased, ireful, furious.

Ir-rēpo, repsi, reptum, 3 (*in, repo*), v. n., I creep into, steal into.

Ir-rētio, and **in-rētio, īvi, ītum,** 4 (*in, rete*), v. a., I catch in a net, ensnare, entangle.

Ir-rīdeo, and **in-rīdeo, rīsi, rīsum,** 2, v. n. and a., I laugh at; mock, ridicule, scoff.

Ir-rīdĭcŭlē, adv. (*in, ridiculus*), unwittily, unpleasantly.

Ir-rĭgātio, ōnis, f. (*irrigo*), a watering, moistening, irrigation.

Ir-rīto, 1, v. a., I incite, excite; irritate, provoke.

Ir-rŏgo, 1 (*in, rogo*), v. a., I propose anything against a person; impose or set upon, appoint, inflict.

Ir-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (*in, rumpo*), v. a. and n., I break in violently, enter or rush in by force, rush furiously in, burst into.

Ir-ruo, and **in-ruo, rui,** 3, v. a. and n., I rush in or on furiously; rush or run into.

Ir-ruptio, ōnis, f. (*irrumpo*), a breaking or bursting in; an irruption, inroad, incursion.

Is, ea, id, pron., he, she, it; that; such; *id temporis*, at such a time; *id aetatis*, of such an age; *et id, atque id, idque*, and that too, and indeed, and besides, and what is more.

Isauri, ōrum, m., the Isaurians, the inhabitants of Isauria, a country of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Cilicia.

Istĕ, istă, istŭd (*is, te*), demonst. pron. of the second person, referring to the person spoken to, and anything connected with that person: you there, that of yours; this, that; such.

Istīc, and **isthīc,** adv. (*iste, hic*), in that place, there; here; in this affair, on this occasion.

Ĭtă, adv. (*is*), thus, in this manner, so; so, so much, thus, to such a degree; on this condition; so far, in such a manner, with this restriction; *quae quum ita sint*, such being the case; *quid ita?* how so? why so?

Italia, ae, f., Italy. It sometimes includes Gallia Cisalpina. See on Caes. I. 10.

Italĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Italy, Italian.

Ĭtă-que, conj., and so, and thus; hence, accordingly, therefore.

Ĭtem, adv. (*is*), likewise, in the like manner; also.

Ĭter, ĭtĭnĕris, n. (*ire, itum*), a going along, a walk, way; a journey, way, march; a road, way, path; figur.: a way, course; *iter facere*, to go on a journey, travel, march.

Ĭtĕrum, adv. (*iter*), again, a second time, anew; on the other hand, on the contrary.

Itius (Portus), i, m., a port in Gaul, opposite the coast of Britain. Some suppose it to be Calais, others Wissant.

J.

Jăceo, cui, cĭtum, 2, v. n., I lie, lie down, recline; lie dead; to lie, to be situated; figur.: I lie prostrate, am hopeless; remain inactive; lie conquered, subject; am dejected, depressed.

Jăcio, jēci, jactum, 3, v. a., I throw, cast, hurl; emit, send forth; scatter, strew; throw out, hint, utter; lay, place, erect, raise, throw or cast up; throw away.

Jacto, 1 (*jacio*), v. freq. a., I throw, cast, hurl; throw out, hint, intimate; extol, celebrate, make a boast of; throw to and fro, toss about, shake; throw away, off, or down; *jactare se*, to display one's self, to make a show, to pride one's self, to boast.

Jactūra, ae, f. (*jacio*), the throwing overboard; a loss, damage, detriment; a lessening, impairing, abatement.

Jactus, ūs, m. (*jacio*), a throwing, hurling, throw, cast.

Jăcŭlor, 1 (*jaculum*), v. dep. a., I throw a javelin, fight with a javelin; hurl, throw, cast, dart, fling.

Jăcŭlum, i, n. (*jacio*), a javelin, dart.

Jăcŭlus, a, um, adj. (*jacio*), what is or may be thrown.

Jam, adv. (for *iam*, from *is*), now, instantly, already, presently; *jam — jam*, now — now; *jam primum*, even first of all, in the very first place; *jam tandem*, now at length, after all; *jam ante* or *antea*, already before; *jam pridem*, long since, for a long while; *jam nunc*, even now; *non jam*, no more, no longer; *jam nemo*, no one besides, not

another; *jam vero*, and now, and furthermore; *jam porro*, now further; *jam dudum*, long since, long ago.

Jam-dūdum. See *jam* and *dudum.*

Jam-prīdem. See *jam* and *pridem.*

Janicŭlum, i, n., one of the seven hills of Rome.

Jānua, ae, f. (*janus*), a passage, entrance, door, house-door.

Januarius, a, um, adj. (*Janus*), of or belonging to Janus: *Januarius mensis*, or abs., *Januarius, i,* m., January.

Jējūnus, a, um, adj., fasting, hungry, famished; barren, meagre, unproductive; frigid, spiritless, miserable.

Jŏcor, 1 (*jocus*), v. dep. n., I jest, joke; v. a., say in jest.

Jŏcōsus, a, um, adj. (*jocus*), merry, sportive, humorous, facetious, jocose.

Jŏcus, i, m., a laughing; a joke, jest; pl. *joci*, jests; *joca*, jesting.

Jŭba, ae, f., the mane of a horse or other beast; a tuft of feathers, a crest; the crest of a helmet.

Jŭbeo, jussi, jussum, 2, v. a., I bid, command, charge, enjoin, wish, desire, entreat, advise, tell; approve, ratify, decree, order; *jussum*, a command, order, decree; *jussa capessere*, to perform the orders.

Jūcundĭtas, ātis, f. (*jucundus*), pleasantness, pleasure, delight.

Jūcundus, a, um, adj. (*juvo*), pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing; adv., *jūcundē.*

Jūdex, ĭcis, m. and f. (*judico*), a judge.

Jūdĭciālis, e, adj. (*judicium*), of a judge or trial, judicial.

Jūdĭcium, ii, n. (*judex*), judgment; trial; a process, suit at law; a judicial sentence; a court of justice; a body of judges; any judgment, decision, opinion; a power of judging, judgment, discernment.

Jūdĭco, 1 (*jus, dico*), v. a., I examine judicially; give sentence, pass judgment, decide as a judge; judge, think; c. acc.: conclude, resolve, think fit.

Jŭgŭlo, 1 (*jugulum*), v. a., I cut the throat, butcher, kill, slay.

Jŭgŭlum, i, n., and **jŭgŭlus, i,** m. (*jungo*), the collar-bone; the neck, the throat.

Jŭgum, i, n. (*jungo*), a yoke for oxen; yoke, collar; a team, pair; height, or the summit of a mountain; *sub jugum mittere*, to pass vanquished enemies under a yoke.

Jugurtha, ae, m., a king of Numidia.

Julius, i, m. (*C.*), one of Catiline's conspirators.

Jūmentum, i, n. (for *jugmentum*, from *jungo*), a beast used for carrying or drawing, a beast of burden.

Junctūra, ae, f. (*jungo*), a joining, uniting; a joint, seam.

Jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., I join, unite, bind, or tie together; join, make; add to, unite with anything; *amicitiam cum aliquo jungere*, to make friendship with one.

Junius, a, um, adj., Junian: sc. *mensis*, the month of June.

Junius, i, m. (*Q.*), a Spaniard sent to have a conference with Ambiorix, B. C. 54.

Juppĭter (also written **Jūpiter**), **Jovis,** m., Jupiter or Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno; the chief god among the Romans.

Jura, ae, m., a chain of mountains extending from the Rhone to the Rhine, between the country of the Sequani and Helvetii.

Jūrātus, a, um, part. (*juro*); adj., having sworn, bound by oath, under oath.

Jurgium, ii, n. (*jurgo*), a dispute, quarrel, altercation, strife, contention.

Juro, 1 (*jus*), v. n., I swear; v. a., take an oath; confirm by oath, swear anything; abjure, swear not to do or to have, renounce upon oath.

Jūs, jūris, n. (akin to *jubeo*), justice, right, law; authority, leave, power; rights and privileges, state, condition, circumstances; a court of justice; *jus dicere*, to administer justice; *jure*, justly, reasonably, naturally.

Jus-jūrandum, jūrisjūrandi, n., an oath; *adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum*, to bind one by an oath.

Jussum, i, n. See *jubeo.*

Jussŭs, ūs, m. (*jubeo*), a command.

Justĭtia, ae, f. (*justus*), justice; mildness, clemency.

Justus, a, um, adj. (*jus*), just; lawful, true; regular, proper, right; proper, suitable, due; *justum*, that which is right or just, justice, equity; adv., *justē.*

Jŭvĕnīlis, e, adj. (*juvenis*), youthful, juvenile.

Jŭvĕnis, is, m. and f., young, youth-

ful; a young man (from the 20th to the 40th year), a youth; compar. *jūnior*, younger.

Jŭventus, ūtis, f. (*juvenis*), youth, the age of youth (from the 20th to the 40th year); youth, young people.

Jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1, v. a., I help on, promote, help, aid, assist; please, delight, amuse; *juvat me*, it delights me.

Juxtā, adv. (for *junxta*, from *jungo*), nigh, near by; equally, alike, in like manner; prp. c. acc.: by, next to, close to; immediately after, next after.

K.

K, the Greek form of the letter C, was anciently written in the beginning of Greek words, as *Kalendae;* but as they were afterwards written with C, the words beginning with K may be seen under C. The only Latin words properly written with K are *Kalendae*, the praenomen *Kaeso*, and *Karthago*.

Karthaginiensis, e, adj. See *Carthaginiensis*.

L.

L, as a cipher, the sign of the number fifty; also for the praenomen *Lucius*.

Lăbĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*labo, facio*), v. a., I make to totter, loosen, shake.

Lăbĕ-facto, 1 (*labefacio*), v. freq. a., I loosen, shake, cause to totter or fall; hurt, injure; weaken, overthrow, destroy, ruin.

Lābēs, is, f. (*lābor*, I fall), a fall, a sinking down or in; figur.: a stain, blot, shame, dishonor, discredit, disgrace, ignominy.

Labiēnus, i, m. (*Titus*), a tribune of the people in 63 B. C., the year of Cicero's consulship, and in Caesar's campaigns in Gaul his first and most distinguished lieutenant. In the beginning of the great contest between Caesar and Pompey (B. C. 49), Labienus deserted his old friend and captain, and joined the Pompeian party. He fell at the battle of Munda, in Spain, in 45 B. C.

Lābor, lapsus sum, 3, v. dep. n., I glide down, slip down; fall, go to ruin, come to an end, sink; miss, err.

Lăbŏr, anciently **lăbōs, ōris,** m., labor, toil, fatigue; industry; distress, trouble, misfortune, hardship, difficulty.

Lăbōriōsus, a, um, adj. (*lăbor*), laborious, tiresome, toilsome, wearisome, fatiguing.

Lăbōro, 1 (*lăbor*), v. n., I labor, exert myself, strive, take pains; grieve, care, am sorrowful, anxious, solicitous, or concerned about: c. abl., or *ut, ne;* am in want, need, difficulty, trouble; am oppressed, afflicted, or troubled with; am in distress or danger.

Lābrum, i, n. (*labium*), a lip; brim, edge, margin; *l. in balineo*, the basin of a bath.

Lāc, ctis, n., milk.

Lacedaemon, ŏnis, f., a city of Laconia situated on the river Eurotas, in the southern part of Peloponnesus.

Lacedaemonius, a, um, adj., Lacedaemonian, or Spartan; *Lacedaemonius, i*, m., an inhabitant of Lacedaemon, or Sparta.

Lăcĕro, 1 (*lacer*), v. a., I tear, rend, mangle, lacerate; asperse, rail at, carp at, censure; ruin, dissipate, waste, consume.

Lăcertus, i, m., the upper muscular or sinewy part of the arm between the shoulder and the elbow; the arm; figur.: *lacerti*, muscular arms, muscles, strength, vigor.

Lăcesso, īvi or **ii, ītum,** 3, v. a., I irritate, provoke, exasperate, excite, challenge, invite; attack, assail.

Lăcrĭma, lăcruma, lăcrȳma, ae, f., a tear.

Lacteo, 2 (*lac*), v. n., to suck; part., *lactens, tis*, sucking milk, hanging at the breast, sucking.

Lăcūnar, āris, n. (*lacuna*), the empty space in ceilings; a carved or fretted ceiling.

Lăcus, ūs, m., a lake.

Laeca, ae, m. (*M. Porcius*), a senator, and a leading member of the Catilinarian conspiracy. It was at his house that the conspirators met in November, B. C. 63.

Laedo, si, sum, 3, v. a., I injure, hurt, harm, offend, trouble, vex, annoy; *l. fidem*, to break faith.

Laelius, i, m. (*C.*) See on Cic. p. Arch. 7.

Laetātio, ōnis, f. (*laetor*), a rejoicing, joy.

Laetĭtia, ae, f. (*laetus*), joy, gladness, mirth, joyfulness.

Laetor, 1 (*laetus*), v. dep. n., I rejoice, am glad or joyful at, c. *re, in re*, acc. of the neuter.

Laetus, a, um, adj., glad, joyful, cheerful; doing anything with joy, ready, willing; delighting, taking pleasure in: c. abl.; pleased, contented, satisfied: c. abl.; making cheerful, gladdening, pleasing, grateful; propitious, auspicious; fertile, fruitful; of an orator or speech: fertile, flowery, copious.

Laevus, a, um, adj., left; *laeva manus*, the left hand; *ad laevam*, sc. *manum, in laevum*, sc. *latus*, on or towards the left.

Lāmentātio, ōnis, f. (*lamentor*), a weeping, wailing, mourning, lamentation.

Lāmentum, i, n., a wailing, lamentation.

Lāmentor, 1 (*lamentum*), v. dep. n. and a., I lament, bewail, weep, or mourn for.

Lancea, ae, f., a lance, spear, javelin, dart.

Languens, tis, part. (*langueo*); adj., faint, feeble, languid, weak, inactive.

Langueo, gui, 2, v. n., I am feeble, weary, or faint; am languid, dull, heavy.

Languīdus, a, um, adj. (*langueo*), faint, dull, weak, feeble, languid, sluggish; adv., *languidē*.

Languor, ōris, m. (*langueo*), faintness, weakness; sickness; inactivity, torpor; indifference.

Lănio, 1, v. a., I tear or cut in pieces, cut up, lacerate, mangle.

Lanuvīnus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lanuvium, Lanuvian.

Lanuvium, i, n., a town of Latium on the Via Appia.

Laodicēa, ae, f., a city in Phrygia Major on the river Lycus, near the borders of Caria.

Lăpĭdeus, a, um, adj. (*lapis*), of stone, stony, like stone; full of stones, stony.

Lăpis, ĭdis, m., a stone; a precious stone, gem, jewel.

Lapsus, ūs, m. (*lābor*), a sliding, slipping, falling, fall; a fault, error; a gliding, running, course.

Lăqueus, i, m., a noose, halter, snare, trap.

Lār, ăris, m. (pl. **Lăres, ium** or **um**), a kind of guardian gods of towns, ways, and houses; house, dwelling, home.

Largior, ītus sum, 4 (*largus*), v. dep. a., I give in abundance, give or grant liberally, bestow largely, lavish; give, grant, bestow; bribe; figur.: grant, yield.

Largītio, ōnis, f. (*largior*), a giving freely, bestowing liberally, bounty, liberality; an imparting, corruption, bribery; profusion, prodigality.

Largītor, ōris, m. (*largior*), a profuse spender, liberal giver; a briber.

Largus, a, um, adj., plentiful, copious, abundant, large; liberal, profuse, prodigal; adv., *largē*, and *largĭter*.

Lascīvia, ae, f. (*lascivus*), lasciviousness, wantonness; playfulness, sportiveness; insolence, impudence.

Lascīvus, a, um, adj., lustful, lascivious, wanton, sportive, playful; insolent.

Lassitūdo, ĭnis, f. (*lassus*), weariness, faintness, lassitude, fatigue.

Lātĕbra, ae, f. (*lateo*), a lurking-place, hiding-place, shelter, recess.

Lăteo, ui, 2, v. n., I lie hid, am concealed, lurk, skulk; am in retirement, live retired from public affairs; v. a., am concealed from, unknown to.

Latiāris, e, adj., of or belonging to Latium, Latin.

Latīne, adv. (*Latium*), in Latin.

Latinus, a, um, adj. (*Latium*), of or belonging to Latium, Latin.

Lātĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*lātus*), breadth, width, size, extent.

Lătium, i, n., a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated.

Latobrigi, ōrum, m., a German people who invaded Gaul with the Helvetii, and who dwelt, probably, between the Rhine and the sources of the Danube.

Lātor, ōris, m. (*fero: latum*), a bearer; *l. legis*, the proposer of a law.

Lătro, ōnis, m., a robber, highwayman.

Lătrōcĭnium, ii, n. (*latrocinor*), robbery, highway-robbery; piracy; artifice, stratagem, fraud.

Lătrōcĭnor, 1 (*latro*), v. dep. n., I rob, plunder, rob on the highway; engage in unlawful warfare.

Lātus, a, um, adj., broad, wide; large; figur.: copious, diffuse; adv., *lātē*.

Lătus, ĕris, n., the side, flank; of orators: the lungs.

Laudātio, ōnis, f. (*laudo*), a praising; a laudatory oration, panegyric; a funeral oration.

Laudo, 1 (*laus*), v. a., I praise, commend, extol, laud.

Laureātus, a, um, adj. (*laurea*), crowned or wreathed with laurel, laureate.

Laus, dis, f., praise, commendation, glory, fame, renown, esteem, merit.

Lăvo, lăvāvi or **lāvi, lăvātum** or **lautum** or **lōtum,** 1 and 3, v. a. and n., I wash, bathe.

Laxo, 1 (*laxus*), v. a., I enlarge, widen, let out, expand; loosen, disengage; slacken, relax, unbend; lighten, relieve; lessen, abate; deliver, release.

Lectīca, ae, f. (*lectus*), a litter, couch, sedan, palanquin.

Lectīcŭla, ae, f., dim. (*lectica*), a small chair or sedan; a couch, settee.

Lectiuncŭla, ae, f., dim. (*lectio*), a short reading.

Lectŭlus, i, m., dim. (*lectus*), a small couch or bed; a couch to recline on at table.

Lectus, a, um, part. (*lego*); adj., chosen, selected, choice, excellent.

Lectus, i, m. (*lego*), a bed or couch.

Lēgātio, ōnis, f. (*legare*), a sending of an ambassador; an embassy, the office of an ambassador; an embassy, the persons employed as ambassadors.

Lēgātus, i, m. (*legare*), an ambassador, legate; a deputy, lieutenant of a general.

Lĕgio, ōnis, f. (*lego*), a legion.

Lĕgiōnārius, a, um, adj. (*legio*), of a legion, legionary.

Lēgĭtĭmus, a, um, adj. (*lex*), according to law, appointed by law, legal, lawful, legitimate.

Lēgo, 1 (*lex*), v. a., I send as an ambassador, depute, despatch; appoint as lieutenant or legate of a general or governor.

Lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, v. a., I lay together, collect, gather, cull, pick up; run over, read, peruse; choose, select, elect.

Lemannus, i, m., the Lake of Geneva.

Lemovīces, um, m., a people of Celtic Gaul.

Lēnio, 4 (*lenis*), v. a., I soften, mitigate, calm, assuage, allay, appease, soothe.

Lēnis, e, adj., mild, soft, gentle, merciful, indulgent; adv., *lēnĕ*, and *lēnĭter*.

Lēnĭtas, ātis, f. (*lenis*), softness, mildness, gentleness; slowness.

Lēnō, ōnis, m., a dealer in slaves; a pander, procurer; a negotiator, mediator, go-between, seducer.

Lentŭlus, i, m. *P. Cornelius L.* (surnamed *Sura*), see on Cic. in Cat. III. 3. *Lucius L.*, see on Cic. p. Arch. 5.

Lentus, a, um, adj. (*lenis*), softened; viscous, tenacious; tough; pliant, flexible; slow, sluggish; heavy; insensible, unfeeling.

Lĕpĭdus, a, um, adj. (*lepos*), lively, mannerly, pleasant, agreeable, polite, genteel.

Lepĭdus, i, m. (*M'. Aemilius*). See on Cic. in Cat. I. 6.

Lepontii, ōrum, m., an Alpine people, about the sources of the Rhenus (Rhine) and the Ticinus (Ticino).

Lĕpor, and **lĕpōs, ōris,** m., liveliness; pleasantness, agreeableness; politeness; pleasantry, mirth, facetiousness; wit.

Lĕpus, ŏris, m., a hare.

Leuci, ōrum, m., a Gallic tribe in the southeastern part of Belgic Gaul, north of the Sequani, and west of Mount Vosegus.

Levăci, ōrum, m., a people in Belgic Gaul, on the west side of the Scaldis (Schelde).

Lĕvātio, ōnis, f. (*levo*), a lifting or raising up; alleviation, mitigation, relief.

Lĕvis, e, adj., light, little, slight; of small moment, trifling, trivial; light, gentle; light, inconstant, fickle; adv., *lĕvĭter*.

Lĕvĭtas, ātis, f. (*lĕvis*), lightness; movableness; frivolity; levity, changeableness, inconstancy, fickleness; insignificance, vanity.

Lĕvo, 1 (*lĕvis*), v. a., I lift up, raise; lighten, alleviate, relieve; free, liberate, release; refresh, restore.

Lex, lēgis, f. (*legĕre*), a law; a rule; a precept; a condition; *legem ferre* or *rogare*, to propose a law; *legem perferre*, to carry a bill; *lege*, by law.

Lexovii, ōrum, m., a Gallic tribe west of the mouth of the Sequana (Seine).

Lĭbellus, i, m., dim. (*liber*), a small writing; a poem; a petition, remonstrance, or memorial in writing.

Lĭbens, and **lŭbens, tis,** adj. (*libet* or *lubet*), willing; glad, cheerful, joyful; willingly, readily; adv., *lĭbenter*, and *lŭbenter*.

Lĭber, libri, m., the bark, especially the inner bark or rind of a tree; hence, as the ancients wrote upon paper made of bark, any writing, a book.

Līber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., free; free-born, independent, manly; unimpeded; c. abl.: free from; adv., *lībĕrē.*

Lībĕrālis, e, adj. (*liber*), of a freeman, pertaining to freedom; befitting a freeman, noble, decorous, genteel; gracious, kind; bountiful, generous, munificent, liberal; copious, plentiful; adv., *lībĕrālĭter.*

Lībĕrālĭtas, ātis, f. (*liberalis*), nobleness of spirit or disposition; kindness, affability, liberality, munificence, generosity.

Lībĕrātio, ōnis, f. (*libero*), a freeing, delivering, release; acquittal.

Lībĕri, ōrum, m. (*līber*), free-born children.

Lībĕro, 1 (*līber*), v. a., I free, make free, set at liberty, liberate; deliver, release, extricate; discharge, acquit, absolve: c. abl. or *ab.*

Lībertas, ātis, f. (*līber*), the condition of a freeman, liberty, freedom; want of restraint, indulgence, excess.

Lībertīnus, a, um, adj. (*libertus*), a freedman.

Lībertus, i, m. (for *liberatus*), a freedman, slave made free, in reference to his master.

Lĭbet, and **lŭbet, lĭbĭtum est,** 2, it is agreeable: c. dat.

Lĭbīdĭnōsus, a, um, adj. (*libido*), wilful, capricious, wanton; lustful; licentious, dissolute, luxurious; adv., *lĭbīdĭnōsē.*

Lĭbīdo, and **lŭbīdo, ĭnis,** f. (*libet*), desire, inclination, longing, appetite, passion for; immoderate or unrestrained desire, caprice, excess; wilfulness, wantonness; sensual desire, lust.

Lĭbrārius, a, um, adj. (*liber*), of or pertaining to books; *librarius, ii,* m., a copyist, clerk; *librarium, ii,* n., a book-chest or box.

Lībrīlis, e, adj. (*libra*), of a pound weight; *librilia, ium,* n. (sc. *saxa*), stones weighing a pound each.

Lĭcens, tis, adj. (*licet*), free, wanton, unrestrained, loose.

Lĭcentia, ae, f. (*licens*), freedom, liberty, leave, license, power; boldness, presumption; licentiousness, dissoluteness.

Lĭceo, cui, cĭtum, 2, v. n., to be put up for sale, to be exposed at auction.

Lĭceor, lĭcĭtus sum, 2 (*liceo*), v. dep. n. and a., I bid money for, offer a price for; *contra liceri,* to make a higher offer.

Lĭcet, lĭcuit or **lĭcĭtum est,** 2 (*liquet,* it flows), v. impers., it is allowed, permitted, lawful, right: c. dat.; *per me licet,* I allow it; *licet,* conj., though, although, notwithstanding: c. subj.

Liger, is, and **Ligĕris, is,** m., the largest river in Gaul. It rises in the southern part, and, flowing first in a northern and afterwards in a western direction, discharges itself into the Atlantic; now the *Loire.*

Lignātio, ōnis, f. (*lignor*), a cutting down or fetching of wood.

Lignātor, ōris, m. (*lignor*), one sent to get or fetch wood.

Līlium, ii, n., a lily.

Līmen, ĭnis, n., the threshold of a door; door, entrance.

Līnea, ae, f. (*linum*), a thread made of flax, a line.

Lingŏnes, um, m., a people of Celtic Gaul, on the northwest of the Sequani, about the sources of the Sequana (Seine), Matrona (Marne), and Mosa (Meuse).

Lingua, ae, f. (*lingo*), the tongue; language, speech; a tongue, language; a promontory.

Lingŭla, ae, f., dim. (*lingua*), a little tongue; a tongue of land.

Linter, tris, f., a small boat, skiff.

Līnum, i, n., flax, thread.

Lĭquĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*liqueo, facio*), v. a., I make liquid or fluid, liquefy, melt.

Lis, lītis, f., strife, contention; a judicial controversy, lawsuit, suit.

Liscus, i, m., Liscus, a chief magistrate of the Aedui.

Litavĭcus, i, m., a young Aeduan nobleman.

Littĕra, and **lĭtĕra, ae,** f. (*lino*), a stroke with the pen, a letter; pl. *litterae,* the letters; writing; a letter or epistle; written memorials, literature; the liberal arts, letters, learning, the sciences, studies.

Littĕrātus, a, um, adj. (*littera*), learned, erudite; relating to learning, devoted to learning, literary.

Littĕrŭla, ae, f., dim. (*littera*), a small letter; pl. *litterulae,* a short letter or epistle.

Littus, and **lītus, ŏris,** n., the seashore.

Lĭtūra, ae, f. (*lino*), the rubbing out of a letter or word, an erasure.

Lŏco, 1 (*locus*), v. a., I place, set, lay, dispose, arrange, station; let out; let a thing out to be done for a certain price.

Locrenses, ium, m., the Locrians.

Lŏcŭplēs, ētis, adj. (*locus, plēnus*), rich in lands; rich, wealthy, opulent; credible, trusty, faithful.

Lŏcŭplēto, 1 (*locuples*), v. a., I make rich, enrich.

Lŏcus, i, m., pl. **loci,** m., and **loca,** n., a lodge, place; figur.: place, room, standing; post of honor, office, rank; post, position; a passage, portion; the subject, matter; opportunity, occasion, cause; condition, circumstances; rank, station, degree; *loco cedere,* to give way; *aliquem nullo loco numerare,* to hold one in no esteem; *esse equestri loco,* to be of equestrian rank.

Longē, adv. (*longus*), long, to a great length; far, afar, at a distance; to a great distance, to a great length of time; at great length, with prolixity; very much; *longe lateque,* far and wide.

Longinquĭtas, ātis, f. (*longinquus*), length, long continuance or duration; length of time; remoteness, great distance.

Longinquus, a, um, adj. (*longus*), long; of long duration; far off, remote, distant.

Longīnus, i, m. (*L. Cassius*), was along with Cicero one of the competitors for the consulship for the year B. C. 63, and, having been defeated, became an accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline. According to Cicero (in Cat. III. 6), he took upon himself the execution of that part of the plan which related to the burning of the city; and he also carried on the negotiation with the ambassadors of the Allobroges, but was prudent enough not to give them any written document under his seal, as the others had done. He left Rome before the ambassadors, and accordingly escaped the fate of his comrades. He was condemned to death in his absence, but whether he was apprehended and executed afterwards is not known.

Longĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*longus*), length; *patet in longitudinem,* it extends in length.

Longiuscŭlus, a, um, adj. (*longior*), somewhat long, rather longer than usual.

Longŭrius, ii, m. (*longus*), a long pole, rod.

Longus, a, um, adj., long; of long duration or continuance; tedious, prolix; *navis longa,* a long ship, a ship of war.

Lŏquax, ācis, adj. (*loquor*), talkative, wordy, loquacious.

Lŏquor, lŏcūtus sum, 3, v. dep. n. and a., I speak, converse, discourse, say; c. acc.: speak, say, tell, speak out, utter; tell of, make mention of; figur.: declare, show, indicate clearly.

Lōrīca, ae, f. (*lorum*), coat of mail, cuirass; a breastwork, parapet.

Lŭbens, lŭbenter, lŭbet, lŭbido. See *lĭbens,* etc.

Lucanius, i, m. (*Q.*), a Roman centurion of the first rank.

Lūceo, luxi, 2 (*lux*), v. n., to light, emit light, shine, glitter; figur.: to be visible, apparent, clear, distinct.

Luceria, ae, f., an ancient city of Apulia, now *Lucera.*

Lucisco, 3 (*luceo*), v. inch. n., I begin to shine; to grow light, dawn; impers. *luciscet,* the day is breaking.

Lucterius, i, m., a chieftain of the Cadurci.

Luctuōsus, a, um, adj. (*luctus*), full of mourning, mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, sad, doleful, afflictive; overwhelmed with grief and mourning, covered with sorrow.

Luctus, ūs, m. (*lugeo*), mourning, grief, lamentation, wailing; sorrow, affliction; mourning apparel, weeds.

Lūcŭlentus, a, um, adj. (*lux*), full of light; beautiful, fine; brilliant, notable; *luculenta oratio,* a finished, elegant speech.

Lucullus, i, m. See Introduction to Orat. p. l. Manil.

Lūcus, i, m., a wood; a wood consecrated to some deity, a sacred grove.

Lūdĭbrium, ii, n. (*ludus*), a mocking, derision, scoff, jest, sport.

Lūdus, i, m. (*ludo*), play, sport; jest, joke; a school; *ludi,* games, shows, exhibitions.

Lūgeo, luxi, 2, v. n. and a., I mourn, lament, bewail.

Lūmen, ĭnis, n., a light, lamp, torch; figur.: the most excellent man, luminary, ornament, glory.

Lūna, ae, f., the moon.

Luo, lui, luĭtum or **lūtum,** 3, v. a.,

I wash; figur.: pay for, suffer for, atone for, expiate.

Lŭpa, ae, f. (*lupus*), a she-wolf; a common prostitute.

Lŭpīnus, a, um, adj. (*lupus*), of or belonging to a wolf.

Lustro, 1 (*lustrum*), v. a., I purify by a sacrifice; review, survey, examine; go round, go through, traverse, wander over.

Lustrum, i, n. (*luo*), a purifying sacrifice offered in behalf of the whole people at the end of every five years; the space of five years.

Lutetia, ae, f., a town of the Parisii, on an island of the Sequana (Seine), where a part of Paris now stands.

Lutŏrix, ĭgis, m., a leader of the Kentish Britons.

Lŭtum, i, n. (*luo*), moist earth, mud, loam.

Lux, lūcis, f., the light, daylight, sunlight; brightness, brilliancy; life, help, succor.

Lŭxŭria, ae, and **lŭxŭriēs, ēi,** f. (*luxus*), excessive vegetation, overgrowth; luxury, profusion, dissipation, extravagance.

Luxŭriōsus, a, um, adj. (*luxuria*), exuberant, rank, luxuriant; wanton, excessive, immoderate; profuse, extravagant, luxurious, voluptuous; adv., *luxŭriōsē*.

Luxus, ūs, m. (*luxo*), immoderate expense, luxury, revelling, profuseness; sensual delights; magnificence, splendor.

Lycāŏnia, ae, f., a country of Asia Minor, situated between Galatia on the north, Cappadocia on the east, Cilicia on the south, and Pisidia and Phrygia on the west.

Lycurgēus, a, um, adj., Lycurgan, i. e. strict, inflexible.

M.

M. denotes the praenomen *Marcus*, but *M'.* signifies *Manius*.

Macedonia, ae, f., Macedonia.

Macedonĭcus, a, um, adj., pertaining to Macedonia, Macedonian.

Măcellum, i, n., the shambles.

Măcĕria, ae, f., a wall, enclosure.

Māchĭnātio, ōnis, f. (*machinor*), mechanism, mechanical device, contrivance, skill; a machine, engine, artifice, craft.

Māchĭnātor, ōris, m. (*machinor*), an engineer; a cunning deviser, subtile contriver, inventor.

Māchĭnātus, a, um, part. (*machinor*); adj., framed, devised, contrived.

Māchĭnor, 1 (*machina*), v. dep. a., I make, frame, build, contrive, devise, design; plot, scheme maliciously.

Macto, 1 (*mactus*), v. a., I augment; increase, advance, honor; kill, slay; sacrifice, immolate; murder, assassinate.

Măcŭla, ae, f. (akin to *maceo*), a spot, stain, blot; a fault, slur, disgrace, stain of infamy, dishonor.

Măcŭlo, 1 (*macula*), v. a., I spot, stain; figur.: pollute, defile, contaminate.

Maecius, i, m. (*Sp. — Tarpa*), a critic, who was engaged by Pompey to select the plays that were acted at his games exhibited in 55 B. C. He was likewise employed by Augustus as a dramatic censor.

Maerens, maereo, maestus. See *moereo, moestus*.

Magetobrĭa, ae, f., a town in Gaul, whose site is uncertain, but is supposed to be that of the modern Moigte de Broie, near the confluence of the Arar (Saône) and Ogno in Burgundy.

Măgĭs, adv. (akin to *magnus*), more; rather.

Măgister, tri, m. (*magis*), a master, ruler, chief; a master, teacher; figur.: an author, adviser.

Măgistrātus, ūs, m. (*magister*), the office or place of a magistrate, a magistracy; a person invested with public authority, a magistrate.

Magnes, ētis, adj., of Magnesia; subst.: a Magnesian.

Magnĭ-fĭcentia, ae, f. (*magnificus*), grandeur, magnificence; splendor, costliness.

Magnĭ-fĭcus, a, um, adj. (*magnus, facio*); compar. *-ficentior, us*; superl. *-ficentissimus, a, um*; magnificent, splendid, fond of splendor; rich, costly, sumptuous; lofty, grand; adv., *magnĭfĭcē*.

Magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*magnus*), greatness, magnitude, multitude, great number; dignity; *m. animi*, magnanimity, high spirit.

Magn-ŏpĕrĕ, adv. (*magno, opere*), very much, much, greatly.

Magnus, a, um, adj.; compar. *major, us*; superl. *maximus, a, um*; great, large; considerable, much; momentous,

important; high, dear; long; *magna vox*, a loud voice; *magni*, sc. *pretii*, at a high price, dear; *magni facere, aestimare magni* or *magno*, to esteem highly; *magno emere*, to buy at a high price.

Maius, a, um, adj. (sc. *mensis*), the month of May.

Mājestas, ātis, f. (*majus*), greatness, grandeur, majesty, dignity; supreme power, sovereignty.

Majōres, um, m. (*magnus*), ancestors, forefathers.

Mălăcia, ae, f., a calm at sea, dead calm.

Mălĕ, adv. (*malus*); compar. *pejus*; superl. *pessime*; badly, ill, wrongly, amiss, wickedly; ill, unfortunately.

Mălĕ-dīco, dixi, dictum, 3, v. a., I speak ill of, revile, slander, abuse, reproach.

Mălĕ-dictum, i, n. (*maledico*), a reproach; abusive language; an imprecation, curse.

Mălĕ-factum, i, n. (*malefacio*), an ill turn or deed, an injury.

Mălĕ-fĭcium, ii, n. (*maleficus*), a bad action; mischief, wickedness; the infliction of injury or harm.

Mălĕ-vŏlentia, ae, f. (*malevolens*), ill-will, hatred, disaffection, envy, spite, malice, malevolence.

Mălĕ-vŏlus, a, um, adj. (*male, volo*), disaffected, malevolent, envious.

Malleŏlus, i, m. (*malleus*), a small mallet or hammer; a kind of fire-dart.

Mallius, i, m. *L.* [written also *Manlius* and *Manilius*], a Roman proconsul in the time of the Sertorian war. He had the government of Narbonese Gaul in 78 B. C. *C.* [*Mallius* or *Manlius*], one of Catiline's conspirators, was stationed by him at Faesulae in Etruria, where he was commissioned to collect an army and prepare all military stores. He had served under Sulla as a centurion, and possessed great military experience and reputation. In the battle against Antonius, in which Catiline fell, Mallius commanded the right wing, and was killed in the conflict.

Mālo (for *mavolo* or *magis volo*), **mālui, malle,** v. irreg. a., I will rather, choose rather, like better, prefer: c. acc., c. inf., c. acc. c. inf., or *ut*.

Mălum, i, n. (*mălus, a, um*), anything evil, an evil; misfortune, calamity; punishment; torment, torture; injury, prejudice, disadvantage; an evil action, crime.

Mălus, a, um, adj.; compar. *pejor, us*; superl. *pessimus*; bad, evil, wicked; poisonous; unfavorable, adverse; ill, sick; cunning, crafty, mischievous.

Mālus, i, m., a pole; the mast of a ship.

Mancus, a, um, adj., maimed, lame; figur.: imperfect, weak, feeble.

Mandātum, i, n. (*mando*), a command, commission, order, charge, message.

Mando, 1 (*manus, do*), v. a., I give in hand, commit to one's charge, bid, enjoin, order, command; commit, consign, commend, confide, intrust; *m. se fugae*, to betake one's self to flight.

Mandubii, ōrum, m., a people of Celtic Gaul, whose chief town was Alesia.

Mandubratius, i, m., a chieftain of the Trinobantes in Britain.

Mānĕ, adv., in the morning.

Măneo, mansi, mansum, 2, v. n. and a., I remain, stay, abide, sojourn; subsist, last, endure, continue; *m. aliquem*, to await any one, to wait for one.

Mănĭcātus, a, um, adj. (*manica*), having long sleeves.

Mănĭfesto, adv. (*manifestus*), clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly.

Mănĭ-festus, a, um, adj. (*manus*, **fendo*), found or touched with the hand; manifest, clear, evident, plain, apparent.

Mānīlius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Manilius, Manilian.

Manilius, i, m. (*C.*) See Introduction to Orat. p. l. Manil.

Mănĭ-pŭlāris, e, adj. (*manipulus*), of or belonging to a maniple or company.

Mănĭ-pŭlus, i, and **măniplus, i,** m. (*manus, pleo*), a handful; a band of soldiers, a company, maniple.

Manliānus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Manlius, Manlian.

Māno, 1, v. n., to flow, run; to diffuse itself, to spread; to proceed, spring.

Mansuē-fīo, factus sum, 3 (passive of *mansuefacio*), v. n., I grow tame, tractable, gentle.

Man-suētūdo, ĭnis, f. (*mansuetus*), tameness; softness, gentleness, mildness, lenity, clemency.

Man-suētus, a, um, adj. (*mansues*),

gentle, mild, quiet, tranquil, calm, kind; adv., *mansuētē*.

Mănŭbius, a, um, adj. (*manus*), taken from the enemy, gained as booty; *manubiae*, sc. *res*, spoils taken in war, booty, pillage.

Mănus, ūs, f., a hand; art, labor, industry; power; an armed force, army, multitude, troop, band of men; *in manibus esse*, to be in one's hands; to be in hand, preparing; to be close by, near, at hand; *manu*, by force.

Marcellus, i, m. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 16.

Marcomanni, ōrum, m. (i. e. the men of the mark or border), a powerful people of Germany, who originally dwelt on the banks of the Main, between the Rhine and the Danube, but who subsequently took possession of the country of the Boii (*Bohemia*), who were subdued by the invaders.

Marcus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

Măre, is, n., the sea; *m. nostrum*, the Mediterranean.

Mărĭtĭmus, and **mărĭtŭmus, a, um,** adj. (*mare*), of the sea, relating to the sea, being in or upon the sea, maritime.

Mărĭtus, a, um, adj. (*mas*), of or belonging to marriage; subst.: a husband.

Marius, i, m. (*M.*), a friend of Cicero, whose estate was in the neighborhood of one of Cicero's, and with whom he was closely united by similarity of political opinions and intellectual tastes and habits. Although he suffered constantly from ill health, he was of a lively and cheerful disposition, full of wit and merriment; and accordingly Cicero's four letters to him, which have come down to us, are written in a sportive tone.

Marmor, ŏris, n., marble.

Mars, tis, m., Mars, the god of war.

Marsicus, a, um, adj., belonging to the Marsi, sc. *bellum*: belonging to the Marsic or Social war, B. C. 91–88.

Martius, a, um, adj. (*Mars*), of or belonging to Mars. *Campus Martius*, a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, consecrated to Mars, in which the comitia centuriata were held for the making of laws and the election of magistrates.

Mās, măris, m., the male of men, animals, or plants.

Massilia, ae, f., a seaport town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.

Massilienses, ium, m. (*Massilia*), the inhabitants of Massilia, Massilians.

Matăra, ae, f. (*a Celtic word*), a Celtic javelin, pike.

Māter, tris, f., a mother; *m. familias* or *familiae*, the mistress of a family, the lady of the house; *matres familiae*, matrons.

Mater-familias. See *mater*.

Mātĕria, ae, and **mātĕries, ēi,** f. (*mater*), matter, stuff, materials; timber; wood; occasion, cause, source.

Matisco, ōnis, f., a town of the Aedui on the Arar; now Maçon.

Matrĭmōnium, ii, n. (*mater*), marriage, wedlock, matrimony.

Matrŏna, ae, m., the Marne, a river of Gaul which forms part of the boundary between Gallia Belgica and Celtica, and unites with the Sequana (Seine) at Lutetia (now Paris).

Mātūrĭtas, ātis, f. (*maturus*), ripeness, maturity.

Mātūro, 1 (*maturus*), v. n., to ripen, grow ripe; I hasten, make haste; v. a., ripen, make ripe, mature; bring to perfection; accelerate, hasten, expedite.

Mātūrus, a, um, adj., ripe, mature; figur.: early, speedy; *hiems matura*, an early winter; adv., *mātūrē*.

Mātūtīnus, a, um, adj., in the time of dew, in the morning, early.

Mauritania, ae, f., a country of Africa, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic Ocean and Numidia; the modern Fez and Morocco.

Maxĭmē, adv. (superl. of *magis*), in the highest degree, most, most of all, much, very eminently; chiefly, especially, particularly; just; *quam maxime*, very much, extremely.

Maxĭmus, i, m. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 16.

Mēdēa, ae, f. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 9.

Medeor, 2, v. dep. c. dat., I heal, cure, remedy, help, am good for or against; figur.: to apply remedies, amend, correct, reform, relieve.

Mĕdĭcīnus, a, um, adj. (*medicus*), relating to medicine or the cure of a disease; *medicina*, sc. *ars*, the art of physic, medicine; *medicina*, sc. *res*, physic, medicine; a remedy.

Mĕdĭcus, a, um, adj. (*medeor*), heal-

ing, medicinal, medical; subst.: a physician, surgeon.

Mĕdiŏcris, e, adj. (*medius*), middling, moderate, tolerable; common, indifferent; adv., *mĕdiocriter.*

Mediomatrīci, ōrum, m., a powerful people of Belgic Gaul, south of the Treviri, about the Mosella (Moselle) and Saravus (Saar).

Mĕdĭ-terrāneus, a, um, adj. (*medius, terra*), inland, remote from the sea, mediterranean.

Mĕdĭtor, 1, v. dep. a. and n., I muse or think, meditate, consider, weigh; design, intend, purpose; study, prepare.

Mĕdium, ii, n. (*medius*), the middle; the public, community; *in medio,* in the midst.

Mĕdius, a, um, adj., mid, middle, in the midst, in the middle; neutral.

Me-dius-fidius, m., by the god of truth, as true as heaven, most certainly.

Mĕdulla, ae, f., the marrow of bones; the innermost part.

Me-hercle, me-hercule, me-hercules, interj., by Hercules! in very truth!

Meldi, ōrum, m., a Gallic people in the neighborhood of Maux, on the Marne.

Mellītus, a, um, adj. (*mel*), of honey, or sweetened with honey; figur.: sweet, delicious, charming.

Melodūnum, i, n., a town of the Senones, on an island in the Sequana (Seine); now Melun, on the right bank of the Seine.

Membrum, i, n., a member, limb.

Mĕmĭni, isse, v. defect. n. and a., I have retained in my memory, remember, recollect, call to mind, think of, am mindful of.

Mĕmor, ŏris, adj. (*memini*), mindful, remembering; grateful.

Mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, adj. (*memoro*), worthy of being mentioned, memorable, remarkable.

Mĕmŏria, ae, f. (*memor*), memory, remembrance; time, as far as it is remembered; history, story; a thinking of, recollection; *memoriam rei deponere,* to forget; *memoriae prodere* or *tradere,* to hand down to posterity, to leave in writing, to record, relate.

Mĕmŏro, 1 (*memor*), v. a., I mention, recount, tell, relate, say.

Menander, i, m., a slave of Cicero.

Menapii, ōrum, m., a Germanic people, who dwelt on both banks of the Rhenus (Rhine) in the northern part of its course.

Mendācium, ii, n. (*mendax*), a lie, falsehood.

Mendīcĭtas, ātis, f. (*mendicus*), beggary, mendicity, indigence, poverty.

Mendōsus, a, um, adj. (*menda*), full of faults, faulty, incorrect, erroneous; making faults, blunders, mistakes; adv., *mendōsē.*

Mens, tis, f. (akin to *memini*), mind, disposition, heart, soul; the intellectual faculties, the understanding, intellect, consideration, reflection, recollection, judgment; courage; purpose, design, plan; *mente captus,* out of his senses, beside himself, mad.

Mensa, ae, f., a plate; a table to eat on, a table.

Mensis, is, m., a month.

Mensūra, ae, f. (*metior*), a measuring; the measure.

Mentio, ōnis, f. (*memini*), mention, a speaking of; *mentionem facere rei,* or *de re,* to mention, make mention of.

Mentior, tītus sum, 4 (*mendax, mens*), v. dep. n., I lie; deceive, impose upon; v. dep. a., forge by lying, invent, feign, counterfeit, pretend; assert falsely.

Mentītus, a, um, part. (*mentior*), adj., feigned, invented, false.

Mercātor, ōris, m. (*mercor*), a merchant, trader.

Mercātūra, ae, f. (*mercor*), the trade of a merchant, traffic, commerce.

Mercātus, ūs, m. (*mercor*), a buying and selling; a place of public traffic, a mart.

Mercēnārius, a, um, adj. (*merces*), hired, paid, mercenary; subst.: a hireling.

Merces, ēdis, f., hire, wages, pay, reward; punishment; trouble, cost, loss; profit, revenue, income, interest.

Mercor, 1 (*merx*), v. dep. n., I trade; v. dep. a., buy, purchase.

Mercurius, i, m., Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, — the messenger of the gods.

Mĕreo, ui, ĭtum, and **mĕreor, ĭtus sum,** 2, v. a., I deserve, merit; gain, earn; v. n., deserve of, do good or ill to, behave towards a person, *erga aliquem, de aliquo.*

Mĕrīdiānus, a, um, adj. (*meridies*), of midday; *m. tempus*, noon, midday.
Mĕrīdies, ēi, m. (*medius, dies*), midday, noon; the south.
Mĕrĭtum, i, n. (*mereo*), merit, any action deserving thanks or reward; a benefit, kindness, favor; demerit; *merito*, according to desert, deservedly, justly.
Mĕrĭtus, a, um, part. (*mereo*); adj., merited, deserved, earned, due, fit, just, right.
Mĕrus, a, um, adj. (= *purus*), pure, unmixed; mere, bare; true, genuine.
Merx, cis, f. (*merces*), any kind of ware or merchandise; goods, commodities.
Messāla, ae, m., a Roman family name. *M. Valerius Messala Niger* was praetor in 63 B. C., consul in 61 B. C., censor in 55 B. C., and a respectable orator.
Messius, i, m. (*C.*), a tribune of the people in 57 B. C.
Metellīnus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Metellus, Metelline. Epp. Cic. III. 5.
Metellus, i, m. (*Q.*) See on Cic. p. Arch. 3.
Mētior, mensus sum, 4, v. dep. a., I mete, measure, survey; measure by walking, go or pass through, traverse; figur.: estimate, judge of, value; measure out, parcel out, distribute.
Mĕto, messui, messum, 3, v. a., I mow, reap, crop, gather, cut.
Metras, ae, m., a Cappadocian, who had been banished by Queen Athenais, but was restored by Cicero in 51 B. C.
Mettius, i, m. (*M.*), a man who was sent by Caesar at the opening of the Gallic war, in 58 B. C., as ambassador to Ariovistus, king of the German league, and was detained prisoner by him, but subsequently rescued by Caesar.
Mĕtuo, ui, 3 (*metus*), v. n., I fear, am afraid; v. a., fear, apprehend.
Mĕtus, ūs, m., fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety; *in metu esse*, to fear; *metum alicui injicere*, to put one in fear, to make one afraid.
Meus, a, um, adj., belonging to me, my, mine, my own; mine, my property; *mei*, my friends or relations.
Mĭgrātio, ōnis, f. (*migro*), a removal, migration.
Mĭgro, 1, v. n. and a., I quit or leave a place, depart, remove; move or remove to a place; go beyond, transgress.
Mīles, ĭtis, m. and f., a soldier; foot-soldier.
Milia, for *millia*. See *mille*.
Mīlĭtāris, e, adj. (*miles*), of or belonging to a soldier, pertaining to war, military, warlike, martial; *vir m.*, a warlike man, a brave soldier.
Mīlĭtia, ae, f. (*miles*), military service, warfare; military concerns; *domi et militiae*, both in peace and in war.
Mille, numer., a thousand; *mille passuum*, one thousand paces, a Roman mile; pl. *millia*, and *milia*.
Millies, adv. (*mille*), a thousand times; very often.
Mīmus, i, m., a kind of actor who represented characters by gestures, mime; a mimic play, a mime.
Mīna, and **mnā, ae,** f., a Grecian coin, of gold or of silver, worth a hundred Roman *denarii*.
Mĭnae, ārum, f., threats, menaces.
Mĭnax, ācis, adj. (*minor*), threatening, full of threats.
Minerva, ae, f., Minerva, a Roman goddess.
Minime, adv. (superl. of *parve*), least, least of all, very little; in negation, not at all, not in the least, by no means.
Mĭnistrātor, ōris, m. (*ministro*), a servant, attendant.
Mĭnistro, 1 (*minister*), v. a., I attend, wait upon, serve: c. dat.; supply, provide, furnish, give, afford.
Mĭnĭtor, 1 (*minor, ari*), v. dep. freq. c. dat., I threaten, menace.
Mĭnor, 1, v. dep. a. (*minae*), I threaten, menace; v. dep. n. (*mineo*), to project, reach upwards, tower.
Mĭnor, us, ōris, adj., compar. of *parvus*; less, smaller; hence superl. *minimus*. See *parvus*.
Minōres, descendants, posterity.
Minturnae, ārum, f., a city of Latium, on the border of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris.
Mĭnuo, ui, ūtum, 3, v. a., I make less, lessen, diminish, abate; restrict, restrain, put an end to; *minuente aestu*, at the ebbing or reflux of the tide.
Mĭnus, adv. (compar. from *parve*), less; *quominus*, that not, from.
Mĭnūtus, a, um, part. (*minuo*); adj., minute, small, little; light, frivolous, trifling.
Mīrābĭlis, e, adj. (*miror*), to be won-

dered at, wonderful, marvellous; admirable, extraordinary.

Mīrĭ-fīcus, a, um, adj. (*mirus, facio*), causing wonder or admiration, marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, strange; adv., *mīrĭfĭcē.*

Mīror, 1, v. dep. a. and n., I look at, wonder at, admire, marvel, think strange, am amazed or astonished.

Mīrus, a, um, adj. (*miror*), striking the view, admirable, remarkable, wonderful, marvellous.

Misceo, miscui, mixtum or **mistum,** 2, v. a., I mix, mingle, intermix; figur.: mingle; disturb, confound.

Mĭsellus, a, um, adj. (*miser*), dim., poor, wretched, unfortunate.

Misēnum, i, n., a promontory, town, and harbor, in Campania.

Mĭser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., poor, miserable, wretched, unfortunate; distressing, sad.

Mĭsĕrābĭlis, e, adj. (*miseror*), to be pitied, pitiable, deplorable, miserable, lamentable, wretched.

Mĭsĕreo, uī, ĭtum, and **mĭsĕreor, ertus** or **ĕrĭtus sum,** 2 (*miser*), v. dep. n. c. gen., I pity, have compassion on, commiserate, deplore; *miseret me tui*, or *miseretur me tui*, I have pity on you, I pity you.

Mĭsĕria, ae, f. (*miser*), poverty, misfortune, trouble, calamity, misery, wretchedness.

Mĭsĕrĭ-cordia, ae, f. (*misericors*), mercy, compassion, pity.

Mĭsĕrĭ-cors, dis, adj. (*misereo, cor*), merciful, compassionate, pitiful.

Mĭsĕror, 1 (*miser*), v. dep. a., I deplore, lament, mourn over; pity, commiserate, compassionate; gerundive, *miserandus, a, um*, lamentable, pitiable.

Missus, ūs, m. (*mitto*), a sending.

Mithrĭdātes, is, m. See Introduction to Orat. p. l. Manil.

Mithridatĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Mithridates, Mithridatic.

Mītis, e, adj., mild, soft, tender, ripe; calm, still, placid; gentle, kind, humane, easy, light; adv., *mitē.*

Mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*meo*), v. a., I make go, let go, send; let be, omit, pass over, cease; throw away, lay aside; dismiss, discharge, disband; set at liberty, discharge, release; send forth, emit, utter; send, despatch; send word to, write, inform; throw, cast, hurl.

Mitylēnae, ārum, f., the capital of the island of Lesbos, in the Aegean sea.

Mĭtўlēnaeus, and **Mytilenaeus, a, um,** adj., of or belonging to Mitylene.

Mōbĭlis, e, adj. (for *movibilis*, from *moveo*), easy to be moved, movable, light, agile, nimble; fickle, inconstant, changeable, variable; adv., *mōbĭlĭter.*

Mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*mobilis*), mobility; inconstancy, fickleness, levity, mutability, changeableness; *m. equitum*, quickness, agility of the horsemen.

Mŏdĕrātio, ōnis, f. (*moderor*), a moderating, moderation; temperateness, moderateness; regularity.

Mŏdĕrātor, ōris, m. (*moderor*), governor, ruler, director.

Mŏdĕrātus, a, um, part. (*moderor*); adj., moderate, discreet, temperate; adv., *moderatē.*

Mŏdĕror, 1 (*modus*), v. dep. a. and n. c. dat., I moderate, restrain, mitigate, allay; regulate, govern, rule, guide.

Mŏdestia, ae, f. (*modestus*), moderation in one's desires; modesty, decency, discretion, discreetness.

Mŏdestus, a, um, adj. (*modus*), moderate in one's desires, modest; temperate, calm, gentle; sober, discreet, virtuous; adv., *mŏdestē.*

Mŏdĭcus, a, um, adj. (*modus*), having or keeping a proper measure, moderate, temperate, sober; modest; middling, ordinary.

Mŏdŏ, adv. (*modus*), only, but; simply; merely; a short time since, lately; now, just now; *si modo*, if only, provided that; *dum modo*, provided that, if but; *non modo*, not only, not merely; *modo — modo*, now — now, at one moment — at another.

Mŏdus, i, m., measure, quantity, size, length, circumference; due measure; moderation; limits, bounds, end; manner, way, method, fashion; *modo, in modum, ad modum*, c. gen., like, as, in the manner of; *nullo modo*, by no means; *omni modo*, by all means; *quodam modo*, in a certain measure.

Moenia, ium, n. (*moenio*, for *munio*), the wall or walls of a town; the buildings of a town, the town itself.

Moereo, and **maereo, ui,** 2, v. n. and a., I lament, mourn, am sad, grieve; mourn over, bewail, lament.

Moeror, ōris, m. (*moereo*), mourning, sadness, lamentation, grief.

Moestĭtia, and **maestĭtia, ae,** f. (*moestus*), sadness, grief, sorrow.
Moestus, a, um, adj. (*moereo*), mourning, sad, sorrowful, afflicted.
Mōles, is, f., a mass, heap of huge bulk or weight; a huge building, a dam in the sea; burden, labor, difficulty; greatness, weight.
Mŏlestia, ae, f. (*molestus*), troublesomeness, uneasiness, discontent, dissatisfaction, molestation, annoyance.
Mŏlestus, a, um, adj. (*moles*), troublesome, painful, offensive, irksome; injurious, dangerous; affected, labored; adv., *mŏlestē*; *moleste ferre*, to suffer with reluctance, to be displeased with, to take unkindly.
Mōlior, ītus sum, 4 (*moles*), v. dep. n. and a., I attempt something difficult, make a powerful effort, take pains and labor, struggle, strive, labor, toil; intend, design; excite, cause.
Mōlītus, a, um, part. (*molior*), moved with labor, labored, built.
Mollio, īvi or **ii, ītum,** 4 (*mollis*), v. a., I make soft or flexible, supple or pliant; ease, alleviate; make effeminate.
Mollis, e, adj., soft; tender, delicate; pliant, flexible; effeminate; mild, gentle; smooth, pleasing; not steep, sloping; adv., *mollĭter*.
Mollĭtia, ae, and **mollĭties, ēi,** f. (*mollis*), softness, flexibleness; sensibility, weakness; tenderness; effeminacy.
Mŏlo, ui, ĭtum, 3, v. a., I grind.
Mōmentum, i, n. (for *movimentum*, from *moveo*), that which moves the balance; weight, influence; importance; moment, instant; value.
Mona, ae, f., the Isle of Man, or Anglesea, between Great Britain and Ireland.
Mŏneo, ui, ĭtum, 2, v. a., I remind, put in mind; admonish, advise, warn; teach, instruct, inform, tell; *eos hoc moneo*, I advise them to do this.
Mons, tis, m., a mountain, high hill.
Monstrum, i, n. (*moneo*), anything shown, omen, sign; a monster; anything strange; a wonder, prodigy.
Mŏnŭmentum, and **mŏnĭmentum, i,** n. (*moneo*), anything that preserves the remembrance of a thing or person, a monument, memorial, record.
Mŏra, ae, f., a hindrance, delay; impediment, encumbrance.
Morbus, i, m. (akin to *mors*), a disease, sickness, malady.
Morĭni, ōrum, m., a maritime people of Gaul, opposite the coast of Kent in Britain. Their territory contained the port of Itius, from which Caesar sailed across to Britain.
Mŏrĭor, mortuus sum, mŏri or **mŏrīri,** v. n., I vanish, pass away, perish, die.
Moritasgus, i, m., a king of the Senones.
Mŏror, 1 (*mora*), v. dep. n., I delay, tarry, stay, linger, loiter; v. a., detain, retard, hinder, delay, stop; *nihil moror*, do not care for, do not value or regard.
Mōrōsus, a, um, adj. (akin to *moereo*), fretful, peevish, morose; stubborn, obstinate.
Mors, tis, f., death; a dead body; *mortem sibi consciscere*, to destroy one's self.
Morsus, ūs, m. (*mordeo*), a bite, biting.
Mortālis, e, adj. (*mors*), subject to death, mortal; perishable; *mortales*, mortals, mankind, men.
Mortuus, a, um, part. (*morior*); adj., dead.
Mos, mōris, m., manner, custom, way, fashion, usage; demeanor, behavior, conduct; law, rule; pl. *mores*, manners, character, morals.
Mosa, ae, f., a river of Belgic Gaul, now the Meuse. It has its sources in the Vosges Mountains, and falls into the Vahalis (Waal) or left arm of the Rhenus (Rhine), with which it flows into the German Ocean.
Mōto, 1 (*moveo*), v. freq. a., I move, or move often.
Mōtus, ūs, m. (*moveo*), a motion, moving, movement; commotion, tumult; of the mind: thinking, thought, idea; of the heart: emotion, agitation; impulse.
Mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a. I move, stir, put in motion; move, make an impression upon, affect, delight, charm; move from its place, remove; excite, occasion, cause, bring on; begin, commence; make, do; v. n., I move, set out, depart; *bellum movere*, to stir up war.
Mucro, ōnis, m. (akin to *pugio*), a sharp point; the point of a sword; a sword.
Mŭliēbris, e, adj. (*mulier*), of a woman or women, feminine, female, womanly; womanish, effeminate.

Mŭlier, ĕris, f., a woman, whether married or not.

Mŭliercŭla, ae, f. dim. (*mulier*), a little woman.

Mūlio, ōnis, m. (*mulus*), a mule-driver, muleteer.

Multa, and **mulcta, ae,** f. (*mulco*), punishment, fine, penalty.

Multĭ-plex, ĭcis, adj. (*multus, plico*), having many folds, having many parts, numerous; manifold, various, different.

Multĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*multus*), a multitude, great many, great number or quantity.

Multō, adv. (*multum*), by much, by far, much, a great deal.

Multo, and **mulcto,** 1 (*mulco*), v. a., I punish, fine.

Multus, a, um, adj., many, much, numerous, frequent; great, large; *multi*, many, many persons; *multa*, many things, much; *multum*, much, a large amount, a great part; *multa nocte*, late at night; adv., *multum*. — Compar. *plus* (pl. *plures, a*), more: c. gen.; *plus pecuniae*, more money; *pluris emere*, to buy dearer; *pluris putare*, to esteem higher; *plures*, more than one, several. — Superl. *plurimus, a, um*, very much, most; *plurimum*, the most, very much; adv., *plurimum*, very much, most, especially.

Mūlus, i, m., a mule.

Mulvius, a, um, adj., Mulvian. See on Cic. in Cat. III. 2.

Mundus, i, m. (*mundus, a, um*), the world, the universe; the world, earth.

Mūnĕro, and **mūnĕror,** 1 (*munus*), v. a., I give; present with.

Mūnĭceps, cĭpis, m. and f. (*munus, capio*), an inhabitant of a *municipium*.

Mūnĭ-cĭpium, ii, n. (*municeps*), a town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, and the right of Roman citizenship.

Mūnĭ-fĭcentia, ae, f. (*munificus*), bountifulness, liberality, generosity, munificence.

Mūnĭ-fĭcus, a, um, adj. (*munus, facio*), benevolent, liberal, bountiful, generous, munificent.

Mūnĭmentum, i, n. (*munio*), a fence, defence, shelter, protection, fortification, rampart, bulwark.

Mūnio, īvi or **ii, ītum,** 4, v. a., I make a wall; fortify, defend, secure, strengthen; protect, cover; figur.: secure, put in safety; make passable, pave, make, repair.

Mūnītio, ōnis, f. (*munio*), a fortifying, strengthening, defending, securing, an erecting a strong place; a making passable; a fortification, rampart, bulwark.

Mūnītus, a, um, part. (*munio*); adj., defended, protected; fortified.

Mūnus, ĕris, n., employment, office, post, charge; duty, part; service, favor; a present, gift; a public exhibition, particularly of gladiators.

Mūrālis, e, adj. (*murus*), of or belonging to a wall, mural.

Mūrus, i, m., a wall; figur.: wall, defence, protection, security.

Mūs, ūris, m. and f., a mouse.

Mūsa, ae, f., a muse, goddess of poetry and music.

Muscŭlus, i, m. dim. (*mus*), a little mouse; a warlike machine, a shed or mantelet.

Mŭtĭlus, a, um, adj., maimed, mutilated.

Mūto, 1 (contr. from *movito*), v. a., I move, move away; alter, change; exchange, interchange, barter, traffic.

Mūtus, a, um, adj. (*mu; mut*), dumb, mute; that does not speak, silent, still.

Mūtuus, a, um, adj. (*muto*), borrowed, lent; mutual, reciprocal; adv., *mūtuē*, and *mūtuō*.

N.

Nae, interj., indeed, yes, certainly, truly, surely.

Nam, conj. (= *enim, nempe*, akin to *nomen*), namely; for; *quisnam*, who then?

Nameius, i, m., a Helvetian nobleman sent as an ambassador to Caesar.

Nam-que, conj., same as *nam;* for, for certainly.

Nanciscor, nactus sum, 3, v. a., I meet with, find, fall on, light or stumble upon; get, obtain, reach, gain.

Nanctus, a, um, part. (commonly written *nactus*), from *nanciscor*, which see.

Nannētes, um, m., a Celtic tribe on the coast, north of the Liger (Loire).

Nantuātes, um, m., a people on the south of the *Lacus Lemannus* (Lake of Geneva).

Narbo, ōnis, m., a commercial town of

considerable importance in the south of Gaul, on the Atax (Aude), about 12 miles from the sea. It was an ancient Gallic place, but reduced to a Roman colony in 118 B. C. by the consul Q. Mactius, and made the capital of the Roman province, which received from it the name of Gallia Narbonensis. From its founder it was called Narbo Martius; now Narbonne.

Narro, 1 (*narus*, or *gnarus*), v. a., I tell, recount, relate, narrate; say, speak.

Nascor, nātus sum, 3, v. dep. n., I am born; rise, spring up, am produced; figur.: to follow, proceed from.

Nasua, ae, m., a leader of the Suevi, and brother of Cimberius.

Nātālis, e, adj. (*natus*), of a man's birth or nativity, natal, native; *natalis*, sc. *dies*, a birthday.

Nātio, ōnis, f. (*nascor*), the being born, birth; a race of people, nation; a race, tribe.

Nātīvus, a, um, adj. (*natus*), that which is born, native, natural.

Nātūra, ae, f. (*nascor*), birth; the nature, natural constitution of a thing; disposition, temperament, character; instinct; course of nature, order of things; the universe.

Nātūrālis, e, adj. (*natura*), natural, by birth; produced by nature, implanted by nature, conformable to nature.

Nātus, a, um, part. (*nascor*), born, brought forth, sprung; subst.: son, daughter.

Nātus, ūs, m. (*nascor*), birth; abl. sing. *natu*, by birth, in age; *major natu*, elder; *natu minimus*, the youngest.

Nau-frăgium, ii, n. (*navis*, *frango*), a shipwreck; ruin, loss, destruction.

Nau-frăgus, a, um, adj. (*navis*, *frango*), shipwrecked, wrecked; figur.: ruined, lost.

Nausea, ae, f., sea-sickness.

Nauta, and **nāvīta, ae,** m. (*navis*), a sailor.

Nautĭcus, a, um, adj. (*nauta*), of or belonging to mariners or ships, naval.

Nāvālis, e, adj. (*navis*), of or belonging to ships, naval.

Nāvĭcŭla, ae, f. (*navis*), dim., a little ship, skiff, bark.

Nāvĭcŭlārius, ii, m. (*navicula*), a ship-owner, shipmaster.

Nāvĭgātio, ōnis, f. (*navigo*), a sailing, navigating; navigation; a voyage.

Nāvĭgium, ii, n. (*navigo*), a ship, vessel.

Nāvĭgo, 1 (*navem*, *ago*), v. a., I sail over, navigate; gain by navigation; v. n., sail, set sail.

Nāvis, is, f., a ship, bark, vessel; *deducere navem*, to launch a ship; *solvere navem*, to get under sail; *navem conscendere*, to go on board, to embark.

Nāvo, 1 (*navus*), v. a., I perform vigorously or diligently; show, exhibit; *operam navare alicui*, to serve, assist any one.

Nāvus, a, um, adj. (*gnavus*), active, diligent, industrious, strenuous, prompt.

Nē, adv., not; *ne quidem*, not even, not so much as; *modo ne*, *dummodo ne*, only not, provided that not; *ne*, for *nedum*, much less; *ne*, for *nae*, certainly, truly.

Nē, conj. with subj., that not, lest; *ne dicam*, that I may not say, not to say; *sententiam ne diceret, recusavit*, he refused to pronounce his opinion.

Nĕ, interrogative enclitic particle; *jamne vides?* do you now see? *quaeritur, sintne dii, nec ne sint*, it is the question, whether there be gods, or none.

Neāpŏlītāni, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Neapolis, Neapolitans.

Nĕc, and **nĕque,** adv., and not; not; not even; but not; *nec — nec* or *neque — neque*, as well not — as not, not only not — but also not, neither — nor; *nec — et* or *ac*, not only not — but; *et — nec* or *neque*, not only — but also not; *neque — et non*, neither — nor.

Nĕcessārius, a, um, adj. (*necesse*), necessary, unavoidable, inevitable; necessary, indispensable; closely connected by relationship or friendship, a friend, relative; adv., *nĕcessārĭē*, and *nĕcessārĭō*.

Nĕcesse, adj. (*ne-cessum*, from *cedo*), n. indecl., necessary, inevitable; needful.

Nĕcessĭtas, ātis, f. (*necesse*), necessity, need; inevitableness; relationship, connection, friendship; *necessitates*, wants, interests.

Nĕcessĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*necesse*), necessity; need; natural bond, the tie of relationship, bond of friendship, acquaintance, intimacy; relations, connections, friends.

Necnĕ, and **nec ne,** conj., or not, used after *utrum*, *ne*, or *quid*.

Necnon, and **nec non, neque non,** and also, and besides, and.

Nĕco, 1 (*nex*), v. a., I put to death, slay, kill, destroy.

Nĕc-ŏpīnans, and **neque ŏpīnans,** adj., not expecting, little thinking of.

Nĕcŭbī, adv. (*ne, alicubi*), lest anywhere, that nowhere.

Nē-dum, adv., not to say, not only; much less.

Nĕ-fandus, a, um, adj. (*ne, fari*), not to be named or mentioned, unspeakable, impious, heinous, execrable, abominable.

Nĕ-fārius, a, um, adj. (*nefas*), wicked, impious, heinous, abominable, execrable, nefarious; adv., *nĕfārĭē.*

Nĕ-fās, n. indecl., not lawful, unlawful, criminal; a crime, wicked deed; impiety, wickedness, villany.

Neg-lĭgens, tis, part. (*negligo*); adj., negligent, careless, heedless, reckless, inattentive, neglectful; adv., *neglĭgenter.*

Neg-lĭgentia, ae, f. (*negligens*), negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, disrespect; *n. deorum,* contempt of the gods.

Neg-lĭgo, and **neg-lĕgo, lexi, lectum,** 3 (*nec, lego*), v. a., I heed not, slight, neglect; despise, contemn.

Nĕgo, 1 (*ne-aio*), v. n., I say no, deny; v. a., deny, affirm that it is not so.

Nĕg-ōtiātor, ōris, m. (*negotior*), a trader, merchant.

Nĕg-ōtiŏlum, i, n., dim. (*negotium*), a little business or matter.

Nĕg-ōtior, 1 (*negotium*), v. dep. n., I trade, traffic, transact business.

Nĕg-ōtiōsus, a, um, adj. (*negotium*), full of business, busy; active in public affairs.

Nĕg-ōtium, ii, n. (*nec, otium*), a business, employment, occupation; an affair; difficulty, trouble, pains; a matter, thing; *alicui negotium facessere,* to give one trouble; *negotio desistere,* to desist from the attempt.

Nemētes, um, m., a German tribe on the left bank of the Rhine, south of the Vangiones, near the modern Speier.

Nē-mŏ, ĭnis, m. and f. (*ne, homo*), no man, no one, nobody; *non nemo,* some one; *nemo non,* all, every one.

Nempĕ, conj. (*nam, pe*), namely, to wit, truly, surely, certainly; forsooth.

Nĕmus, ŏris, n., a grove or wood containing open fields or pastures; a wood, forest.

Nĕpōs, ōtis, m., a nephew; a grandson; a prodigal, spendthrift.

Nē-quam, adj. indecl. (*ne-quidquam*), compar. *nequior,* superl. *nequissimus;* worthless, good for nothing, bad; wicked, vile.

Nē-quāquam, adv., in no wise, by no means.

Nĕquĕ. See *nec.*

Nĕ-queo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum,** 4, v. n., I cannot, am not able.

Nē-quicquam, and **nē-quidquam,** adv., in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly, without effect; without ground or reason.

Nē-quĭtia, ae, and **nē-quĭties, ei,** f. (*nequam*), neglectful conduct, inactivity, remissness.

Nero, ōnis, m. (*Tib. Claudius*), a Roman senator, who recommended that the members of the conspiracy of Catiline who had been seized should be kept confined till Catiline was put down and the senate knew the exact state of the facts.

Nervicus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the Nervii, Nervian.

Nervii, ōrum, m., an original German tribe in Belgic Gaul, in what is now Hainault, about the Scaldis (Schelde). Their dominion reached to the sea.

Nervius, i, m., a Nervian.

Nervus, i, m., a nerve, sinew; cord, string; figur.: force, strength, vigor, power.

Ne-scio, īvi or **ii, ĭtum,** 4, v. a., I am ignorant, know not; am unacquainted with; am not able; *nescio quid,* something extraordinary.

Neu, adv. See *neve.*

Ne-utĕr, tra, trum, adj., neither the one nor the other, neither of the two, neither.

Nēvĕ, and **neu,** adv. (*ne, ve*), nor, neither and not; *neve — neve,* neither — nor; stands in the same relation to *ne* as *neque* does to *non.*

Nex, nĕcis, f., violent death, slaughter, murder.

Nī, conj. (contr. for *nisi*), if not, unless.

Nicaea, ae, f. 1. A city of Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius; now Nice. 2. An Ionian city on the Hydaspes.

Nĭger, gra, grum, adj., black, sable, dusky, dark; figur.: bad, wicked; ill-boding, unlucky.

Nĭ-hĭl, contr. **nīl,** n. indecl., and **nĭ-**

hĭlum, i, n. (*ne, hilum*), not the least, nothing; adv., in nothing, not a whit, not; *nihil non*, everything; *non nihil*, something; *nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem*, there is no reason why; *nihilo*, in nothing, by nothing; *nihilo minus*, no less, nevertheless.

Nihil-dum. See *dum*.

Nī-mirum, adv. (*ne, mirum*), no wonder; truly, surely, certainly.

Nĭmĭs, adv., no measure; beyond measure, too much, overmuch, too extremely, exceedingly; *non nimis*, not too much, not very.

Nimius, a, um, adj. (*nimis*), above measure, too much, too great, superfluous, excessive; immoderate, intemperate; adv., *nimium*.

Nĭ-sĭ, conj. (*ne, si*), if not, unless; except, save only; *nisi quod*, except that; *non nisi*, only.

Nīsus, and **nixus, ūs,** m. (*nitor*), effort; ascent, climbing.

Nĭteo, ui, 2 (akin to *nix*), v. n., I shine, look bright, glisten, glitter.

Nĭtĭdus, a, um, adj. (*niteo*), bright, shining; spruce, neat, trim, clean, elegant; fat, sleek.

Nitiobrĭges, um, m., a people of Aquitania, on the Garumna (Garonne).

Nĭtor, ōris, m. (*niteo*), brightness, splendor; beauty, elegance; beauty of style.

Nītor, nīsus, and **nixus sum,** 3, v. dep. n., I rest upon, lean upon, am supported by; insist upon, strive, endeavor, labor; figur.: rely upon, depend upon, trust to: c. abl.

Nixus, ūs, m. See *nisus, ūs*.

Nobilior, ōris, m. (*M. Fulvius*), a Roman knight, confederate with Catiline. Nothing further is certainly known of him.

Nōbĭlis, e, adj., notable; known, well-known; famous, illustrious, renowned, celebrated, distinguished; noble, high-born.

Nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*nobilis*), notableness, excellence; fame, reputation, renown; nobility, high birth; the nobility, the nobles.

Nŏceo, cui, cĭtum, 2, v. n. c. dat., I hurt, injure, harm, do harm or mischief.

Noctū, adv., by night, in the night-time.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. (*noctu*), of night, nocturnal.

Nodus, i, m. (akin to *necto*), a knot, band; an articulation of the bones, joint.

Nōlo, nōlui, nolle (*ne, volo*), v. n., I will not, am unwilling; *noli putare*, do not think, never think.

Nōmen, ĭnis, n., a name, appellation; the name of the *gens* or clan, as *M.* (praenomen) *Tullius* (nomen) *Cicero* (cognomen); reputation, renown, fame, name; a pretext, pretence, account, reason, excuse; *meo nomine*, on my account, in my behalf; *suo nomine*, personally, individually.

Nōmen-clātor, ōris, m. (*nomen, calo*), one who tells the names of persons or things, a nomenclator.

Nōmĭnātim, adv. (*nomen*), by name, expressly, particularly, especially.

Nōmĭno, 1 (*nomen*), v. a., I name, call by name; nominate; *nominari*, to be celebrated; *nominatus, a, um*, adj., celebrated.

Nōn, adv., not; no; *nonnihil*, something; *nonnullus, non nemo*, some one, somebody; *nullus non*, every one.

Non-dum, adv., not yet, not as yet.

Non-nĕ, adv., whether or not; not? is it not true? is it not so?

Non-nihil. See *nihil*.

Non-nullus, a, um, adj., some; pl. *nonnulli*, some, some persons.

Non-numquam, adv., sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

Nōnus, a, um, adj. (for *novenus*, from *novem*), the ninth.

Nonae, ārum, f. (*nonus*), the fifth day in every month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides.

Norēia, ae, f., the chief town of Noricum, a country bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by Pannonia (Hungary), on the south by Pannonia and Gallia Cisalpina, and on the west by Vindelicia and Raetia, from which it was separated by the river Oenus (Inn).

Norĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Noricum, Norican.

Nos, nostrum. See *ego*.

Nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3, v. a., I become acquainted with, get a knowledge of, know; *novi*, I have learned, become acquainted with, know.

Noster, stra, strum, pron. poss. (*nos*), our, ours, our own.

Nŏta, ae, f. (*nosco*), a mark, sign; a character in writing, letter; a brand or stigma; a spot, blemish; proof, token; a mark of ignominy imposed by the censor; infamy, dishonor, disgrace.

Nōtĭtia, ae, f. (*notus*), a knowledge; notion, conception, idea; acquaintance.

Nŏto, 1 (*nota*), v. a., I mark, distinguish by a mark; observe; show, point out, indicate; mark or brand with infamy.

Nōtus, a, um, part. (*nosco*); adj., known, well known.

Nŏvem, numer., nine.

Nŏvember, bris, bre, adj. (*novem*), sc. *mensis*, the month of November.

Nōvi, I know. See *nosco*.

Noviodūnum, i, n., the capital of the Suessiones, on the Axona (Aisne); now *Soissons*. 2. A town of the Bituriges. 3. A town of the Aedui; now Nevers.

Nŏvĭtas, ātis, f. (*novus*), newness, freshness, novelty; strangeness, rareness.

Nŏvo, 1 (*novus*), v. a., I make new, renew, repair, renovate; change, alter; *novare res*, to attempt a revolution or change in the government.

Nŏvus, a, um, adj., new, fresh, recent; strange, extraordinary; unaccustomed to, inexperienced; *novis rebus studere*, to prepare a revolution; *novus homo*, the first of his family that obtained a curule office; *novae tabulae*, a remission of debts, which required new tables to be made; superl. *novissimus*, last, extreme, hindmost; *novissimum agmen*, the rear; adv., *novissimē*, lately, at last, finally.

Nox, noctis, f., night; darkness, obscurity; a storm.

Nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, 3, v. a. and n. c. dat., I veil, marry, applied to females; *collocare aliquam nuptum in aliam civitatem*, to give a person in marriage into another state.

Nūdius, adv. (*nunc, dies*), *n. tertius*, now the third day, three days ago, the day before yesterday.

Nūdo, 1 (*nudus*), v. a., I make naked, strip bare, uncover; deprive of protection, expose, leave destitute.

Nūdus, a, um, adj., naked, bare, uncovered; spoiled, deprived, stripped of: c. abl.

Nūgae, ārum, f., trifles, stuff, nonsense.

Nullus, a, um, adj. (*ne, ullus*), not any, none, no one, nobody, no; *nullus non*, every, all; *non nullus*, some, some one.

Num, 1, adv., used in questions to which a negative answer is expected; 2, conj., whether; *videamus, num*, let us see whether.

Nŭmantia, ae, f., a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, which was captured and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger.

Nūmen, ĭnis, n. (*nuo*), a nod; will, command; the will of heaven, the divine will, the will or power of the gods; divinity.

Nŭmĕro, 1 (*numerus*), v. a., I count, number, reckon; figur.: account, reckon, esteem, consider.

Nŭmĕrus, i, m., the number; a great number; figur.: rank, dignity, estimation, account; *numero quadraginta*, forty in all.

Nŭmĭda, ae, m., a Numidian. Also adj., Numidian.

Numĭdĭcus, a, um, adj., Numidian; a surname of Q. Metellus, bestowed on him for his victory over Jugurtha.

Nummus, and **nūmus, i,** m., a piece of money, coin; money.

Numquam, and **nunquam,** adv. (*ne, umquam*), at no time, never.

Numquis, and **nunquis, quae** or **qua, quod** or **quid,** pron., whether any one or any.

Nunc, adv., now, at present, at this present time; *nunc — nunc*, now — now, sometimes — sometimes.

Nun-cio, and **nuntio,** 1 (*nuncius*), v. a., I announce, bring news, bear tidings, tell, report, warn, inform, relate.

Nun-cius, and **nuntius, ii,** m. (*novum, cio*), a bearer of news or tidings, a messenger, harbinger; news, tidings, intelligence, a message.

Nun-cius, a, um, adj. (*nuncius*), announcing, warning.

Nunquam, nunquis, etc. See *numquam*, etc.

Nūper, adv. (for *noviper*, from *novus*), newly, not long ago, lately, of late, recently.

Nuptiae, ārum, f. (*nubo*), a marriage, wedding; nuptials, nuptial feast.

Nusquam, adv. (*ne, usquam*), in no place, nowhere.

Nutrix, īcis, f. (*nutrio*), a wet nurse, nurse; anything that nourishes.

Nūtus, ūs, m. (**nuo*), a nod, beck; will, pleasure, command.
Nympha, ae, f., a spouse; a nymph.

O.

Ō! interj., O! oh! with the nom.; with the vocat.; with the accus.; *O si,* O if only; *O utinam,* O that.
Ŏb, prp. c. acc., 1, on, upon, against; 2, on account of; *quam ob rem,* therefore, on that account. In composition, with verbs, it signifies on, before, over, against, or towards.
Ŏb-aerātus, a, um, adj. (*ob, aeratus*), overwhelmed with debt, involved in debt; subst.: a debtor.
Ob-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, v. a., I lead against or to; bring, throw, lay, or put over, bring or draw round; draw forward, draw.
Ob-dūresco, dūrui, 3, v. n., I become hardened or insensible, grow callous, am not moved.
Ŏb-ēdiens, tis, adj. (*obedio*), obedient, compliant.
Ŏb-ēdientia, ae, f. (*obediens*), obedience, submission, dutifulness.
Ŏb-ēdio, īvi, ītum, 4 (*ob, audio*), v. n. c. dat., I give ear to, listen to; obey; suit myself to, conform to, am subject, serve.
Ŏb-eo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum,** 4, v. a., I go or come to, reach, go to meet, go against; go over, travel through; visit; take upon myself, undertake, attend to, do, perform, execute, manage, transact; v. n., to die.
Ob-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a., I spread over; pour upon, cover, fill.
Ŏb-ĭtus, ūs, m. (*obeo*), a visiting; a setting; ruin; death.
Ob-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*ob, jacio*), v. a., I throw or put before, offer, present; figur.: hold before; infuse, cause; oppose, set against; throw out against one, lay to one's charge; *objectus, a, um,* part. and adj., lying before or opposite.
Ob-lectāmentum, i, n. (*oblecto*), that which delights or pleases, delight, pleasure.
Ob-lecto, 1 (*ob, lacto,* from *lacio*), v. a., I delight, amuse, please, entertain, divert.
Ob-lĭgo, 1, v. a., I tie to, tie round, bind about or upon; bind together, bind up; figur.: bind, engage, oblige; pledge, plight, mortgage.
Ob-līno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3, v. a., I daub or smear over, bedaub, besmear.
Ob-lĭquus, a, um, adj. (*ob, liquis*), oblique, sidelong, turned sideways, slanting, transverse; adv., *oblīquē.*
Ob-līvio, ōnis, f. (*oblino*), a forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion.
Ob-līviscor, lītus sum, 3 (*oblivio*), v. dep. a., I forget.
Ob-mūtesco, tui, 3, v. inch. n., I become dumb, am struck dumb or mute; am silent.
Ob-noxius, a, um, adj. (*ob, noxia*), guilty, accountable; subject, submissive, obedient; obliged, under obligation, bound; subject, slavish; subject, liable; exposed.
Ŏb-ŏrior, ortus sum, orīri, v. dep. n., I rise or spring up against or before one, rise on a sudden.
Ob-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3, v. a., I cover over, hide in the ground, bury; hide, conceal, obliterate, efface, abolish.
Obscūrĭtas, ātis, 1 (*obscurus*), obscurity, darkness; indistinctness; humble origin.
Obscūro, 1 (*obscurus*), v. a., I darken, obscure; cover, hide, conceal; render obscure.
Obscūrus, a, um, adj., dark, dusky, obscure; unknown, lying hid; ignoble, of mean descent, humble, low; adv., *obscūrē.*
Ob-sĕcro, 1 (*sacro*), v. a. and n., I entreat or pray earnestly, beseech, implore, supplicate.
Ob-sĕcundo, 1, v. n., I humor, comply with, follow implicitly, second: c. dat.
Ob-sĕquentia, ae, f. (*obsequens*), compliance.
Ob-servans, tis, part. (*observo*); adj., observant, watchful, mindful, regardful; respectful, attentive: c. gen.
Ob-servantia, ae, f. (*observans*), an observing, noting; attention, regard, observance, esteem, reverence.
Ob-servo, 1, v. a. and n., I watch, mind, heed, attend to; watch, guard, keep; show reverence, respect, look up to, attend to, revere, honor, esteem; contemplate, observe; comply with, obey, follow, conform to, adhere to.
Ob-ses, sĭdis, m. and f. (*ob, sedeo*), a hostage; a surety; a pledge.
Ob-sessio, ōnis, f. (*obsideo*), a blockading, blockade, siege.
Ob-sĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*ob, sedeo*),

v. n. and a., I sit, stay; hem in; blockade, invest, besiege; watch closely, am on the lookout for.

Ob-sĭdio, ōnis, f. (*obsideo*), a blockade; a near, pressing danger.

Ob-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, v. a., I beset, environ, encompass, sit down before, shut in, invest, blockade.

Ob-signo, 1, v. a., I seal, seal up, affix my seal to.

Ob-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, v. n., I set myself against, oppose myself, resist, withstand.

Ob-sŏlesco, lēvi, 3 (*obsoleo*), v. inch. n., I become acquainted, grow out of use, become obsolete, fade, decay.

Obs-tĭnātus, a, um, part. (*obstino*); adj., firmly resolved, inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate; adv., *obstĭnātē.*

Obs-tĭno, 1 (*obs, teneo*), v. a., I hold against, resolve firmly, set my mind firmly upon.

Ob-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1, v. n., I stand against, stand in the way, withstand, oppose, obstruct, hinder.

Ob-strĕpo, pui, pĭtum, 3, v. n. c. dat., I make a noise at, against, to, or before, interrupt by noise; drown with clamor.

Ob-stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, v. a., I bind about or to; bind, fetter; bind, oblige, put under obligation.

Ob-struo, struxi, structum, 3, v. a., I build against, build before; block up, barricade, close up; obstruct; stand in the way, hinder.

Ob-stŭpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a., I astound, amaze, confound, stupefy.

Ob-stŭpesco, pui, 3, v. n., I become senseless, become stupefied, am struck with amazement.

Ob-sum, obfui or **offui, obesse,** v. n., I am against, hinder, am prejudicial to.

Ob-tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, v. a., I cover, cover over, veil, conceal; defend, protect.

Ob-tempĕro, 1, v. n. c. dat., I comply with, conform to, submit to, obey.

Ob-testor, 1, v. dep. a., I call solemnly to witness; adjure, beseech, implore vehemently, conjure.

Ob-tĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2 (*teneo*), v. a., I hold, have, possess; keep, retain, maintain; occupy, take up; make good, prove; establish, accomplish, get, gain; v. n., hold, last, stand.

Ob-tingo, tĭgi, 3 (*tango*), v. a., I touch, strike; v. n., to happen, fall out, turn out.

Ob-trecto, 1 (*tracto*), v. a. and n., I detract from, disparage, traduce, slander, dispraise, calumniate; oppose or thwart maliciously.

Ob-tūsus, and **ob-tunsus, a, um,** part. (*obtundo*); adj., blunt, dull, weakened, weak, faint.

Ob-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n., I come to meet, meet, occur, befall, happen; to fall to one's lot.

Ob-viam, adv., in the way, to meet; *o. ire alicui*, to go to meet one.

Ob-vĭus, a, um, adj. (*ob, via*), in the way, so as to meet, meeting.

Oc-cāsio, ōnis, f. (*occasum*, supine of *occĭdo*), occasion; opportunity, convenient time, fit moment, favorable circumstance.

Oc-cāsus, ūs, m. (*occĭdo*), a going down or setting of the heavenly bodies; sunset; the quarter of the sun's setting, the west; downfall, destruction.

Oc-cĭdens, tis, part., from *occĭdo*; subst. (sc. *sol*): the west, quarter of the setting sun.

Oc-cīdio, ōnis, f. (*occīdo*), an utter destroying; *occidione occidere*, to destroy utterly, annihilate.

Oc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 (*ob, caedo*), v. a., I cut down, kill, slay; ruin, undo.

Oc-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3 (*ob, cado*), v. n., I fall, fall down; to go down, to set; to fall, perish, die.

Oc-cīsio, ōnis, f. (*occīdo*), a slaying, murder; utter destruction.

Oc-clūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3 (*ob, claudo*), v. a., I shut, shut up, shut close.

Oc-cultātio, ōnis, f. (*occulto*), a hiding, concealing.

Oc-cultātor, ōris, m. (*occulto*), a hider, concealer.

Oc-culto, 1 (*occulo*), v. freq. a., I cover, conceal, hide.

Oc-cultus, a, um, part. (*occulo*), covered, hidden, concealed; adj.: secret, obscure; *occultum*, a secret thing or place; secrecy, concealment; adv., *occultē.*

Oc-cŭpātio, ōnis, f. (*occupo*), a seizing, taking possession of, occupying; business, employment, engagement, occupation.

Oc-cŭpo, 1 (*ob, capio*), v. a., I lay hands on, seize, take possession of, obtain, oc-

cupy; fill; fall upon, invade, lay hold of; anticipate; busy, occupy, take up, employ; *animos*, to invade, engross the minds.

Oc-curro, curri, cursum, 3 (*ob, curro*), v. n. c. dat., I go, come, or run to meet, meet; fall in with, light upon, meet with; march against, rush upon, seek to attack; oppose, resist; obviate, remedy, provide against, counteract; come to, arrive; take in hand, do, execute; to present itself, occur.

Ŏceănus, i, m., the ocean or main sea.

Ocĕlum, i, n., the chief city of the Graioceli, in the western part of Cisalpine Gaul.

Ŏcius, adv. (*ocior*), more quickly, more speedily; quickly, swiftly.

Ocriculānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ocriculum.

Octavii, ōrum, m. See on Cic. p. Arch. 3.

Octāvus, a, um, adj. (*octo*), the eighth.

Octin-gentī, ae, a, adj. (*octo, centum*), eight hundred.

Octō, numer., eight.

Octōber, bris, bre, adj. (*octo*), October, originally the eighth month; *October mensis*, the month of October.

Octodūrus, i, m., a town of the Veragri.

Octō-gintā, numer. (*octo*), eighty, fourscore.

Octōni, ae, a, adj. (*octo*), eight each, eight each time.

Ŏcŭlus, i, m., the eye.

Ōdi, ōdisse, v. a., I hate, detest; am displeased or vexed.

Ŏdium, ii, n. (*odi*), hate, hatred, grudge, ill-will, aversion, enmity; annoyance, disgust; importunity, vexatiousness.

Ŏdor, ōris, m., a scent, smell, odor; a stench, offensive smell; figur.: sign, presentiment; *odores*, odors, perfumes, perfumery, spices.

Ŏdōri-fer, a, um, adj. (*odor, fero*), spreading odor, sweet-smelling.

Of-fendo, di, sum, 3 (*ob, *fendo*), v. a., I hit or strike against; hit upon, light upon, find; hurt, injure; offend; *offendere animum alicujus*, to displease one; part., *offensus, a, um*, offended, displeased, angry, odious, offensive; v. n., I hit, strike against: c. dat.; figur.: make a mistake, err, commit a fault; am dissatisfied with, am displeased or offended; am offensive; am unfortunate, fail.

Of-fensio, ōnis, f. (*offendo*), a striking against, stumbling; hurt, injury; offence at something, dislike, disgust, aversion, hatred; misfortune, ill success.

Of-fĕro, ob-tŭli, ob-lātum, offerre, v. a., I bring before, present, show, exhibit; expose; bring forward; offer, proffer, tender; give, bestow; inflict, bring; cause, occasion.

Of-ficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*ob, facio*), v. n. c. dat., I do or act contrary to, hinder, stop, obstruct; hurt, am hurtful, injurious.

Of-ficiōsus, a, um, adj. (*officium*), ready to serve, obliging, courteous, dutiful.

Of-ficium, ii, n., service rendered, or kindness shown to another; courteousness; duty; part, province, office; service, office, trust, charge, business.

Ŏleum, i, n., olive-oil, oil.

Ōlim, adv. (from *ollus*, old form for *ille*), at that time, of old, formerly, long since, once upon a time; at a future time, hereafter, one day.

Ollovico, ōnis, m., a king of the Nitiobriges.

Ōmĕn, ĭnis, n., a voice taken as an indication of something future; a prognostic, sign, token, omen.

Ŏ-mitto, misi, missum, 3 (*ob, mitto*), v. a., I let go, let alone; let pass, do not avail myself of; let pass by, say nothing of, omit; lay aside, leave off, give up; let go unpunished, overlook.

Omnīno, adv. (*omnis*), wholly, entirely; in all, only, barely; in general, generally, universally; by all means, indeed, certainly.

Omnis, e, adj., all, every; *omnis*, man in general, everybody; *omnes*, all men; *omnia*, all things, all.

Ŏnĕrārius, a, um, adj. (*onus*), serving for burdens; *oneraria*, sc. *navis*, a ship of burden, merchant-ship.

Ŏnus, ĕris, n., a burden, load, lading, freight, cargo; trouble, difficulty; expense, tax, debt.

Ŏpĕra, ae, f. (*opus*), work, labor, exertion, pains, service; leisure; a laborer, operative; a work, manufacture; *operam afferre alicui, o. navare alicui*, to help, assist one; *operam dare*, to take care, to attend to.

Ŏpĭ-fex, ĭcis, m. and f. (*opus, facio*),

one who makes a work; a maker, fabricator; an artist, artisan, mechanic.

Ŏpīmus, a, um, adj. (*ops*), nourishing, fruitful, fertile, rich.

Ŏpīnio, ōnis, f. (*opinor*), opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief; reputation.

Ŏpīnor, 1, v. dep. a., I think, deem, suppose, judge; have an opinion.

Ŏpĭtŭlor, 1 (*opes, tuli*), v. dep. n. c. dat., I bring help, help, aid, assist, succor.

Ŏportet, tuit, 2 (*opus*), v. impers., it must be, it is reasonable, it ought, it behooves; it is necessary.

Op-pĕrior, pertus or **perītus sum,** 4, v. dep. n., I wait; v. a., wait for.

Op-pĕto, tīvi or **tii, tītum,** 3 (*ob, peto*), v. a., I go to, go to meet, encounter, undergo, suffer.

Oppĭdānus, a, um, adj. (*oppidum*), of or belonging to a town out of Rome; *oppidani,* townsmen, townsfolk.

Oppĭdō, adv. (*oppidum*), very, exceedingly; indeed, certainly, altogether.

Oppĭdum, i, n. (*ops, do*), a town, city; among the Britons: a fortified wood.

Op-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*ob, pono*), v. a., I place or set against or opposite; expose; bring forward against, interpose; set before the eyes or mind.

Op-portūnĭtas, ātis, f. (*opportunus*), fitness, convenience, suitableness, advantageousness; advantage, use.

Op-portūnus, a, um, adj. (*ob, portus*), as it were situated near the port, meet for the purpose, commodious, fit, convenient, suitable, advantageous, opportune; useful, serviceable; adv., *opportūnē.*

Op-pŏsĭtio, ōnis, f. (*oppono*), an opposing, setting against, opposition.

Oppŏsĭtus, ūs, m., the same as *oppositio.*

Op-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*ob, premo*), v. a., I press down, suppress, put down; overpower, overthrow, prostrate, subvert, overwhelm, subdue; oppress, deprive of rights; press, harass; fall upon, surprise.

Op-pugnātio, ōnis, f. (*oppugno*), a fighting against, attacking, or assaulting; figur.: an attack, assault, siege.

Op-pugno, 1 (*ob, pugno*), v. a., I fight against, attack, assail, assault, storm, besiege.

Ops, ŏpis, f., strength, force, might, power; riches, wealth, property, substance; aid, help, assistance, succor, support; *opes,* resources, influence; troops, forces.

Optābĭlis, e, adj. (*opto*), to be wished, desirable.

Optātus, a, um, part. and adj., wished, desired, agreeable.

Optĭmās, ātis, adj. (*optimus*), one of the best, noblest; *optĭmātes, um* and *ium,* the chief men in the state, the nobles, the aristocracy.

Optĭmus, and ***optŭmus, a, um,** adj. (*ops*), superl. of *bonus,* best, most excellent, most choice; adv., *optĭmē.*

Opto, 1, v. a., I wish, desire; ask, demand.

Ŏpŭlens, tis, and **ŏpŭlentus, a, um,** adj. (*ops*), rich, wealthy, opulent.

Ŏpŭlentia, ae, f. (*opulens*), wealth, riches; power, greatness; abundance.

Ŏpŭlentus, a, um. See *opulens.*

Ŏpus, ĕris, n., work, labor, workmanship; a building; a book; fortification; art; *tanto opere,* so greatly; *quanto opere,* how greatly; *opus est,* it is to be done, it is necessary, needful, useful.

Ōra, ae, f., the coast, sea-coast; region; margin, border.

Ōrātio, ōnis, f. (*oro*), speaking, speech, language; speech, oration, harangue; the faculty of speaking well; *orationem habere,* to make, deliver a speech.

Ōrātor, ōris, m. (*oro*), a speaker, orator.

Ōrātōrius, a, um, adj. (*orator*), of an orator, oratorical.

Orbis, is, m., a ring, circle; a wheel; *orbis terrarum* or *terrae,* the circle of the earth.

Orbĭta, ae, f. (*orbis*), the track or rut of a wheel.

Orcynia, ae, f., a name applied by the Greeks to the Hercynian Forest.

Ordĭno, 1 (*ordo*), v. a., I range, arrange, dispose, set in order; regulate, settle; ordain, appoint, fix.

Ordior, orsus sum, 4, v. dep. n. and a., I begin, commence, enter upon; undertake.

Ordo, ĭnis, m., row, rank, order, series; a line of soldiers, rank; a company, century of soldiers; the post of centurion, captainship; figur.: rank, class, order; orderly arrangement; *nullo ordine,* without order, unarranged; *ordine, in* or *ex ordine, in* or *per ordinem,* in a row, one after the other; *ordine,* rightly, wisely, properly: *ordo senatorius,*

the senate; *ordo equester*, the equestrian order.

Orestilla, ae, f. See *Aurelia.*

Orgetŏrix, igis, m., a Helvetian chieftain, distinguished for his noble birth, wealth, and ambition.

Ŏriens, tis, part. (*orior*), sc. *sol*, the rising sun, the day; the east.

Ŏrīgo, inis, f. (*orior*), the origin, source; stock, race; birth.

Ŏrior, ortus sum, ŏrīri, v. dep. n., to grow, rise, spring, originate, arise, appear; to be born; to begin.

Ornāmentum, i, n. (*orno*), what serves to adorn; ornament, embellishment, decoration; apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings; arms; mark of honor, title.

Ornātus, a, um, part. (*orno*); adj., adorned, embellished, ornamented; excellent, distinguished, illustrious; furnished, equipped; honorable, notable; honored; adv., *ornātē.*

Ornātus, ūs, m. (*orno*), embellishing, adorning; ornament, embellishment, decoration; attire, apparel.

Orno, 1, v. a., I purify, adorn, embellish, deck, set off, garnish; fit out, equip, furnish, prepare; equip, dress; honor, distinguish.

Ōro, 1 (*os*), v. n. and a., I speak; plead, argue; beg, crave, pray, entreat.

Orpheus, i, m., one of Cicero's slaves.

Ortus, ūs, m. (*orior*), a rising, beginning, origin, rise; birth; *ortus solis*, the rising of the sun, the east.

Ōs, ōris, n. (*O!*), the mouth; face, countenance, visage.

Oscito, and **oscitor,** 1 (*os, cieo*), v. n., I open the mouth wide, yawn; figur.: am listless, inactive, sleepy.

Oscus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Osci, a primitive people of Campania; Oscan. Epp. Cic. XIII.

Osismii, and **Osismi, ōrum,** m., one of the Armoric tribes, in the westernmost part of Celtic Gaul.

Os-tendo, di, sum or **tum,** 3 (*obs, tendo*), v. a., I hold forth, show, display, manifest; express, give to understand, say, declare; *ostendere se*, to appear.

Os-tentātio, ōnis, f. (*ostento*), a showing, displaying; a showing off, ostentation, pomp, boast.

Os-tento, 1 (*ostendo*), v. freq. a., I show, present to view; make a show of, promise; hold out, threaten, menace; make a boast of, show off, vaunt; make known, disclose, say.

Ostiensis, e, adj. (*Ostia*), of or pertaining to Ostia, Ostian.

Ostium, ii, n. (*os*), a door, house-door; any entrance, mouth.

Ōtiōsus, a, um, adj. (*otium*), unoccupied, at leisure, disengaged, retired from public affairs; quiet, tranquil, calm.

Ōtium, ii, n., rest, quiet, repose, tranquillity, peace; leisure, inactivity, easy life; freedom from business, spare time: retirement, ease.

Ŏvis, is, f., a sheep.

Ōvum, i, n., an egg, the spawn of a fish; *ovum parere* or *gignere*, to lay an egg.

P.

P., in abbreviations, stands for *Publius; P. R., populus Romanus; S. P. Q. R., Senatus populusque Romanus.*

Pābŭlātio, ōnis, f. (*pabulor*), a feeding; foddering; a foraging.

Pābŭlātor, ōris, m. (*pabulor*), a forager.

Pābŭlor, 1 (*pabulum*), v. dep. n., I feed; forage.

Pābŭlum, i, n. (*pasco*), food for cattle, grass, pasture, fodder; food in general; forage.

Pāci-fĭcātor, ōris, m. (*pacifico*), a peacemaker, pacificator, mediator.

Păciscor, pactus sum, 3 (*paco*), v. dep. n. and a., I bargain, make a bargain, agree, stipulate, conclude a contract.

Pāco, 1 (*pax*), v. a., I bring into a state of peace, pacify; subdue, conquer, bring into subjection.

Pactio, ōnis, f. (*paciscor*), an agreement, a bargain, contract, engagement.

Pactum, i, n. (*paciscor*), a bargain, agreement; *isto pacto*, this way, so much, in such a manner; *alio pacto*, otherwise; *quo pacto*, in what way, how; *nullo pacto*, in no way, not at all.

Padus, i, m., the river Po, in Gallia Cisalpina.

Paemāni, ōrum, m., a German people in Belgic Gaul, east of the Mosa (Meuse).

Paenĕ, and **pēnĕ,** adv., wellnigh, nearly, almost.

Paenŭla, and **pēnŭla, ae,** f. (*pannus*), a thick coat, riding-coat.

Paenŭlātus, and **pēnŭlātus, a,**

um, adj. (*paenula*), dressed in a riding-coat.

Pāgus, i, m., a district, canton.

Pălam, adv., in open view, openly, publicly, plainly.

Pălātium, i, n. See on Cic. in Cat. I. 1.

Palicānus, i, m. (*M. Lollius.*) See on Epp. Cic. IV.

Palladium, i, n., an image or statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, upon which the safety of the state was believed to depend; it was clandestinely carried off by Ulysses and Diomedes.

Palma, ae, f., the palm of the hand; the hand; palm-tree; a palm-branch as the mark of victory; victory.

Pălūdātus, a, um, adj. (*paludamentum*), clad in a military robe, or in a general's robe.

Pălus, ūdis, f., a marsh, morass, bog, fen, swamp, pool.

Păluster, stris, stre, adj. (*palus*), marshy, swampy.

Pamphȳlia, ae, f., a country on the sea-coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.

Pampīnus, i, m. and f. (akin to *vinum*), the tender shoot of a vine with its leaves, a vine-shoot; the foliage of vines.

Pando, di, pansum or **passum,** 3, v. a., I stretch, extend, expand, spread, unfold.

Pānis, is, m. (*pasco*), bread, a loaf.

Papius, a, um, adj., Papian. See on Cic. p. Arch. 5.

Păr, păris, adj., equal, even; suitable, right; *parem esse alicui*, to be equal to, be a match for; subst.: a competitor, adversary.

Părātus, a, um, part. and adj. (*paro*), prepared.

Părātus, ūs, m. (*paro*), preparation, provision; furniture, dress, ornament.

Parco, pĕperci or **parsi, parcītum** or **parsum,** 3 (*parcus*), v. n. c. dat., I cease, give over, abstain, forbear, leave off, spare; pardon, forgive, spare; use moderately, spare.

Parcus, a, um, adj. (allied to *parvus*), little, small, scanty; moderate, sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical, penurious, parsimonious; adv., *parcē.*

Părens, tis, m. and f. (*pario*), a parent.

Părento, 1 (*parens*), v. n., I perform the funeral rites of parents or near relatives; figur.: I appease by a sacrifice, I avenge one's death: c. dat.

Pāreo, ui, ītum, 2, v. n. c. dat., I obey, submit to, comply with; indulge, gratify; am subject to, governed by; *parentes*, subjects.

Păries, ĕtis, m., a partition-wall.

Părio, pĕpĕri, părītum or **partum,** 3, v. a., I bear or bring forth young; generate, procreate, beget; produce, bear, yield; figur.: occasion, cause, produce; acquire, procure.

Parisii, ōrum, m., a people on the Sequana.

Păro, 1 (akin to *pario*), v. a., I make or get ready, prepare, provide, contrive, furnish; acquire, procure, get, obtain; regulate, order, arrange; *bellum parare*, to make preparations for war; *insidias alicui p.*, to plot against one.

Parrī-cīda, and **pārī-cīda, ae,** m. and f. (*parens, caedo*), a murderer of parents, parricide; a murderer, assassin; a traitor, rebel.

Parrī-cīdium, ii, n. (*parricida*), murder of parents or near relations; parricide, murder.

Pars, tis, f., a piece, part, portion, share; party, side, faction; *pars — pars, pars — alii*, some — others; *parte*, in part, partly; *ex parte*, in part, in some measure; *multis partibus*, in many ways, by much, much; *magnam partem*, in a great measure; *maximam partem*, for the most part.

Parsīmōnia, and **parcīmōnia, ae,** f. (*parco*), frugality, thrift.

Parthi, ōrum, m., the Parthians, a Scythian people, situated to the north-east of the passes of the Caspian and south of Hyrcania, famed in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers.

Partī-ceps, cĭpis, adj. (*pars, capio*), partaking of, sharing in, privy to: c. gen.; subst.: an associate, companion, fellow.

Partim, adv. (for *partem*, from *pars*), partly, in part; some part, some; *partim — partim, partim — alii*, some — others.

Partio, and **partior,** 4 (*pars*), v. a., I divide, distribute, part, share.

Partus, ūs, m. (*pario*), a bringing forth, birth; the young or offspring of any creature.

Părum, adv., little, not much; too little, not enough; not remarkably, not very.

Parvŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. (*parvus*), very small, very little.

Parvus, a, um, adj., little, small; figur.: humble, mean; *parvi refert*, it matters little; adv., *parvē.*

Pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, v. a., I feed, graze, pasture; feed, nourish, support.

Passim, adv. (*pando*), here and there, at random.

Passus, ūs, m., a pace, step; a pace, measure of five feet.

Pastio, ōnis, f. (*pasco*), a feeding, grazing, pasturing; pasture, food.

Pastus, ūs, m. (*pasco*), a feeding, pasturing; food, pasture.

Pătĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*pateo, facio*), v. a., I open, set or lay open, throw open; figur.: I manifest, declare, disclose, discover, detect.

Pătĕ-fīo, factus, fieri, passive of *patefacio.*

Pateo, ui, 2, v. n., to be open, stand or lie open; to be open, accessible; to lie open, be exposed; to extend, stretch; to be attainable; to be clear, plain, evident.

Păter, tris, m., a father; *p. familias* or *familiae*, the father of a family.

Pătĕra, ae, f., a broad, shallow cup or bowl used for drinking out of and making libations.

Pater-familias. See *pater.*

Păternus, a, um, adj. (*pater*), of a father, fatherly, paternal.

Pătiens, tis, part. (*patior*); adj., enduring, bearing, able to bear, capable of enduring, patient.

Pătientia, ae, f. (*patior*), a bearing, suffering, enduring, capacity of endurance, patience.

Pătior, passus sum, 3, v. dep. a., I bear, endure, suffer, undergo; submit to, acquiesce in, comply with; permit, allow, suffer, let.

Pătria, ae, f. See *patrius.*

Pătrĭcius, a, um, adj. (*pater*), belonging to the primitive Romans (*patres*), of patrician rank, patrician, noble.

Pătrĭmonium, ii, n. (*pater*), a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony.

Pătrius, a, um, adj. (*pater*), of or belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal; of one's country, native; *patria*, sc. *terra* or sometimes *urbs*, one's native country or city, native soil, native land.

Pătro, 1 (akin to *potior*), v. a., I effect, perform, execute, perpetrate, achieve.

Pătrōcĭnium, ii, n. (*patronus*), protection, patronage, support.

Pătrōnus, i, m. (*pater*), a protector, defender, patron.

Pătruus, i, m. (*pater*), an uncle by the father's side, a father's brother.

Paucĭtas, ātis, f. (*paucus*), fewness, scarcity, paucity.

Paucus, a, um, adj., commonly pl. *pauci, ae, a*, few.

Paullatim, adv. (*paullum*), by little and little, by degrees, gradually.

Paullispĕr, and **paulispĕr,** adv. (*paullus*), for a little while, a little while.

Paullŭlus, and **paulŭlus, a, um,** adj. dim. (*paullus*), little, very little, small; subst., *paullŭlum*, a little; adv., *paullŭlum*, and *paulŭlum.*

Paullum, and **paulum,** adv. (*paullus*), a little, a short while.

Paullus, and **paulus, a, um,** adj., little, small.

Paullus, i, m., a Roman surname of the Aemilian family. See on Cic. in Cat. IV. 10.

Paullus, i, m. (*L. Aemilius Lepidus*), a brother of M. Lepidus, the triumvir. His first public act was the accusation of Catiline in 63 B. C., according to the *lex Plautia de vi.* He obtained the quaestorship for the year 59 B. C., the aedileship for 55 B. C., the praetorship for 53 B. C., and the consulship for 50 B. C.

Paupertas, ātis, f. (*pauper*), poverty, need, indigence.

Păveo, pāvi, 2 (akin to *moveo*), v. n. and a., I tremble, am afraid, fear, dread; *pavere omnia*, to be afraid of everything.

Pax, pācis, f. (*paciscor, pango*), an agreement, contract; peace, quiet, tranquillity; permission, leave.

Peccātum, i, n. (*pecco*), a fault, error, offence, sin.

Pecco, 1, v. a. and n., I do wrong or amiss, commit a fault, err, mistake, offend, sin.

Pecto, pexi or **pexui** or **pectīvi, pexum** or **pectītum,** 3 v. a., I comb, dress, or adjust the hair.

Pectus, ŏris, n., the breast; figur.: the heart.

Pĕcu, n., sheep, cattle.

Pĕcuārius, a, um, adj. (*pecu*), of or belonging to cattle or flocks, pastoral; subst.: a breeder of cattle.

Pĕcūnia, ae, f. (*pecu*), property, wealth, riches ; money.

Pĕcus, ŏris, n. (*pecu*), sheep ; cattle in general, goats, swine, oxen, horses.

Pĕcus, ŭdis, f. (*pecu*), a sheep, a head of cattle, an animal, beast.

Pĕdālis, e, adj. (*pes*), of a foot, a foot long or broad.

Pĕdes, ĭtis, m. (*pes*), one who goes on foot ; a foot-soldier ; the foot-soldiers, infantry.

Pĕdester, tris, tre, adj. (*pedes*), on foot, pedestrian ; on land.

Pĕdĭtātus, ūs, m. (*pedes*), the infantry or foot of an army.

Pedius, i, m. (*Q.*), one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, B. C. 57, and consul, B. C. 43. He was a grand-nephew of Caesar, being the grandson of his sister Julia.

Pējor, us, adj., worse ; adv., *pejus*, worse.

Pel-lectio, ōnis, f. (*pellego*), a reading through.

Pellis, is, f., the skin or hide of a beast ; a garment or tent made of skins ; *sub pellibus*, in tents, in a standing camp, in the camp.

Pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3, v. a., I set in motion, impel ; drive or chase away ; drive or force out, remove forcibly, expel, dispossess ; *hostes pellere*, to drive back, beat, rout the enemy.

Pĕnārius, a, um, adj. (*penus*), of or relating to provisions ; *cella penaria*, a buttery, pantry, larder.

Pĕnātes, ium, m. (*penes*), guardian deities, household gods ; the house, home.

Pendeo, pĕpendi, 2 (*pendo*), v. n., to hang, be suspended ; figur. : am in suspense, doubtful ; hang upon, rest or depend upon.

Pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3, v. a., I weigh ; pay, liquidate, discharge ; figur. : weigh, ponder, consider ; esteem, value ; pay what is due, suffer, undergo ; *pendere poenas*, to pay the penalty, suffer punishment ; *magni pendere aliquid*, to value a thing highly.

Pēne, adv. See *paene*.

Pĕnes, prp. c. acc. (*paene*), near, with ; in the power of, in the hands of.

Pĕnĕtro, 1 (*penitus*), v. n., I penetrate, advance, reach.

Pĕnĭtus, adv. (*penes*), inwardly, internally ; fully, thoroughly ; entirely, utterly.

Pensĭto, 1 (*penso*), v. freq. a., I pay, disburse, pay taxes.

Pensus, a, um, part. (*pendo*) ; adj., valuable, estimable, precious ; *nihil pensi habere*, not to care or regard, not to mind or consider, not to value.

Pĕr, prp. c. acc., through ; through a place, in the midst, over, along ; through a time, during ; through means, by means of, by ; *per vos*, through your means ; *per me*, by my exertions ; *per se*, in itself, for itself alone ; *per dedecus*, disgracefully ; *per insidias*, by treachery ; *per occasionem*, as opportunity offers. — In composition, *per-* strengthens the signification, as *perfacilis ;* or expresses thoroughness, completeness, as *percutere ;* or a motion round about, as *pervertere ;* or the idea of destruction, as *perdere, perire ;* or gives the compound a bad sense, as *perfidus, perjurare*.

Pĕr-ăcerbus, a, um, adj., very sour or harsh.

Pĕr-ădŏlescens, tis, adj., very young.

Pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a., I carry through, accomplish, perfect, finish, perform, despatch, achieve, execute.

Pĕr-ăgro, 1 (*per, ager*), v. a., I wander or travel through or over, traverse, survey ; figur. : pass through, penetrate.

Pĕr-angustus, a, um, adj., very narrow, very small.

Per-bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, adj., very friendly or kind.

Per-brĕvis, e, adj., very short ; abl. *perbrĕvi*, in a very short time.

Per-callesco, lui, 3, v. n., I become hardened, insensible, or callous.

Per-cello, cŭli, culsum, 3, v. a., I thrust, strike or beat down, overthrow, overturn, defeat, rout ; astonish, amaze, strike with consternation.

Per-cieo, cīvi or **cii, cĭtum,** and **per-cio, cīvi** or **cii, cĭtum,** 4, v. a., I move greatly, stir, excite ; hence *percĭtus, a, um*, easily excited, impetuous, irritable.

Per-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*per, capio*), v. a., I take up wholly, seize ; take, get, obtain, enjoy, acquire ; perceive, feel ; understand, comprehend, conceive, learn, know.

Per-contātio (*percontor*), and **per-cunctātio** (*percunctor*), **ōnis,** f., an asking, questioning, inquiry, interrogation.

Per-contor, and **per-cunctor,** 1, v.

dep. a. and n., I ask, ask strictly, interrogate, inquire, demand, question, examine.

Per-curro, curri or **cŭcurri, cursum,** 3, v. n., I run or pass through or over; v. a., run or go through, traverse; relate briefly, recite; examine, survey, meditate upon.

Per-cussor, ōris, m. (*percutio*), a striker; a murderer, cutthroat, hired assassin.

Per-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, v. a., I strike, hit, beat, knock, smite; figur.: strike, affect sensibly, deeply, or strongly, touch keenly.

Per-disco, dĭdĭci, 3, v. a., I learn thoroughly or perfectly.

Per-dĭtus, a, um, part. (*perdo*); adj., lost, irreparable, desperate; abandoned, incorrigible, profligate, dissolute.

Per-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, v. a., I destroy, ruin; squander, throw away, spend; corrupt, spoil, debauch; lose.

Per-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, v. a., I bring through, bring all the way, conduct, lead; draw out, lengthen, prolong; bring or draw over, persuade; besmear; *perducere aliquem in suam sententiam*, to bring one over to one's own opinion.

Per-duellio, ōnis, f. (*perduellis*), the crime of acting against the state or magistrate, treason; homicide.

Pĕr-ĕgrīnor, 1 (*peregrinus*), v. dep. n., I go abroad, travel through foreign parts; live in a foreign country.

Pĕr-ĕgrīnus, a, um, adj. (*peregre*), foreign, strange, alien; subst.: a foreigner, stranger, alien.

Pĕrendĭnus, a, um, adj. (*perendie*), of the day after to-morrow.

Pĕr-ennis, e, adj. (*per, annus*), that which lasts or continues the whole year; continual, perpetual, perennial, everlasting.

Pĕr-eo, ii, rarely **īvi, ĭtum, īre,** v. n., I perish, am lost or ruined, am destroyed; die.

Pĕr-ĕquĭto, 1, v. a., I ride through, round, or all over.

Pĕr-exĭguus, adj., very small, very little.

Per-făcĭlis, e, adj., very easy; very courteous; adv., *perfăcĭlĕ*.

Per-fectē, adv. (*perfectus*), completely, perfectly, fully, entirely, exactly.

Per-fectio, ōnis, f. (*perficio*), the making, completing, finishing of a thing; perfection, completeness.

Per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, v. a., I bear or carry through; bear, carry, bring, convey; support, suffer, brook; suffer, endure, undergo, experience.

Per-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*per, facio*), v. a., I bring to an end, finish, complete, accomplish, effect, perform, achieve, perfect; bring about, cause, obtain.

Per-fĭdia, ae, f. (*perfidus*), perfidy, treachery.

Per-fŏro, 1, v. a., I bore through, pierce, perforate.

Per-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*frango*), v. a., I break through, break or dash in pieces; figur.: overcome, surmount; infringe, break through, violate.

Per-fruor, fructus sum, 3, v. dep. n. c. abl., I enjoy fully or thoroughly.

Per-fŭga, ae, m. (*perfugio*), a runaway, fugitive; a deserter.

Per-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3, v. n., I flee for succor or shelter; desert, go over to the enemy.

Per-fŭgium, ii, n. (*perfugio*), a refuge, place of safety, asylum.

Pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3 (*per, rego*), v. n., I go, proceed; come; go on with, continue, persevere; v. a., *pergere iter*, to continue one's journey.

Pĕr-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, adj., very honorable, doing one great honor; showing great honor to another.

Pĕr-horresco, rui, 3, v. n. and a., I shudder, shudder greatly; shudder at, dread.

Pĕrīclĭtor, 1 (*periculum*), v. dep. n. and a., I try, prove, test; am in danger; endanger, risk, jeopard.

Pĕrīcŭlōsus, a, um, adj. (*periculum*), dangerous, hazardous, perilous; adv., *pĕrīcŭlōsē*.

Pĕrīcŭlum, i, n. (**perior, experior*), a proof, essay, trial, experiment; risk, danger, hazard, peril, jeopardy; *periculum facere*, to make trial.

Pĕr-indĕ, adv. (*per, is*), just so, in the same manner, equally, in like manner; so, in such a manner, so far; *perinde ac, atque, ut*, just as, according as, so as, as; *perinde ac si, quasi, tanquam*, just as if, as if.

Pĕr-ĭnīquus, a, um, adj., very unjust, very unfair.

Pĕrītus, a, um, adj. (**perior*, I get experience or knowledge), experienced

in; practised, skilled in, acquainted with.

Per-jūrium, ii, n. (*perjuro*), a false oath, perjury.

Per-jūrus, a, um, adj. (*per, jus*), one who breaks his oath, perjures or forswears himself.

Per-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, v. a., I read through, read to the end; go through, survey in detail.

Per-luo, lui, lūtum, 3, v. a., I wash or bathe much or all over; *perluor*, I bathe.

Per-magnus, a, um, adj., very great.

Per-măneo, nsi, nsum, 2, v. n., I remain to the end, endure, hold out, persist, continue.

Per-māno, 1, v. n., to flow through, soak through; spread; figur.: I penetrate unto, make my way to, arrive at, reach.

Per-misceo, miscui, mistum or **mixtum,** 2, v. a., I mix well together, mingle promiscuously; confound, throw into confusion.

Per-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I let go through, let pass; let go; commit, deliver, intrust; grant, allow, permit; *p. se in potestatem alicujus*, to surrender at discretion.

Per-mŏdestus, a, um, adj., very moderate, very modest or unassuming.

Per-mŏlestus, a, um, adj., very troublesome, vexatious.

Per-mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., I move through and through, move greatly; stir up; affect greatly, move to pity, anger, or terror; induce, persuade, prevail on; I raise, excite, stir up; part., *permotus, a, um*, moved, induced, prevailed on, persuaded.

Per-mulceo, lsi, lsum or **lctum,** 2, v. a., I stroke, caress, charm, please; soothe, appease, assuage, allay.

Per-multus, a, um, adj., very much, very many; adv., *permultum*, very much.

Per-nĭcies, ēi, f. (*per, neco*), destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity.

Per-nĭciōsus, a, um, adj. (*pernicies*), destructive, ruinous, disastrous, pernicious.

Per-nocto, 1 (*per, nox*), v. n., I stay or pass the whole night, remain all night long.

Per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3, v. a., I become well acquainted with, get correct knowledge of; *pernovi*, am well acquainted with, know well.

Per-parvus, a, um, adj., very little, very small.

Per-paucus, a, um, adj., very few.

Per-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, v. a., I push, thrust greatly; figur.: prevail over, conquer; force, drive, induce, constrain, persuade, impel.

Per-pendĭcŭlum, i, n. (*perpendo*), a plumb-line, plummet.

Per-pĕtior, pessus sum, 3 (*per, patior*), v. dep. a., I suffer steadfastly, endure, bear with patience.

Per-pĕtuo, 1 (*perpetuus*), v. a., I make perpetual, perpetuate.

Per-pĕtuus, a, um, adj. (*per, peto*), going on, continued, unbroken, uninterrupted; constant, perpetual, permanent; universal, general; *in perpetuum*, sc. *tempus*, forever; adv., *perpĕtuō*.

Per-pŏlio, 4, v. a., I polish thoroughly, perfect, finish; *perpŏlītus, a, um*, polished completely, finished, refined.

Per-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3 (*per, quaero*), v. a., I seek or search for diligently; make diligent inquiry after, inquire after.

Per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. a. and n., I break through, break apart, break asunder; force a way through; press into, penetrate; figur.: break through, overcome.

Per-saepĕ, adv., very often, very frequently.

Per-săpiens, tis, adj., very wise; adv., *per-săpienter*.

Per-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, v. a. and n., I write, write down accurately and fully; register; describe in order; send in writing; take a sketch of, make a plan of.

Per-sĕquor, quūtus or **cūtus sum,** 3, v. dep. a., I follow, follow after; strive after, endeavor to get, seek or hunt after; pursue, cultivate; follow, assent to, approve; follow closely; revenge punish; reach, overtake, find; continue, follow up, prosecute; carry through, execute, perform; explain, relate.

Perses, ae, m., a Persian.

Perses, ae, m., and **Perseus, i,** m., the last king of Macedon. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 18.

Per-sĕvērantia, ae, f. (*perseverans*), steadiness, constancy, perseverance.

Per-sĕvēro, 1 (*per, severus*), v. a. and

n., I remain fixed or steadfast, hold out, persist, persevere; continue; persist in.

Persĭcus, a, um, adj., Persian.

Per-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, v. a., I solve, unravel, explain; pay completely; figur.: pay, render, show, discharge; *persolvere poenas*, to suffer punishment.

Per-sōna, ae, f. (*persono*), a mask used by players; the character, personage, or part represented by the actor; personage, person, individual, man.

Per-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 (*per, specio*), v. a. and n., I see through, see into; see, distinguish; look through, examine fully, consider well, inspect; perceive, observe; ascertain, explore.

Per-spĭcuus, a, um, adj. (*perspicio*), what can be seen through, transparent, clear; evident, plain, manifest.

Per-stĭmŭlo, 1, v. a., I stir up, incite.

Per-sto, stĭti, stătum, 1, v. n., I stand fast; persist, continue, persevere.

Per-suādeo, suāsi, suāsum, 2, v. a., I make to be believed: c. dat.; to persuade one of, convince one of, a thing; to prevail upon to do a thing; *persuadetur mihi*, and *persuadeor*, I persuade myself, believe surely.

Per-tĕnuis, e, adj., very thin or small; slight, slender, weak, poor.

Per-terreo, ui, ĭtum, 2, v. a., I frighten greatly, put in great terror, terrify; frighten away; *perterritus, a, um*, put in terror, greatly frightened or terrified.

Per-tĭmesco, mui, 3, v. n. and a., I fear greatly, am greatly afraid, am in fear.

Per-tĭnācia, ae, f. (*pertinax*), obstinacy, pertinacity; perseverance, constancy.

Per-tĭnax, ācis, adj. (*per, tenax*), holding hard or fast; unyielding, obstinate, steadfast, pertinacious.

Per-tĭneo, nui, 2, v. n. (*per, teneo*), I extend, stretch, continue, reach; aim or tend, have an influence or effect; relate to, concern, regard, belong to; *quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent*, what tends to enervate the mind; *hoc nihil ad me pertinet*, I have no concern therewith; *quod pertinet ad*, what belongs, pertains, relates to.

Per-tŭmultuōsē, adv., in a very noisy or tumultuous manner, very disquietingly.

Per-turbātio, ōnis, f. (*perturbo*), confusion, disturbance, disorder, disquiet; emotion, passion.

Per-turbo, 1, v. a., I disturb greatly, confuse, discompose, disorder; disquiet, disturb, stir up; confound, throw into confusion.

Pĕr-ungo, unxi, unctum, 3, v. a., I anoint all over, besmear.

Pĕr-ūtĭlis, e, adj., very useful, very profitable.

Per-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3, v. n., I go through, come through, pass through, penetrate, pervade.

Per-văgor, 1, v. dep. a., I wander through, go over, rove about, overrun, spread very far.

Per-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n., I come to, arrive at, reach.

Per-versus, a, um, adj. (*perverto*), perverse, not right, wrong, evil, bad.

Pēs, pĕdis, m., the foot; a foot as a measure; *pedem referre*, to go back, retreat; *pedibus iter facere*, to travel by land; *pedibus ire in sententiam*, to vote by passing to one side of the house.

Pescennius, i, m., a friend of Cicero.

Pessĭmus, and **pessŭmus, a, um,** adj. (for *peissimus*, superl. of *pejor*), the worst, very bad.

Pestĭlentia, ae, f. (*pestilens*), a plague, pestilence, epidemic disease.

Pestis, is, f. (akin to *patior*), suffering; evil, mischief, bane, curse, plague, calamity, disaster, ruin, destruction.

Pĕtītio, ōnis, f. (*peto*), a requesting, asking, an applying or soliciting for office, candidateship, petition, solicitation; a push, pass, thrust, blow aimed.

Pĕto, tīvi or **tii, tītum,** 3, v. a., I ask, beg, request, desire, entreat; demand; seek to attain, seek to procure, strive after; fall upon, attack, assault, rush upon, make a thrust, aim a blow at.

Petreius, i, m. (*M.*), the lieutenant of C. Antonius in the war with Catiline.

Petrocorii, ōrum, m., a people in the southwest of Gaul.

Petrosidius, i, m. (*L.*), a standard-bearer, who died fighting bravely, when Sabinus and Cotta were destroyed with their troops by Ambiorix.

Pĕtŭlantia, ae, f. (*petulans*), wantonness, impudence, sauciness, petulance.

Phălanx, angis, f., a square body of soldiers thronged together in firmly closed ranks.

Pharsalĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Pharsalus, Pharsalian.

Phăsēlus, i, m. and f., a sort of bean with a large sabre-like pod, a phasel; a little ship shaped like a phasel.

Philhetaerus, i, m. (*Clodius*), a servant or friend of Cicero, who accompanied him in his exile as far as Brundisium.

Philippus, i, m., the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great.

Philo, ōnis, m., the Academic, was a native of Larissa, a disciple of Clitomachus, and one of the teachers of Cicero.

Philomelium, i, n., a town in Phrygia Major, near the borders of Lycaonia.

Phĭlŏ-sŏphia, ae, f., philosophy.

Phĭlŏ-sŏphus, i, m., a philosopher.

Phȳsĭcus, a, um, adj., physical, natural; *physica, orum,* n., natural or physical things, natural science, physics; *physicus, i,* m., a natural philosopher.

Picēnum, i, n. See on Cic. in Cat. II. 3.

Picenus, a, um, adj., Picene.

Pictŏnes, um, a powerful people of Celtic Gaul, on the coast to the north of the Santones, between the Liger (Loire) and Carantanus (Charante).

Piĕtas, ātis, f. (*pius*), a sense of duty; piety, devotion; respect, dutifulness; love, gratitude.

Pīla, ae, f., a ball, football to play with.

Pīlum, i, n. (*pīla*), the javelin or dart of the infantry.

Pīlus, i, m. (*pilum*), a company of the Triarii; *primus pilus* or *primipilus,* the first company of the Triarii; the centurion of this company.

Pindenissus, i, m., or **-um, i,** n., a fortified town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero.

Pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, v. a., I paint, depict; paint with the needle, embroider; figur.: variegate, diversify; adorn, embellish.

Pinguis, e, adj., fat; thick, gross, heavy; of the mind: heavy, stupid, gross; of taste: weak, dull.

Pinna, ae, f. (allied to *penna*), a feather; pl. *pinnae,* teeth, battlements, pinnacles.

Pirustae, ārum, m., a people in Dalmatia.

Piscīna, ae, f. (*piscis*), a fish-pond.

Piscis, is, m., a fish.

Piso, ōnis, m., a Roman family name. *M. Pupius P.,* consul with M. Valerius Messala, B. C. 61, was not particularly distinguished. Caes. I. 2. *L. Calpurnius P.,* the father-in-law of Julius Caesar, — consul, B. C. 58, with A. Gabinius, censor, B. C. 50, with App. Claudius Pulcher, — was an unprincipled debauchee and a cruel and corrupt magistrate. Caes. I. 6. *L. Calpurnius P.,* grandfather of the last-named, was consul, B. C. 112. In 107 B. C. he served as lieutenant under the consul L. Cassius Longinus, who was sent into Gaul to oppose the Cimbri and their allies, and he fell, together with the consul, in the battle in which the Roman army was utterly defeated by the Tigurini in the territory of the Allobroges. Caes. I. 12. *Piso,* a very brave and distinguished Aquitanian officer, killed in the war against the Usipetes. Caes. IV. 12. *Cn. Calpurnius P.,* a profligate young nobleman of the most daring and unscrupulous character, who formed with Catiline a treasonable conspiracy in 66 B. C. Sall. Cat. 18, 19. *C. Calpurinus P.,* a distinguished Roman, who was consul in 67 B. C. In 66 and 65 B. C. he administered the province of Narbonese Gaul as proconsul, and while there suppressed an insurrection of the Allobroges. Like many of the other Roman nobles, he plundered his province. He was defended by Cicero in 63 B. C. See on Sall. Cat. 49.

Pistoriensis, e, adj., of or belonging to Pistorium, a city in Etruria, Pistorian. See Sall. Cat. 57.

Pius, a, um, adj. (akin to *fidus*), dutiful, faithful, pious, religious, devout, conscientious, godly, good; righteous, honest; gracious, kind, friendly, affectionate; adv., *piē.*

Pius, i, m. (*Q. Metellus.*) See on Cic. p. Arch. 3.

Pix, pĭcis, f., pitch.

Plăceo, cui, cĭtum, 2, v. n., I please, am agreeable, give content, give satisfaction: c. dat.; *placet mihi,* it pleases me, I like it; it is my opinion; *Senatui placuit,* the senate has ordered, passed a decree; *placitus, a, um,* what has pleased, what has been thought proper.

Plăcĭdus, a, um, adj. (*placeo*), quiet,

gentle, soft, mild, calm, tranquil, composed, still, placid; adv., *plăcĭdē*.

Plāco, 1 (allied to *placeo*), v. a., I appease, pacify, make to relent, soothe, calm, mitigate, allay, reconcile.

Plancus, i, m. (*L. Munatius*), one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul.

Plānĭties, ēi, and **plānĭtĭa, ae,** f. (*planus*), a plane or even surface, level ground, a plain.

Planta, ae, f., young plant, set, slip; the sole of the foot.

Plānus, a, um, adj., plane, even, flat, level; clear, distinct, evident; adv., *plānē*.

Plaudo, si, sum, 3, v. n., to clap; figur.: to applaud; v. a., clap, beat.

Plausus, ūs, m. (*plaudo*), a clapping; a flapping; applause.

Plautius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Plautian *gens;* Plautian or Plotian. *Plautia lex*. See on Sall. Cat. 31.

Plēbēs, ēi, f. (the old form for *plebs*), the commonalty of Rome, common people.

Plēbi-scītum, i, n. (*plebs, scisco*), a decree or ordinance of the commonalty.

Plebs, plēbis, f., the commonalty, the plebeians; the populace, mob, rabble.

Plēnus, a, um, adj. (**pleo*), filled, full, complete, entire, whole; adv., *plēnē*.

Plērus-que, ă-que, um-que, adj., most, the most; pl. *plerique*, most persons; very many, a great many; adv., *plerumque*, for the most part, commonly.

Pleumoxii, ōrum, m., a people in Belgic Gaul.

Plōtius, i, m. (*L.*) See on Cic. p. Arch. 9.

Plumbum, i, n., lead; *plumbum album*, tin.

Pluo, plui or **pluvi,** 3, v. n. and a., to rain; *pluit*, it rains; *res, re*, or *rem pluit*, it rains such a thing, such a thing rains, comes down in rain.

Plūres. See *plus*.

Plūriēs, and **plūriens,** adv. (*plus*), several times, often, oftentimes.

Plūrimus. See *plus*.

Plūs, ris, pl. **plūres, a,** adj., compar. of *multus;* more. *Plus* is used as a substantive and as an adverb; *plus pecuniae*, more money; *pluris est*, it is worth more; *pluris putare*, to esteem higher; *plures*, more than one, several; superl. *plurimus, a, um*, very much, most; *plurimum*, the most, very much; *plurimum studii*, very much study; *plurimi facere*, to esteem very highly; adv., *plurimum*, very much, most, especially; at the most; for the greatest part.

Plūteus, i, m., and **plūteum, i,** n., a fence of pales or boards; a breastwork, parapet.

Pōcŭlum, i, n., a cup, drinking-pot or bowl; a draught.

Poena, ae, f., satisfaction for a crime, punishment, vengeance.

Poeni, ōrum, m., the Phoenicians, i. e. the Carthaginians (descended from the Phoenicians).

Poenĭteo, ui, 2 (*poena*), v. a., I punish, cause regret or repentance; *id me poenitet*, it repents me, I repent of it.

Poēta, ae, m., a poet, bard; a maker.

Pŏlio, 4, v. a., I polish, smooth, furbish; adorn, embellish, refine.

Pollens, tis, part. (*polleo*); adj., able, powerful, strong; distinguished.

Polleo, 2, v. n., I am able, am strong or mighty, prevail, avail.

Pollex, ĭcis, m. (*polleo*), the thumb.

Pollĭceor, ĭtus sum, 2 (*por* for *pro, liceor*), v. dep. a., I offer much, promise.

Pollĭcĭtātio, ōnis, f. (*pollicitor*), a free or voluntary promise.

Pollĭcĭtor, 1 (*polliceor*), v. freq. a., I promise.

Pol-luo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*por* for *pro, luo*), v. a., I soil, defile, contaminate, pollute; corrupt, taint, violate.

Pōmārius, a, um, adj. (*pomum*), of or belonging to fruit or fruit-trees; *pomarius*, a fruiterer, seller of fruits; *pomarium*, an orchard.

Pompa, ae, f., a solemn procession; any procession, train; figur.: pomp, parade.

Pompeius, i, m. (*Cn.*), a Roman who acted as interpreter to Q. Titurius Sabinus. *Cneius P.* See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 10.

Pomptīnus, i, m. (*C.*) See on Cic. in Cat. III. 2.

Pondus, ĕris, n. (*pendo*), a weight used in the scale; the weight of a thing; weight, heaviness, load, burden; figur.: authority, importance.

Pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I put, place, set, lay; set up, erect, build; think, reckon; put on, cause to rest or depend on; set down, state, say; lay

down for a truth, assert; allay, calm; set over, appoint as a watch; serve up, set before one at table; lay down, propose, fix; lay or set in order, arrange; lay aside, lay down, put off; leave off, forego, give up; *ponere castra*, to pitch a camp; *p. curam, operam in re*, to bestow care, work upon a thing.

Pons, tis, m. (*pono*), a bridge.

Ponti-fex, icis, m., a pontifex, chief priest, high-priest.

Ponti-ficātus, ūs, m. (*pontifex*), the office or dignity of a pontifex.

Pontus, i, m. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 8.

Popa, ae, m., an inferior Roman priest.

Pŏpīna, ae, f., a cook's shop, victualling-house, eating-house.

Pŏpŭlāris, e, adj. (*populus*), of or belonging to the people; belonging to the same company, society, or party; favorable to or courting the common people; popular; mean, common; subst.: accomplice, partner.

Pŏpŭlātio, ōnis, f. (*populor*), a laying waste, depopulating, ravaging, ransacking, pillaging, plundering.

Pŏpŭlo, and **pŏpŭlor,** 1 (*populus*), v. a., I depopulate, desolate, ravage, lay waste, plunder, pillage.

Pŏpŭlus, i, m., a multitude, large number of people; a people, nation.

Porcius, a, um, adj., Porcian. *Porcia lex*. See on Sall. Cat. 51.

Por-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (*por* for *pro*, *rego*), v. a., I stretch or spread out, extend; offer, give, protract, prolong, continue.

Porrō, adv., far off, at a distance; farther, farther on; hereafter, henceforth, again; next, then, moreover, besides.

Porta, ae, f., a gate; an outlet, inlet.

Portātio, ōnis, f. (*porto*), a carrying, conveyance.

Por-tendo, di, tum, 3 (for *protendo*), v. a., I stretch forth, show; presage, portend, forebode, foretell.

Portentōsus, a, um, adj. (*portentum*), monstrous, prodigious, wonderful, portentous.

Portentum, i, n. (*portendo*), an omen, prodigy, miracle, portent.

Porto, 1, v. a., I bear, carry, convey.

Portōrium, ii, n. (*porto*), duty paid for goods imported, custom, impost, toll.

Portus, ūs, n., a port, harbor, haven; a place of refuge.

Posco, pŏposci, 3, v. a., I ask, call for, demand, desire, pray earnestly, importune.

Posidonius, i, m., a native of Apamea, a city of Coele-Syria, was a Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Panaetius, and one of Cicero's teachers. He was born about 135 B. C., and lived to the age of 84 years.

Possessio, ōnis, f. (*possideo*), a possessing, possession, a property, an estate.

Pos-sĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*po*, *sedeo*), v. a., I possess, have, hold; occupy.

Pos-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 (*po*, *sido*), v. a., I possess myself of, take possession of; *possessus, a, um*, taken into possession, possessed.

Pos-sum, pŏtui, posse, v. n. (*potis*, *sum*), I am able; can, may; am able to do, have weight, influence, or efficacy; *potest*, it is possible.

Post, adv. (same as *pone*), after, afterwards; *paullo post*, soon afterwards; *multo post*, long afterwards; *paucis post diebus*, a few days after; *post quam*, after that; prp. c. accus.: after or since; below, beneath, under; after; behind.

Post-eā, adv., afterwards, after that or this, hereafter; farther, besides.

Posteāquam, conj., after that, after, since.

Postĕrĭtas, ātis, f. (*posterus*), future time, futurity, posterity, descendants, after-ages; *in posteritatem*, for the future.

Postĕrus, a, um, adj. (*post*), coming after, following, next, ensuing; *posteri*, descendants, posterity; compar. *postĕrior, ius*, coming after, latter, posterior; adv., *posterius*, after, afterwards; superl. *postrēmus*, and *postŭmus, a, um*, the last, hindmost; the worst, vilest; *postremum*, the last, the end; *postremo*, lastly, ultimately, finally; *ad postremum*, at last; *postremum*, for the last time.

Post-hāc, adv., after this, hereafter, in future, henceforth.

Post-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I value or esteem less, disregard, postpone.

Post-quam, conj., after, after that, when, as soon as.

Postrēmus, a, um. See *posterus*.

Postrī-diē, adv. (for *postero die*), the day after, the day following; *p. ejus diei*, the day after that day.

Post-sum, fui, esse, v. n., to be after or behind, to be future.

Postŭlātio, ōnis, f. (*postulo*), a demand, request, desire; a complaint; the demanding of a writ from the praetor.

Postŭlātum, i, n. (*postulo*), a demand, request.

Postŭlo, 1 (*posco*), v. a., I wish to have, demand, ask, desire, require, pray, beg; prosecute, arraign, impeach.

Pŏtens, tis, part. (*possum*); adj., having power, able, powerful, efficacious; potent, mighty, strong; having power over, ruling over.

Pŏtentātus, ūs, m. (*potens*), power, dominion, rule, command in a state.

Pŏtentia, ae, f. (*potens*), power, ability, force; might, authority, sway; supreme power.

Pŏtestās, ātis, f. (*posse*), power or ability to do anything, power over anything; power, dominion, rule, empire; power, virtue, efficacy, force, effect; opportunity; power, permission, leave; *sub potestatem redigere*, to subdue; *facere sui potestatem alicui*, to give opportunity to any one to obtain from us what he wishes; *facere alicui potestatem*, to grant leave, to give an opportunity, to allow, permit.

Pŏtior, pŏtītus sum, 4 (*potis*), v. dep. n. c. abl., I am or become master of, gain or take possession of, acquire, obtain; *p. imperio*, and *rerum potiri*, to obtain the chief power.

Pŏtior, ius, ōris, adj.; compar. (*potis*), better, preferable, more excellent; superl. *potissimus, a, um*, best, choicest, chief, especial.

Pŏtis, pŏtĕ, adv., able, possible; compar. *potius*, rather, preferable, better; superl. *potissime*, most of all, especially, chiefly, principally.

Pŏtissĭmum, adv. (superl. from *potis*), chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, most of all.

Pōtio, ōnis, f. (*poto*), the act of drinking; a draught, potion; a poisonous draught.

Pŏtius, adv. (*potis*), see *potis*; adj., see *potior*.

Pōto, āvi, potātum or **pōtum,** 1, v. a. and n., I drink, drink hard, tipple.

Prae, prp. c. abl., before; in comparison with; *prae se ferre*, to hold before one's self; figur.: to exhibit, manifest, show, discover, betray.

Prae-ăcūtus, a, um, adj., pointed before, pointed, sharpened.

Praebeo, bui, bĭtum, 2 (for *praehibeo, habeo*), v. a., I hold before, hold out, proffer, offer; yield, give up; show, exhibit; give, grant, do; supply, furnish, afford.

Prae-căveo, cāvi, cautum, 2, v. n., I take care, stand on my guard, am on the watch, use precaution; v. a., endeavor to ward off, prevent, provide or guard against.

Prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n. and a., I go before, precede; figur.: excel, surpass, outdo.

Prae-ceps, cĭpĭtis, adj. (*prae, caput*), headlong, with the head foremost; swift, hastening; steep, precipitous, sloping; figur.: precipitate, inconsiderate, hasty, rash.

Praeceptum, i, n. (*praecipio*), an order or direction; a precept, rule; admonition, advice, instruction, command, injunction.

Prae-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*prae, capio*), v. a., I take, seize, or receive before; preoccupy; give advice before, admonish, warn, give rules or precepts; enjoin, order, command, prescribe.

Prae-cĭpĭto, 1 (*praeceps*), v. a., I throw or tumble headlong, precipitate; cast down.

Prae-cĭpuus, a, um, adj. (*praecipio*), particular, peculiar, special; principal, distinguished, excellent; adv., *praecipuē*.

Prae-clārus, a, um, adj., very clear or bright; very much celebrated; excellent, noble, distinguished, remarkable; adv., *praeclārē*.

Prae-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (*prae, claudo*), v. a., I shut; deprive of an entrance to anything; stop, hinder.

Praeco, ōnis, m., a public crier, herald; proclaimer, praiser.

Praeconīnus, i, m. (*L. Valerius*), a Roman lieutenant, was defeated and slain by the Aquitani.

Praecōnius, a, um, adj. (*praeco*), of a praeco; *praeconium*, sc. *officium*, the office of a public crier; a proclaiming; praise, commendation, fame, renown.

Prae-curro, curri or **cŭcurri, cursum,** 3, v. n. and a., I run before, go before, precede, anticipate; surpass, outstrip, excel.

Praeda, ae, f. (*praes*), prey, booty, plunder, spoil, pillage.
Praedātor, ōris, m. (*praedor*), a robber, pillager, plunderer, freebooter.
Prae-dicātio, ōnis, f. (*praedico*), a publishing; a proclamation by the public crier; a praising, commending.
Prae-dīco, dixi, dictum, 3, v. a., I tell before, premise; predict, foretell, forewarn, prophesy; command, order.
Prae-dico, 1, v. a., I cry in public, proclaim, publish; make known, say, tell, report; praise, commend, extol, celebrate.
Prae-dītus, a, um, adj. (*prae, datus*), endowed with, possessed of, furnished or gifted with.
Praedium, ii, n. (*praes*), a farm, estate.
Praedo, ōnis, m. (*praeda*), one that makes booty, a robber, pillager, plunderer.
Praedor, 1 (*praeda*), v. dep. n. and a., I make booty, rob, plunder, pillage, spoil.
Prae-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, v. a., I draw, make, or put before.
Prae-eo, īvi or **ii, ītum, īre,** 4, v. n., I go before, precede; *praeire alicui*, to recite anything to a person, to read before, to dictate; to order, prescribe.
Prae-fectūra, ae, f. (*praefectus*), the government of a country or town; a district, province.
Prae-fectus, i, m. (*praeficio*), a superintendent, commander, prefect; a general or colonel of allied cavalry.
Prae-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, v. a., I bear or carry before, stretch forth; betray, show, discover, manifest, indicate, exhibit; prefer, choose rather.
Prae-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*prae, facio*), v. a., I set over, cause to preside over, appoint to the command of, depute.
Prae-fīgo, fixum, 3, v. a., I fix or fasten before, set up in front; furnish with anything in front, tip, head.
Prae-fīnio, 4, v. a., I determine or appoint beforehand, prescribe.
Praelium. See *proelium*.
Prae-mātūrus, a, um, adj., ripe before the usual time, very early, untimely, too early, premature.
Prae-mĕtuo, 3, v. n. and a., I fear beforehand; *p. alicui*, I am anxious for any person.
Prae-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I send or despatch before, forward, or in advance.
Praemium, ii, n., a reward, recompense; profit, advantage.
Praeneste, is, n., a town in Latium.
Prae-occŭpo, 1, v. a., I seize on beforehand, preoccupy; anticipate.
Prae-opto, 1, v. a., I wish rather, desire more, choose rather, prefer.
Prae-păro, 1, v. a., I make ready before, prepare; make ready, make.
Prae-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I put or set before, place first; set over, intrust with the charge or command of, appoint; prefer.
Prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. a., I break or tear off before, break off, tear off; part., *praeruptus, a, um;* adj., figur.: bold, precipitate, violent, furious; steep.
Prae-scrībo, ipsi, iptum, 3, v. a., I write before, prefix in writing; delineate, describe; prescribe, order, appoint, direct, command.
Prae-scriptum, i, n. (*praescribo*), a prescription, rule, order, precept.
Prae-sens, tis, part. (*praesum*); adj., present in person, personally; ready; effectual, prompt; manifest; resolute, daring; aiding, helping, propitious, favorable; now, at present; *in praesens tempus, in praesens*, for the present.
Prae-sentia, ae, f. (*praesens*), presence; *p. animi*, presence of mind, resolution, courage; *in praesentia*, in the present moment, at present.
Prae-sentio, si, sum, 4, v. a., I perceive beforehand, foresee, presage, divine, augur, foreknow, preconceive, have a presentiment of.
Prae-sēpio, sepsi, septum, 4, v. a., I secure in front with a fence, block up, barricade.
Prae-sertim, adv. (*prae, sero*), especially, principally, particularly.
Prae-sĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (*prae, sedeo*), v. n., I sit before; guard, protect: c. dat.; preside over, have the charge of, superintend, direct, command.
Prae-sĭdium, ii, n. (*praeses*), defence, protection, help, assistance; a guard, protection; garrison; reserve; a station, camp.
Prae-stăbĭlis, e, adj. (*praesto*), excellent, distinguished, noble.
Prae-stans, tis, part. (*praesto*); adj.,

superior, excelling, excellent, distinguished, remarkable, notable.

Praesto, adv. (allied to *praes*), present, here, ready at hand.

Prae-sto, stĭti, stĭtum or **stătum,** 1, v. n. and a., I stand before; am superior to or better than; excel, surpass, exceed; warrant, answer for, take upon myself; make, do, execute, cause, effect; keep, abide by, act up to, make good, maintain; show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest; bestow, afford; *praestat*, it is preferable or better.

Praestōlor, 1 (*praesto*), v. dep. n. and a., I wait, wait for: c. acc. or dat.

Prae-sum, fui, esse, v. n. c. dat., I am before; am set over, preside over; am the chief person; *praeesse exercitui*, to have the command of an army.

Prae-ter, adv. (*prae*), and prp. c. acc., close by, near, along, past; besides; except, beyond, contrary to; above, more than.

Praetĕr-eā, adv., besides, moreover.

Praetĕr-eo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum, īre,** 4, v. n., I go or pass by; of time: to pass by, pass, elapse; v. a., pass by or over in silence, make no mention of, omit, leave out; *praeterita*, things that are past, things gone by, the past.

Praeter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I let pass; omit, neglect; leave out, make no mention of; overlook.

Praeter-quam, adv., besides, beyond, save, except; *p. quod*, besides that, but that.

Prae-texo, xui, xtum, 3, v. a., I weave before, put before, border, fringe; *toga praetexta*, an upper garment bordered with purple.

Prae-texta, ae, f., same as *toga praetexta*. See *praetexo*.

Prae-textātus, a, um, adj. (*praetexta*), wearing the *toga praetexta*.

Praetor, ōris, m. (for *prae-itor*, from *prae-eo*), a leader chief; a general, commander; a magistrate at Rome who administered justice.

Praetōrius, a, um, adj. (*praetor*), of or belonging to a general, praetor, or propraetor; *praetoria cohors*, the body-guard of a general, praetorian cohort; *vir praetorius*, a praetorian man, one that has been praetor; *praetorium*, sc. *tentorium*, the general's tent.

Praetūra, ae, f. (*praetor*), the praetorship; the office or dignity of a praetor.

Prae-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., I burn anything before, burn at the end or point.

Prae-verto, and **prae-vorto, ti, sum,** and **prae-vertor, sus sum,** 3, v. dep. a., I prevent, anticipate.

Pransus, a, um, adj. (*prandeo*), one who has eaten in the forenoon, over-fed, gluttonous.

Prātum, i, n., a meadow.

Prāvĭtas, ātis, f. (*pravus*), crookedness, deformity; figur.: perverseness; depravity, viciousness.

Prāvus, a, um, adj., crooked, distorted, deformed, perverted, improper, wrong, bad.

Prĕcor, 1 (*prex*), v. dep. n. and a., I pray, entreat, beg, beseech; supplicate.

Prĕ-hendo, and **prendo, di, sum,** 3, v. a., I take, lay hold of, grasp, catch, seize; stop, detain; catch, take by surprise; figur.: comprehend, perceive, observe.

Prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3, v. a., I press; press upon, urge, pursue, chase, harass, incommode; urge or ply with words; press or squeeze out; figur.: compress, abridge; stop, arrest, hinder, check; *premi aere alieno*, to be oppressed or overwhelmed with debt.

Prendo. See *prehendo*.

Prĕtium, ii, n., worth, value, price; reward, punishment; pay, hire, wages; money; a price given or expected as a reward.

Prex, ĕcis, f. (*precor*), a prayer, praying, entreaty; a curse, imprecation.

Prī-dem, adv. (**pris*, allied to *prior*), long ago, long since; formerly, before; a little while ago, just before.

Prī-diē, adv. (for *priori die*), on the day before; *p. ejus diei*, on the day before that day.

Prilius, and **Prelius, i,** m., a small lake in Etruria.

Prīmĭ-pīlus, and **prīmō-pīlus, i,** m., the chief centurion of the *triarii*.

Prīmō, adv. (*primus*), at the first, at first, in the first place, first of all.

Prīmum, adv. (*primus*), in the beginning, at first, for the first time; *p. omnium*, first of all; *quam p.*, as soon as possible; *ut p.*, *ubi p.*, *quam p.*, as soon as.

Prīmus, a, um, adj. (*prior*), the first in order, place, or time; the foremost; the chief, principal, most excellent; *a*

primo, from the beginning; *in primis,* before all; above all, chiefly, especially.

Prin-ceps, ĭpis, adj. (*primus, capio*), the first, most distinguished or noble, first in rank; subst.: a prince, ruler; a leading man, chief, director; leader, head.

Prin-cĭpālis, e, adj. (*princeps*), the first, original; principal, chief.

Prin-cĭpātus, ūs, m. (*princeps*), the first or chief place, pre-eminence; sovereignty, rule, dominion.

Prin-cĭpium, ii, n. (*princeps*), a beginning, commencement, origin; *in principio,* in the beginning, at first.

Prior, prius, ōris, adj.; compar. (*pro*), former, prior, antecedent, previous, first; *priores, um,* m., forefathers, ancestors.

Pristĭnus, a, um, adj. (*pro*), ancient, old, former, first, original, pristine; last, just passed, of yesterday.

Prius, adv. (*prior*), before, sooner, rather; *p. quam,* before that, before.

Prīvātim, adv. (*privatus*), in his own affairs, in his own name, in a private capacity, privately, in private.

Prīvātus, a, um, part. (*privo*); adj., private; belonging or relating to individuals; subst. (sc. *vir*): one who is not in any public office.

Prīvi-gnus, i, m. (for *privigenus,* from *privus* and *gigno*), a step-son.

Prīvo, 1 (*privus*), v. a., I take away from, deprive, bereave.

Prō, prp. c. abl., before, in front of; in, on; for, according to, compared with; for, on account of, by reason of; for, in the place of, instead of; for, to the advantage of, in favor of; as, for, as good as; *pro tempore et pro re,* according to time and circumstance; *pro mea parte,* for my part; *pro magistro,* as a master; *pro vallo,* instead of a rampart; *pro amico,* as a friend; *pro eo ac, atque, quam, quantum,* according as.

Prō, and **proh!** interj., oh! ah! alas!

Pro-ăvus, i, m., a great-grandfather; an ancestor.

Prŏbātus, a, um, part. (*probo*); adj., tried, tested, pleasant, acceptable, agreeable.

Prŏbĭtas, ātis, f. (*probus*), goodness; probity, honesty.

Prŏbo, 1 (*probus*), v. a., I consider as good, approve, am satisfied with; try, examine; make pleasing, or credible; prove, show, demonstrate; exhibit, manifest, show; *probari,* to be esteemed or regarded as something; *probari alicui,* to please a person.

Prŏbrum, i, n., a bad or shameful act; whoredom, adultery; disgrace, dishonor, infamy, reproach.

Prŏbus, a, um, adj., good; honest, upright, virtuous.

Prŏcax, ācis, adj. (*proco*), impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton.

Prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., I go before, go forth; appear, rise; proceed, advance, go forward; make progress, increase; succeed; to pass by, elapse; to succeed, turn out; to go on well, prosper, turn out well; to benefit.

Prŏcella, ae, f. (*procello*), a violent wind, storm, tempest, hurricane.

Prō-cērĭtas, ātis, f. (*procerus*), tallness, length, height.

Prō-cērus, a, um, adj. (*pro, cresco*), grown up, long, tall, high.

Prō-cessio, ōnis, f. (*procedo*), a going forth, going out, advancing, proceeding.

Procillus, i, m. See on Caes. I. 19.

Pro-clīno, 1, v. a., I bend or incline forward; *res proclinata,* a thing inclining downwards, tottering to its fall.

Prō-consul, is, m., the governor of a province, commander of an army, proconsul.

Pro-creo, 1, v. a., I beget, generate, produce, propagate, bring forth; cause.

Prō-cŭl, adv. (*procello*), far, far off, from a distance, aloof; at some distance.

Prō-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3, v. n., I fall forward, fall down, lie down, sink; lean forward; fall down, go to ruin; rush upon, attack.

Prō-cūrātio, ōnis, f. (*procuro*), the administration or doing of a thing; the place or office of a procurator.

Prō-cūrātor, ōris, m. (*procuro*), an agent, superintendent, governor, procurator.

Pro-cūro, 1, v. a., I take care of, attend to, manage, superintend.

Prō-curro, curri or **cŭcurri, cursum,** 3, v. n., I run forth, run or jut out, project, run to.

Prō-d-eo, ii, ĭtum, īre, 4 (*pro, eo*), v. n., I go or come forth, go forward, advance, proceed.

Prō-d-ĭgium, ii, n. (*prodigo*), anything lavished forth by nature, a strange,

unnatural appearance or thing, a prodigy, portent, omen.

Prō-d-ĭgus, a, um, adj. (*prodigo*), prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful.

Prō-dĭtio, ōnis, f. (*prodo*), a discovery, treachery, treason.

Prō-dĭtor, ōris, m. (*prodo*), a betrayer, traitor.

Prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*pro, do*), v. a., I give or bring forth; make known, publish; relate, report, hand down, transmit by writing; appoint, elect; discover, betray; expose to danger; desert, abandon, or forsake treacherously.

Prō-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, v. a., I lead or bring forth, lead out; bring forth, produce, beget; draw out, stretch or lengthen out, extend; prolong, protract, continue; prolong, put off, defer; induce, prevail upon; guide, educate, instruct.

Proelior, 1 (*proelium*), v. dep. n., I fight, engage, join battle; contend in fight.

Proelium, ii, n., a fight, battle, engagement, combat, conflict, contest.

Prŏ-fānus, a, um, adj. (*pro, fanum*), not sacred, common, profane; wicked, impious.

Prŏ-fectio, ōnis, f. (*proficiscor*), a going away, a setting out, departure.

Prŏ-fecto, adv. (*pro, facto*), indeed, certainly, in truth, assuredly.

Prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a., I bring forth; invent, discover, make known, reveal; allege, mention, bring forward; pronounce, utter; advance, go on; enlarge, extend, widen; defer, put off.

Prŏ-fessio, ōnis, f. (*profiteor*), a public declaration, profession, deposition; public statement or registration.

Prō-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*pro, facio*), v. a., I advance, make progress, derive advantage; am of use or serviceable, effect, accomplish, help, contribute.

Prŏ-fĭciscor, fectus sum, 3 (*pro, facio, facesso, faciscor*), v. dep. n., I set out, go, travel, journey, march; depart; begin, commence; to proceed, arise, take origin, spring from.

Prŏ-fĭteor, fessus sum, 2 (*pro, fateor*), v. dep. a. and n., I profess, declare openly, own, acknowledge, avow; offer freely, promise; make a public statement; *p. nomen*, to give in one's name, make application for anything.

Pro-flīgo, 1, v. a., I throw or dash to the ground, throw or cast down, overthrow, conquer, defeat.

Pro-fluo, fluxi, fluxum, 3, v. n., to flow forth; to flow to, flow.

Prō-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3, v. n. and a., I flee, run away, escape; flee before or from, avoid carefully.

Prŏ-fŭgus, a, um, adj. (*profugio*), fleeing or having fled, fugitive; put to flight; *profugus*, an exile, banished person.

Prō-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a., I shed copiously, pour forth or out; spend extravagantly, lavish, squander away, waste; spend, bestow upon, give; *p. se*, to pour forth, rush forth.

Prŏ-fundus, a, um, adj. (*pro, fundus*), deep, profound, bottomless, immeasurable; high.

Prŏfūsē, adv. (*profusus*), profusely, lavishly, extravagantly, excessively.

Profūsus, a, um, part. (*profundo*); adj., immoderate, excessive, profuse; prodigal, wasteful, lavish.

Pro-gnātus, a, um, adj., descended, sprung from, born of; subst.: a descendant.

Pro-grĕdior, gressus sum, 3 (*pro, gradior*), v. dep. n., I come or go forth, go on or forward, advance, proceed.

Pro-gressus, ūs, m. (*progredior*), a going forth; a going forward, advance.

Prŏ-hĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, 2 (*pro, habeo*), v. a., I keep off, back, or away, debar, hinder, impede, prevent, prohibit, restrain, forbid, protect.

Prŏ-in, and **prŏ-inde,** adv., hence, therefore, on that account; just so, equally.

Prō-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*pro, jacio*), v. a., I throw forth or before; stretch out, extend; project; eject, expel, cast or drive out; banish, exile; throw down or away; give up, yield; *se projicere*, to throw one's self down, fall down or prostrate.

Prō-lāto, 1 (*profero*), v. freq. a., I enlarge, extend, prolong; put off, defer, delay, protract.

Prō-mĭneo, ui, 2, v. n., I stand or jut out, project, hang over; lean forward.

Prō-miscuus, a, um, adj. (*pro, misceo*), mixed; common; *divina atque humana promiscua habere*, to make no distinction between things human and divine; adv., *prōmiscuē*.

Prō-missum, i, n. (*promitto*), a promise.

Prō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I let go forward, let hang down, let grow, lengthen, extend; say, assure; promise, vow; predict.

Prō-montōrium, ii, n. (*pro, mons*), the projecting part of a mountain; a promontory, cape.

Prō-mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., I move forwards, make to advance; advance; extend, enlarge; profit, accomplish; promote.

Promptus, ūs, m., only in the phrase, *in promptu* (*esse, habere, ponere*, etc.), public, open, visible, manifest, before the eyes; readiness; only in *in promptu esse, habere*, to be at hand, to have ready.

Promptus, and **promtus, a, um,** part. (*promo*); adj., brought forth, visible, manifest, evident; ready, prepared at hand; prompt, active, expeditious, bold.

Prō-mulgo, 1 (*pro, vulgus*), v. a., I publish or spread abroad, proclaim, promulgate.

Prō-nuncĭo, 1, v. a., I publish, proclaim, announce; say, tell, report, relate; give sentence.

Prōnus, a, um, adj., bending forwards, leaning forwards; going or inclining downwards; situated or lying towards; inclined to anything, prone.

Pro-oemium, ii, n., an introduction, preface; a beginning.

Prō-pāgātio, ōnis, f. (*propago*), a propagating; extension, enlargement.

Prŏ-pāgo, 1 (*pro, pago = pango*), v. a., I propagate, increase, extend, enlarge; prolong, extend.

Prō-pāgo, ĭnis, f. (*propago*), that which is propagated, a set, layer; a descendant, offspring.

Prŏpĕ, adv., near, nigh; nearly, almost; *prope castra*, near the camp; *proxime hostium castris*, very near the camp of the enemy.

Prŏpĕ-diem, adv. (*prope, dies*), within a few days, in a short time, shortly, very soon.

Prō-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, v. a., I drive before me, drive out or forth; propel; drive away; keep or ward off, repel, remove.

Prŏpĕ-mŏdum, adv. (*prope, modus*), nearly, almost; nearly in the same manner.

Prō-pensus, a, um, part. (*propendeo*); adj., inclined, disposed; *propensior*, weightier, more important.

Prŏpĕro, 1 (*properus*), v. a., I make haste, hasten; do, make, prepare with haste.

Prŏpĕrus, a, um, adj. (*pro*, περάω), quick, hasty, speedy; adv., *prŏpĕrē*.

Prŏpinquĭtas, ātis, f. (*propinquus*), nearness, vicinity, proximity; relation by blood, affinity.

Prŏpinquus, a, um, adj. (*prope*), neighboring, near; near at hand; near of kin, nearly related; subst.: a kinsman, relative.

Prŏpior, ius, ōris, adj. (*prope*), nearer; later, more recent; better, preferable.

Prō-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I set forth, set before or up, offer, present; place before the eyes, represent to myself, imagine; state, lay down, propose; declare, explain, tell, relate; publish, make known; announce, promise, offer; resolve on, design, intend, determine, purpose; *prŏpositum est mihi*, I have resolved.

Pro-praetor, ōris, m., a propraetor, governor of a province, invested with the authority of a praetor.

Prŏprius, a, um, adj., private, proper, peculiar, particular, special, own; lasting, permanent, perpetual; *proprium*, one's own, property, nature, peculiar quality.

Propter, adv. (for *propiter*, from *prope*), near, hard by; prp. c. acc.: near, close to; for, on account of, by reason of.

Proptĕr-eā, adv., therefore, for that reason, on that account.

Prō-pugnācŭlum, i, n. (*propugno*), a defence, fortress, fort, bulwark, rampart.

Prō-pugnātor, ōris, m. (*propugno*), a defender.

Prō-pugno, 1, v. a. and n., I fight in defence of, contend for, defend.

Prō-pulso, 1 (*propello*), v. freq. a., I drive back, repel, keep or ward off.

Prōra, ae, f., the prow or forepart of a ship.

Prō-rĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3 (*pro, rapio*), v. a., I snatch or drag forth; snatch or hurry away; *proripere se*, to hasten forth, rush out or away.

Prō-rŏgo, 1, v. a., I prolong; defer, put off.

Prorsus, adv. (for *proversus*), forwards;

straight on or along, right onward; certainly, truly; exactly, precisely, just; entirely, utterly; generally, in a word, in short.

Prō-ruo, rui, rŭtum, 3, v. n., I rush against; v. a., cast forward, cast or throw forth; throw or cast down, overthrow, overturn, pull down, demolish.

Pro-scrībo, ipsi, iptum, 3, v. a., I publish by writing; offer or post up in writing; declare or publish in writing that one's lands, houses, etc., are forfeited; proscribe or outlaw one.

Pro-scriptio, ōnis, f. (*proscrībo*), a publishing in writing; a written public notice of sale; a proscription or outlawry; a dooming to death and confiscation.

Prō-sĕquor, quūtus or **cūtus sum,** 3, v. dep. a., I follow after, follow, go with, accompany, attend; continue, proceed; pursue.

Pro-spectus, ūs, m. (*prospicio*), a looking forward; a sight, view, prospect.

Pro-sper, and **pro-spĕrus, a, um,** adj. (*pro, spero*), as hoped for; favorable, prosperous, lucky, fortunate; adv., *prospĕrē.*

Pro-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, v. a., I look forward, see: c. dat.; take care of, provide, consult, use precaution, prevent; see, view, behold from a distance; foresee; look to, procure, supply.

Pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, v. a., I throw down, overturn, overthrow, prostrate, lay flat; *prostrātus, a, um,* cast down, thrown to the ground, lying flat, prostrate.

Prō-sum, prō-fui, prō-d-esse, to do good, be profitable or serviceable, be advantageous, avail.

Prō-tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, v. a., I cover; defend, protect.

Prō-tĭnus, and **prō-tĕnus,** adv. (*pro, tenus*), before one's self, forward, onward, further on; immediately, directly, instantly, forthwith; continuously, uninterruptedly, constantly.

Protogĕnes, is, m., 1, a celebrated Grecian painter of Caunus, on the coast of Caria; 2, a slave who attended M. Marius in the capacity of reader.

Prō-turbo, 1, v. a., I drive or push away, thrust out by force, push off, repel, repulse.

Prō-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, v. a., I carry or conduct forth; put forward, promote; conduct, convey, carry away, on, along, or forward; transport; *provehi,* to ride or sail forth, advance; to proceed.

Prō-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n., I come forth, appear, am born or produced; to come to pass, occur, happen; grow, thrive.

Pro-ventus, ūs, m. (*provenio*), a coming forth; produce, crop; issue, result; good fortune.

Prō-videntia, ae, f. (*provideo*), a foreseeing; foresight, prudence; providence.

Prō-video, vīdi, vīsum, 2, v. a. and n., I look forward; am cautious, on my guard, take care; make provision, see to, look after, take care of; foresee; provide for, procure.

Prō-vincia, ae, f. (*pro, vinco*), a country gained by conquest, province; the southeastern part of Gaul, now called Provence.

Prō-vinciālis, e, adj. (*provincia*), of a province, belonging to a province, provincial; *provinciales,* natives or inhabitants of a province, provincials.

Prō-vŏco, 1, v. a., I call forth or out; cite, summon; challenge, invite; excite by example, stimulate, encourage, exasperate, rouse.

Prō-vŏlo, 1, v. n., I fly out, fly forward or forth; figur.: fly forth, run forward.

Proxĭmus, and **proxŭmus, a, um,** adj.; superl. (*propior*), very near, the next or nearest; the nearest, most like; adv., *proxĭmē,* and *proxŭmē.*

Prūdens, tis, adj. (for *providens*), foreseeing, foreknowing: c. gen.; cautious, prudent, discreet, wise; skilled, versed, skilful, expert, experienced in anything.

Prūdentia, ae, f. (*prudens*), a foreseeing; prudence, good sense, discretion; caution, foresight; understanding, knowledge.

Prŭīna, ae, f. (akin to *frigus*), frozen dew, hoar-frost, rime-frost, rime.

Psallo, 3, v. n., I play on a stringed instrument; play upon and sing to the lyre or harp.

Ptiāni, ōrum, m. (also written *Preciani*), a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

Ptolemaeus, i, m., the son of Lagus, surnamed Soter, was king of Egypt from 323 to 284 B. C.

Pūber, ĕris. See *pubes.*

Pūbes, and **pūber, ĕris,** adj. (*pubes*), of ripe years; *puberes,* persons grown up.

Pūbes, is, f., the youth, young men.

Pūbesco, bui, 3 (*pubes*), v. n., I get the first down of the beard, arrive at the age of puberty.

Publĭcānus, a, um, adj. (*publicus*), relating to the revenue of the state, or to the farming of the revenue; subst.: a farmer of the public revenue.

Publĭcātio, ōnis, f. (*publico*), a confiscating, appropriating to the state.

Publĭco, 1 (*publicus*), v. a., I give to the public, appropriate to the state, confiscate.

Publĭcum, i, n. (*publicus*), the property of the state; any public place, street, market, etc.

Publĭcus, a, um, adj. (*populus*), public, common, belonging to the state, town or community; common, general; subst.: a magistrate; adv., *publĭcē*.

Publius, i, m., a Roman praenomen; abbreviated, P.

Pŭdeo, dui, dĭtum, 2, v. n., I am ashamed; *pudet me tui*, I am ashamed before you.

Pŭdīcĭtia, ae, f. (*pudicus*), shamefacedness, chastity, modesty, discreetness, virtue.

Pŭdor, ōris, m. (*pudeo*), shame; regard, respect, reverence; decency, modesty; chastity; sense of honor; disgrace; *pudori esse*, to be a disgrace.

Puer, ĕri, m., a child; a male child, boy; a servant, slave.

Puĕrīlis, e, adj. (*puer*), of a boy or child, boyish, childish, childlike, youthful.

Puĕrītia, ae, f. (*puer*), boyhood, childhood, youth.

Pugna, ae, f. (*pugnus*), a battle, fight, encounter, engagement, combat.

Pugno, 1 (*pugna*), v. n., I fight, combat, engage, contend.

Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj., fair, beautiful; excellent, magnificent, splendid, honorable, noble, glorious, illustrious.

Pulchrĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*pulcher*), beauty, fairness, comeliness, excellence.

Pulfio, ōnis, m. (*T.*), a brave centurion in Caesar's army in Gaul. In the civil war he deserted his old commander and joined the Pompeians.

Pulsus, ūs, m. (*pello*), a pushing, stamping, beating, striking, an impulse.

Pulvīnar, and **polvīnar, āris,** n. (*pulvinus*), a pillow, bolster, cushion; a couch; the place in which the couches of the gods were kept, a temple, chapel.

Pulvis, vĕris, m., dust, powder.

Punctum, i, n. (*pungo*), a prick, sting; any small part; *p. temporis*, a moment.

Pūnĭcus, a, um, adj., Punic, Carthaginian.

Pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3, v. a., I prick, sting; figur.: sting, vex, afflict; *acu p.*, to embroider.

Pūnio, īvi or **ii, ītum,** 4 (*poena*), v. a., I punish.

Pūnītor, ōris, m. (*punio*), a punisher; an avenger.

Puppis, is, f., the stern of a ship; the poop; figur.: the whole ship.

Purgo, 1 (*purus*), v. a., I make clean, clean, purify; figur.: clear from accusation, excuse, justify.

Purpŭra, ae, f., purple color, purple; a purple garment.

Purpŭrātus, i, m. (*purpura*), one of the highest officers at the court of a king.

Pūrus, a, um, adj., pure, clean; pure, unmixed; clear, bright; virtuous, honest; undefiled, chaste; adv., *pūrē*.

Puteŏli, ōrum, m., a city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baiae, having mineral springs, a favorite resort.

Pŭto, 1, v. a., I say, think, estimate, value, esteem; believe; consider, ponder, reflect.

Pyrrhus, i, m., king of Epirus, and a powerful enemy of the Romans. He perished in 272 B. C., in the 46th year of his age, and in the 23d of his reign. He was the greatest warrior and one of the best princes of his time.

Q.

Q., an abbreviation, for *Quintus;* and for *que*.

Quā, adv. (abl. of *quae*), sc. *parte*, on that side where; where; sc. *ratione*, how, in what way, by what method or means; *ne qua*, lest by any means.

Quadrāgēni, ae, a, adj. (*quadraginta*), forty each time.

Quadrīga, ae, f. (*quattuor, jugum*), a yoke of four horses, four horses yoked abreast, a four-horse chariot.

Quadrīgŭla, ae, f., dim. (*quadriga*), a small quadriga.

Quadrin-genti, ae, a, adj. (*quattuor, centum*), four hundred.

Quaero, sīvi, sītum, 3, v. a., I ask, inquire, interrogate; investigate, ex-

amine, try; seek, seek after, meditate, aim at, plan.

Quaesītor, ōris, m. (*quaero*), an inquirer, inquisitor, presiding judge.

Quaesītum, i, n. (*quaesitus*), something gotten or acquired, a gain; a question, inquiry.

Quaesītus, a, um, part. (*quaero*); adj., sought, studied; exquisite, refined.

Quaeso, sīvi, 3 (old form of *quaero*), v. a. and n., I pray, entreat, beg.

Quaestio, ōnis, f. (*quaero*), an asking, questioning, inquiry, question; a public inquisition, investigation, trial.

Quaestor, ōris, m. (for *quaesitor*, from *quaero*), a quaestor; a magistrate who had the care of the public revenues, treasurer, and who inquired into certain criminal offences; public inquisitor.

Quaestōrius, a, um, adj. (*quaestor*), of a quaestor, quaestorian.

Quaestus, ūs, m. (*quaero*), a getting, gain, profit; trade, employment.

Quālis, e, adj. (*quis*), of what kind, sort, or nature, what; as, like as.

Quālis-cumque, and **quālis-cunque, quāle-c.,** adj., of what kind or manner soever.

Quam, adv. (*qui*), how, how much; as much as, as well as; in comparisons: than, as; very, quite; so as, so much as; *quam possum*, as well as I can, as I can; *non tam — quam*, not so much — as; *ante quam*, before that, before.

Quam-diū, conj., how long, as long as; adv.: how long?

Quăm-ob-rem, conj., for which reason, why; wherefore, for which cause; adv.: why? wherefore? for what reason?

Quam-prīmum, adv., as soon as may be, as soon as possible.

Quam-quam, and **quan-quam,** conj., although, though; though indeed, and yet.

Quam-vīs, adv., as much as you will, however much you will; very, very indeed; conj.: although, though.

Quando, adv. (*quam, do*, allied to *dum*), when; *si quando, num quando*, if ever; conj.: since, seeing that.

Quandō-quĭdem, conj., since, seeing that, since indeed.

Quanquam. See *quamquam*.

Quantō, adv. (abl. from *quantum*), by how much, by as much as; *quanto magis*, how much more; *quanto magis — tanto magis*, the more — the more.

Quant-ŏpĕrĕ, adv. (*quanto, opere*), how greatly, how much.

Quantum, adv. (*quantus*), how much, as much as, so far as.

Quantum-cumque, adv., how much soever.

Quantus, a, um, adj. (*quam*), how great; as great as; *quantum*, how much; *q. frumenti*, how much corn.

Quantus-cumque or **-cunque,** adj., how great soever, be it as great as it may.

Quantus-vīs, quantă-vīs, quantum-vīs, adj., as great as you please, ever so great.

Quā-propter, adv., for what reason? why? wherefore? conj.: for which reason, wherefore, on which account.

Quā-rē, adv. (abl. of *quae res*), for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why? in order that, to the end that, so that; conj.: wherefore, for which reason.

Quartāna, ae, f. (*quartus*), sc. *febris*, the quartan ague, quartan.

Quartus, a, um, adj., the fourth.

Qua-sī, conj. (for *quam si*), as if; as, just as; as it were; *perinde q.*, just as if.

Quasso, 1 (*quatio*), v. freq. a. and n., I shake to pieces, shatter, break, or dash to pieces; figur.: ruin, break, weaken.

Quā-tĕnus, adv., how far? to what length or extent? how long? conj.: as far as, where.

Quātrī-duum, i, n. (*quattuor, dies*), the space of four days.

Quattuor, and **quătuor,** num., four.

Quattuor-dĕcim, num., fourteen.

-Quĕ, conj., and; also; *-que — -que*, both — and; *-que — et*, or *et — -que*, both — and.

Quĕm-ad-mŏdum, adv., in what manner? what way? how? conj.: how; as, like as, just as, even as.

Queo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum, īre,** v. n., I can.

Quĕrēla, ae, f. (*quaeror*), a cry, plaintive noise; a lament, complaint.

Quĕrīmōnia, ae, f. (*queror*), a lament, complaint.

Quĕror, questus sum, 3, v. dep. n. and a., I cry, wail; lament, complain.

Qui, quae, quod, pron. adj.; in interrogation or exclamation: who, which, what; *qui vir!* what a man! Rel. pron., who, which, what, that; *is, qui*, he who; *ea, quae*, she who; *id, quod*, that which.

Quī, adv. (*quī*), in what way, how.
Quiă, conj., because.
Quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, pron., whosoever, whoever, every one who.
Quī-dam, quae-dam, quod-dam (substantively, **quid-dam),** pron., a certain, a certain one; somebody; *quiddam,* something, a certain thing; pl. *quidam, quaedam, quaedam,* some, several.
Quĭ-dem, adv., indeed; namely, to wit; at least, certainly; also, even; for example; *ego quidem,* I for my part.
Quies, ētis, f., the place of rest; rest, repose, sleep.
Quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (*quies*), v. n., I rest, repose, take rest; am at rest, keep myself quiet.
Quiētus, a, um, adj. (*quiesco*), at rest, quiet, calm, tranquil, contented, composed; adv., *quiētē.*
Quī - lĭbet, quae - lĭbet, quod - lĭbet (substantively, **quid-lĭbet),** pron., whosoever will, any one whom you please, any one, any.
Quīn, conj. (*quī, ne* or *non*), that not; who not; as if not; indeed, really; nay even; rather, nay rather; why not? *facere non possum, quin,* etc., I cannot do otherwise than; *non potest recusare, quin dicat,* he cannot refuse to speak; *non quin ipse dissentiam,* not but that I myself am of another opinion; *quin potius,* or *quin etiam,* or *quin imo,* nay even, and what is more.
Quinc-unx, cis, adj. (*quinque, uncia*), amounting to five twelfths; subst.: five twelfths of an *as;* the five spots on dice; hence *in quincuncem,* after the manner of these spots.
Quin-dĕcim, num. (*quinque, decem*), fifteen.
Quin-genti, ae, a, adj. (*quinque, centum*), five hundred.
Quīni, ae, a, adj. (*quinque*), five each.
Quinquā-gēsĭmus, a, um, adj. (*quinquaginta*), the fiftieth.
Quinquā-ginta, num. (*quinque, ginta.* See *viginti*), fifty.
Quinque, num., five.
Quinqu-ennium, ii, n. (*quinquennis*), the space of five years.
Quintīlis, and **Quinctilis, is,** m.; with and without *mensis* (*quintus*); the fifth month (counting from March), — afterward, in honor of Julius Caesar, called *Julius,* July.
Quintus, a, um, adj. (*quinque*), the fifth.
Quintus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.
Quippe, conj. (*quia, pe = ve*), indeed, in fact, to be sure; for, forasmuch as; as, as being; *quippe qui,* as who, inasmuch as he, seeing that he.
Quirītes, ium or **um,** m. (*Cures*), the inhabitants of the Sabine town *Cures.* See on Cic. in Cat. II. 1.
Quis, quid, pron. interrog. (*quī*), who? what? *quid? quod,* etc., what shall I say of this, that; *quid venisti?* why have you come? *quid ita?* why that? why so? how so?
Quis, quid, pron. indefin. (*quī*), for *aliquis,* any one, one, anything: especially after *si, nisi, ne, num, quo, quanto,* and sometimes *quum; si quis,* if any person.
Quis-nam, and **quī-nam, quae-nam, quod-nam** (substantively, **quid-nam),** pron. interrog., who? which? what? Stronger than *quis.*
Quis-piam, quae-piam, quod-piam (substantively, **quid-piam** or **quippiam),** pron. indefin., any or some, any one, anything. *Quispiam* is particular, *quisquam* universal.
Quis-quam, quae-quam, quid-quam or **quic-quam,** pron. indefin., any one, anything.
Quis-que, quae-que, quod-que (substantively, **quid-que** or **quic-que),** pron. indefin., every, every one, every man, everything.
Quis-quis, quae-quae, quid-quid or **quic-quid,** pron. indefin., whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one who, all that.
Quī-vīs, quae-vīs, quod-vīs (substantively, **quid-vīs),** pron. indefin. (*qui, vis,* from *volo*), any you please, any soever, any one, every one, any, every, each.
Quō, adv. (*quī*), where; wherefore, for which reason, on which account; because; whither, to which or what place; to what end, for what, why; to the end that, in order that, that.
Quo-ad, adv., how long; conj.: so long as, as long as; till, until; how far; so far as; as far as; as; till.
Quō-circā, conj., wherefore, therefore, for which reason.

Quō-cumque, and **quō-cunque,** adv., to whatever place, whithersoever.
Quod, conj. (*qui*), that or why, wherefore; on what account; that or because, in that; as touching that, as to this, that; though, although; what or so much as, so far as.
Quo-dam-modo. See *modus.*
Quo-minus. See *minus.*
Quō-mŏdŏ, adv. (*qui, modus*), in what manner, in what way, after what fashion, how; as, even as; in whatever way or manner, howsoever.
Quon-dam, adv. (allied to *qui, quando*), at a certain time, at one time, once, formerly; at times, now and then, sometimes.
Quŏn-iam, conj. (*quum, jam*), since now, seeing that, since, as; that, because, as if.
Quŏ-que, conj., also, likewise, too, as well.
Quōquō-versus or **-versum,** and **quōquō-vorsus** or **-vorsum,** adv., in every direction, every way, whithersoever.
Quorsum, and **quorsus,** adv. (for *quo versum* or *versus*), towards what place, whitherward, whither; to what end; for what, with what end or view.
Quot, adv., how many; as many as, as; every; *quotannis*, every year, yearly, annually.
Quŏt-annīs. See *quot.*
Quŏtī-diānus, a, um, adj. (*quotidie*), daily, happening every day; ordinary, common.
Quŏtī-diē, adv. (*quot, dies*), every day, daily, day by day.
Quŏtiēs, and **quŏtiens,** adv. (*quot*), how often? how many times? as often as, as.
Quŏties-cumque, and **quŏties-cunque,** adv., how often soever, as often as.
Quŏtus, a, um, adj. (*quot*), what in number, order, or place; *quotus quisque*, how few, how little, few, little.
Quo-usquĕ, adv., how long; how far.
Quum, and **cum,** adv. and conj. (*qui*), when, while, at which time; when, that, or since; since, as, seeing that, because; although; *quum — tum*, when — then; as — so also, not only — but also, both — and, in general — and in particular; *tum — quum*, then — when; *quum primum*, as soon as; *quum maxime*, especially, particularly, pre-eminently; just now, precisely at the time.

R.

Rādix, īcis, f., the root of a plant; figur.: the root, foot, lower part of a mountain; root, origin, source.
Rādo, si, sum, 3 (akin to *rodo*), v. a., I shave; figur.: polish.
Rāmus, i, m., a branch, bough of a tree; the tip of a horn.
Răpĭdĭtas, ātis, f. (*rapidus*), swiftness, velocity, rapidity.
Răpīna, ae, f. (*rapio*), robbery, pillaging, plundering, rapine; booty.
Răpio, pui, ptum, 3, v. a., I rob, carry off by force; take away, snatch away; plunder; tear, drag, hurry away; hurry, lead quickly.
Rārus, a, um, adj., wanting density, rare, thinly scattered, loose; rare, scarce, unfrequent, few, scanty.
Rătio, ōnis, f. (*reor*), a reckoning, an account, calculation; regard, respect, consideration, concern, care; interest, advantage; opinion; purpose, intention, plan; the reasoning faculty; transaction, business, affair; manner, way, kind, quality, nature; method, course, conduct; arrangement, disposition, order; means, expedient; science, skill, ability; a reason, reasonable ground; reason, pretence, show; *habere rationem cum aliquo*, to stand in connection, intercourse, relation, have to do with a person; *habere rationem alicujus rei*, to have regard, a care of, to care for anything; *in eandem rationem*, to the same effect.
Rătiōcĭnor, 1 (*ratio*), v. dep. n. and a., I reckon, compute, calculate; draw a conclusion, reason, argue; consider.
Rătis, is, f., a raft, float; a boat, bark.
Rătus, a, um, part. (*reor*); adj., reckoned; firm, valid, certain, sure.
Raurăci, ōrum, m., a people north of the Helvetii, on the left bank of the Rhine.
Reātīnus, a, um, adj. (*Reate*), of or belonging to Reate, Reatine.
Rĕ-bellio, ōnis, f. (*rebellis*), the renewal of war, revolt, insurrection.
Rebĭlus, i, m. (*C. Caninius*), one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul.
Rĕcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., I go

back, fall back, retire, retreat, recede; go away, depart, withdraw.

Rĕcens, tis, adj., fresh, new, newly or lately made or done, recent.

Rĕ-censeo, sui, sum or **sĭtum,** 2, v. a., I count over, enumerate, review, muster.

Rĕ-censio, ōnis, f. (*recenseo*), a review, survey.

Rĕ-ceptācŭlum, i, n. (*recepto*), receptacle, storehouse; a place of refuge, retreat.

Rĕ-ceptor, ōris, m. (*recipio*), a receiver, harborer, entertainer.

Rĕ-ceptus, ūs, m. (*recipio*), a taking back; a retiring, falling back, retreat; refuge; place of refuge; *receptui canere*, to sound a retreat.

Recessus, ūs, m. (*recedo*), a going back, retiring, retreat, secret place, recess.

Rĕ-cĭpĕro. See *recupero.*

Rĕ-cĭpio, cēpī, ceptum, 3 (*re, capio*), v. a., I take again or back; get again, recover; accept, undertake; take upon myself, pledge myself, engage, promise sacredly; take, receive, accept, admit; *recipere animum*, to recover one's self, take heart; *recipere se*, to betake one's self back, return; to retire, make a retreat, to retreat; *r. fidem alicui*, to pledge, plight, positively engage; *r. aliquem tecto*, to receive or admit one into the house.

Rĕ-cĭto, 1, v. a., I read off, read aloud; recite.

Rĕ-clāmo, 1, v. a. and n., I cry or bawl out against; object; cry out, call out, exclaim.

Rĕ-clīno, 1, v. a. and n., I bend back, bend or incline upon or against; *reclinatus, a, um*, bent back, reclined, leaning.

Rĕ-cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3, v. a., I make acquaintance with again or anew, call to mind, recollect; recognize; review.

Rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3, v. a., I cultivate or till anew; resume, practise, or exercise again.

Rĕ-concĭliātio, ōnis, f. (*reconcilio*), a restoration, reinstatement, renewal; reconciliation, reconcilement.

Rĕ-concĭlio, 1, v. a., I get back or again, bring back; procure again, restore; reunite, reconcile, make friendly.

Rĕ-condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, v. a., I put or lay together again, lay up, hoard, put away, stow away; figur.: hide, conceal; *gladium in vaginam recondere*, to put up again, sheathe again the sword.

Rĕ-cordor, 1 (*re, cor*), v. dep. a. and n., I call to mind, bethink myself, remind myself, recollect; reflect.

Rĕ-creo, 1, v. a., I remake, restore; set up again, recruit, refresh, reassure; recover.

Rĕcrūdesco, dui, 3, v. n., to become raw again, break open again: of wounds.

Rectus, a, um, part. (*rego*); adj., right, straight, direct, not crooked; regular, right, good, virtuous, legitimate; *rectum est*, it is right, proper, reasonable; adv., *rectē*.

Rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3, v. n., I lay myself down; sink, fall, or settle down; lie, recline.

Rĕ-cŭpĕro, and **rĕ-cĭpĕro,** 1 (*re, capio*), v. a., I get again, regain, get back, recover.

Rĕ-curro, curri, 3, v. n., I run back; come back, return; resort to, have recourse to, recur.

Rĕ-cūsātio, ōnis, f. (*recuso*), a refusal, opposition.

Rĕ-cūso, 1 (*re, caussa*), v. a., I make objection, refuse, decline.

Rĕd-arguo, gui, gūtum, 3, v. a., I confute, refute, disprove; blame.

Red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*re, do*), v. a., I give back, restore, return; give forth, send forth; give in, make, cause, render; give up, yield, concede; bestow, grant, permit; pay; bring in, yield, bear; translate, render.

Rĕd-eo, ii, ĭtum, īre, v. n., I return, come back or again, go back; of income: to come in, accrue, be yielded or returned; come, fall, be brought, reduced, or referred to: c. *ad.*

Rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*re, ago*), v. a., I drive back, force back; bring again or back; reduce, constrain, force; bring together, collect; make, render.

Rĕd-ĭmio, 4 (*re, amentum*), v. a., I bind round, wind round, wreathe, gird, encircle.

Rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum or **emtum,** 3 (*re, emo*), v. a., I buy back or again; buy, purchase; procure for a price; redeem, ransom by money; farm.

Rĕd-intĕgro, 1 (*re, integro*), v. a., I make whole again, restore; renew, recruit, refresh.

Rĕd-ĭtio, ōnis, f. (*redeo*), a returning, return.

Rĕd-ĭtus, ūs, m. (*redeo*), a return; income, revenue.

Rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., I lead or bring back, conduct back; draw back or off; *r. se*, to withdraw, retire. Part. *reductus, a, um*; adj.: remote, retired.

Rĕd-undo, 1 (*re, unda*), v. n., to flow back, run over, overflow; figur.: to redound, come to; to abound, abound in.

Rĕ-fello, 3 (*re, fallo*), v. a., I remove a charge, refute, prove false.

Rĕ-fercio, fersi, fertum, 4 (*re, farcio*), v. a., I fill, stuff, cram.

Rĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, v. a., I bring or carry back or again; bring back word, report, relate; restore; return, requite; refer to: c. *ad;* carry, bear, bring; propose, lay before, consult; *referre se* or *referri*, to return, retire, withdraw; *referre pedem* or *gradum*, to return, retire; *r. gratiam alicui*, to return one thanks; *referre ad senatum*, to make a motion in the senate.

Rē-fert, rē-tŭlit (*rem*, acc. of *res, fero*), v. impers., it is important, it imports, profits; *meā refert*, it is important for me, it concerns me; *parvi refert*, it is of little importance; *magnopere refert*, it is of great importance.

Rĕ-fertus, a, um, part. (*refercio*); adj., filled, stuffed, crammed; abounding in.

Rĕ-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*re, facio*), v. a., I make again or anew; restore a thing to its former state; rebuild; repair, refit; recruit; restore to health, cure, heal; relieve, refresh.

Rĕ-formīdo, 1 (*re, formido*), v. a. and n., I fear, dread, stand in awe of.

Rē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*re, frango*), v. a., I break, break open; figur.: break, destroy; overpower, conquer.

Rĕ-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3, v. n. and a., I flee back, retreat; recede, retire.

Rĕ-fūto, 1, v a., I check, drive, or keep back; I refute, disprove.

Rēgālis, e, (*rex*), adj., becoming a king, kingly, princely, royal, regal.

Rēgiē, adv. (*regius*), royally, regally, despotically.

Rēgīna, ae, f. (*rex*), a queen.

Regīnus, i, m. (*C. Antistius*), one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, who was sent to levy troops in 53 B. C.

Rĕgio, ōnis, f. (*rego*), a direction, line; limit, border; a region, country, district, territory.

Rēgius, a, um, adj. (*rex*), of or belonging to a king, becoming a king, kingly, royal, regal, princely; *regia*, sc. *sedes* or *domus*, the royal palace, the court.

Regno, 1 (*regnum*), v. a. and n., I am king, reign, rule, govern as a king; rule with absolute power.

Regnum, i, n. (*rex*), royal dignity, regal government, sovereignty; a kingdom, realm.

Rĕgo, rexi, rectum, 3, v. a., I set right, correct; direct; regulate, settle; manage, guide; rule, govern, control.

Rē-grĕdior, gressus sum, 3 (*re, gradior*), v. dep. n., I go or come back, return; retire, retreat.

Rē-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*re, jacio*), v. a., I cast or fling back; drive back, repel; throw away or aside, throw or cast off; reject, slight, refuse, spurn; defer, put off.

Rĕ-languesco, gui, 3, v. n., I grow languid again; become faint, abate, slacken, relax, languish.

Rĕ-laxo, 1, v. a., I widen again, widen; ease, relieve; mitigate, soften, alleviate; slacken, relax.

Rĕ-lēgo, 1, v. a., I send away; banish, exile; remove to a distance.

Rĕ-lĕvo, 1, v. a., I lighten again, lighten, ease, relieve, diminish, abate, alleviate; comfort, refresh, console.

Rē-lĭgio, ōnis, f. (*relĕgo*), conscientiousness; religion, religious rites and institutions; conscience, scruple; obligation, sacredness, holiness, sanctity; superstition.

Rē-lĭgiōsus, a, um, adj. (*religio*), conscientious, religious; scrupulous; sacred, holy.

Rĕ-lĭgo, 1, v. a., I bind back, bind, tie, fasten.

Rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3, v. a., I leave behind, leave; leave, do not abrogate; give up, forsake, abandon, desert; omit, neglect.

Rĕ-lĭquiae, ārum, f. (*reliquus*), the remains, relics, the remainder, rest, remnant.

Rĕ-lĭquus, a, um, adj. (*relinquo*), remaining, the rest, the residue, other; *reliquum est, ut*, it remains only, that;

nihil est reliqui, nothing remains; *reliqui*, the others, the rest.

Rĕ-măneo, mansi, mansum, 2, v. n., I stay or remain behind, stay, remain, continue; figur.: hold out, last, endure.

Rĕ-mansio, ōnis, f. (*remaneo*), a staying behind, remaining at a place.

Rĕ-mĕdium, ii, n. (*re, medeor*), a medicine, remedy.

Rēmex, ĭgis, m. (*remus, ago*), a rower.

Rēmi, ōrum, m., a people of Belgic Gaul, on both sides of the Axona (Aisne), between the Mosa (Meuse) and the Matrona (Marne).

Rēmĭgo, 1 (*remex*), v. n., I row.

Rĕ-mĭgro, 1, v. n., I remove back again; figur.: come again, return.

Rĕ-mĭniscor, 3 (*re, memini*), v. dep. n. and a., I remember, call to mind, recollect.

Rĕ-missio, ōnis, f. (*remitto*), an abating, diminishing; abatement, remission; *r. animi*, relaxation, recreation of the mind.

Rĕ-missus, a, um, part. (*remitto*); adj., relaxed; moderate, remiss, negligent.

Rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I let go back, send back; throw back; slacken, relax, let loose; cause to remit, abate, or cease; give back, return, restore; permit, grant, allow.

Rĕ-mollesco, 3, v. n., I grow or become soft again, become soft; grow effeminate.

Rĕ-mōror, 1, v. dep. n. and a., I tarry, stay; stop, delay, obstruct, hinder, keep back, retard.

Rĕ-mōtus, a, um, part. (*removeo*); adj., remote; figur.: not connected with.

Rĕ-mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., I move back, remove, take away; discharge, disband; *removere se*, to withdraw, retire.

Rĕ-mūnĕror, 1, v. dep. a., I reward, requite, recompense, remunerate.

Rēmus, i, m., an oar.

Rēmus, i, m., one of the Remi.

Rēno, and **rhēno, ōnis,** m., a reindeer or reindeer-skin.

Rĕ-nŏvo, 1, v. a., I renew, repeat, restore; refresh, revive, recover, relieve.

Rĕ-nuncio, and **rĕ-nuntio,** 1, v. a., I bring word back, report; announce, relate, inform; proclaim, publish, declare.

Reor, rătus sum, 2, v. dep. a., I speak, think, suppose, imagine, deem, believe.

Rĕ-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, v. a., I drive back, repulse, repel, expel; keep off, remove, hinder.

Rĕpens, tis, adj. (*repo*), creeping, unexpected, unlooked-for, coming unawares, sudden; adv., *rĕpentē*.

Rĕpentīnus, a, um, adj. (*repens*), unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.

Rĕ-pĕrio, pĕri, pertum, 4 (*re, pario*), v. a., I find again, find; perceive, discover, observe, learn; invent, contrive; find out, find, procure.

Rĕ-pĕto, tīvi or **tii, tītum,** 3, v. a., I fall upon or attack again; ask or demand again; ask or demand back, demand as my right or due, claim; undertake again, recommence, resume; repeat in my thoughts, call to mind, recollect, remember; trace back, derive; *res repertere*, to demand satisfaction; *pecuniae repetundae*, money to be restored; *postulare aliquem de repetundis*, to accuse one of extortion; *repetere castra*, to return into the camp.

Rĕ-pleo, ēvi, ētum, 2, v. a., I fill again; make full, fill; *repletus, a, um*, full, filled.

Rĕ-porto, 1, v. a, I bear, carry, conduct, lead, or bring back; report, relate; carry or bear off, gain, obtain, get.

Rĕpraesento, 1, v. a., I make present again; perform, execute, say, give immediately; pay immediately.

Rĕ-prĕhendo, and **rĕprendo, di, sum,** 3, v. a., I catch again; reprove, blame, censure, rebuke.

Rĕ-prĕhensio, ōnis, f. (*reprehendo*), a holding back; a reprimand, censure, reproof, reprehension.

Rĕ-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*re, premo*), v. a., I press back, repress, check, restrain, stop, hinder; *reprimere se*, to restrain or check one's self.

Rĕ-pŭdio, 1 (*repudium*), v. a., I reject, refuse; slight, disdain; remove.

Rĕ-pugno, 1, v. n., I fight or contend against, resist; am incompatible, inconsistent; resist, oppose, am against.

Rĕ-pulsa, ae, f. (*repello*), a repulse, denial, refusal; rejection.

Rĕ-pŭto, 1, v. a., I reckon, calculate, compute; consider, reflect upon.

Rĕ-quiēs, ētis or **ēi,** f. rest, repose, quiet, ease, recreation.

Rĕ-quiesco, 3 (*requies*), v. n., I rest, repose; find consolation or recreation in anything.

Rĕquīro, quīsīvi, sītum, 3 (*re, quaero*), v. a., I ask or inquire after anything again; ask, demand, or inquire of one: c. *ab* or *ex aliquo;* seek, seek after, search for; look in vain for, miss.

Rēs, rĕi, f. (*reor*), what is mentioned or thought of; anything; being, creature; an action, deed, exploit, undertaking, performance; a fact, reality, truth; an effect, issue, event, result; an affair, concern, business; a cause, reason; a view, purpose, end; a cause, lawsuit, process; a means; property, effects, substance, wealth, circumstances; power, might; the state; *res navalis,* naval affairs; *res militaris,* the art of war; *res frumentaria,* provisions; *re,* by the fact, result, issue; *re ipsa, re vera,* indeed, in fact, truly; *res secundae,* prosperity; *res adversae,* adversity; *ea re,* on that account, therefore, thereby; *res familiaris,* property; *res publica,* the common weal, state, republic.

Re-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, v. a., I cut, cut off, cut or break down, rend in pieces, destroy; abrogate, abolish, repeal.

Re-scisco, scīvi or **scii, scītum,** 3, v. a., I learn again, learn, find out, ascertain.

Re-scrībo, ipsi, iptum, 3, v. a., I write back again; answer; transfer; put to account.

Rĕ-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1, v. a., I cut off; restrain, stop, remove.

Rĕ-servo, 1, v. a., I keep, reserve; preserve, save.

Rĕ-sĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n., I sit; remain behind, remain; rest, am inactive or idle.

Rĕ-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, v. n., I sit down; settle, take up my abode; sink or settle down; cease, become still or calm, subside.

Rĕ-signo, 1, v. a., I unseal, open what is sealed; figur.: disclose, reveal; annul, abolish, cancel, invalidate, destroy.

Rĕ-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, v. n., I step back; stand still, halt, stop, stay; figur.: stop, pause: remain, continue; withstand, resist, hold out against, oppose, make resistance.

Re-specto, 1 (*respicio*), v. freq. a. and n., I look back, look round or behind, look at; figur.: care about, regard; expect, wait for.

Re-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 (*re, spicio*), v. n. and a., I look back; figur.: think or reflect upon; regard, respect, consider; care for, look upon; look anxiously for, expect, hope.

Re-spīro, 1, v. a. and n., I fetch breath again; figur.: recover, rest, repose, am relieved or refreshed.

Re-spondĕo, di, sum, 2, v. a., I promise in return; answer, respond, give a response, advice, reply; answer to, agree, correspond with; am a match for, resist.

Re-sponsum, i, n. (*respondeo*), an answer, reply; the response of an oracle.

Re-spuo, ui, ūtum, 3, v. a., I discharge, repel; reject, disapprove.

Re-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., I extinguish; quench, assuage, allay; *restingui,* to be destroyed, perish.

Re-stĭtuo, tui, tūtum, 3 (*re, statuo*), v. a., I put or set up again, replace; restore to its former situation or condition; recall from banishment; give back, restore, return.

Re-stĭtūtio, ōnis, f. (*restituo*), a restoring; a recalling from exile.

Re-stĭtūtor, ōris, m. (*restituo*), a restorer.

Re-sto, stĭti, 1, v. n., I stay or remain behind, stay, remain; resist, oppose; *restat, ut,* it still remains, that.

Rĕ-tardo, 1, v. a., I keep baok, detain, stop, delay, hinder, impede, retard.

Rĕ-tento, 1 (*retineo*), v. freq. a., I hold or keep back, detain, stop.

Rĕ-tĭceo, cui, 2 (*re, taceo*), v. n. and a., I am silent, hold my peace; do not answer or reply; conceal, keep secret.

Rĕ-tĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2 (*re, teneo*), v. a., I hold or keep back or in, stop; retain, keep, preserve, maintain; keep in check or order; keep or retain with myself.

Rĕ-torqueo, si, tum, 2, v. a., I writhe or twist back, bend back, turn or cast back, turn.

Rĕtrăho, traxi, tractum, 3, v. a., I draw back, withdraw; bring back; keep from; rescue.

Rĕ-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3, v. a., I thrust, push, or drive back; blunt, make dull; *r. gladium alicujus,* to frustrate any one's murderous designs.

Reus, i, m., and **rea, ae,** f. (allied to

res and *reor*), a person accused or impeached in a court of justice, a criminal, defendant.

Rĕ-vello, velli, vulsum, 3, v. a., I pull or tear away, off, or out; figur.: tear away, destroy.

Rĕ-verto, ti, sum, 3, and **rĕ-vertor, sus sum,** 3, v. n., I turn back, come back, return.

Rĕ-vincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4, v. a., I bind back or backwards; bind or fasten.

Rĕ-vinco, vīci, victum, 3, v. a., I conquer; convince, convict, disprove.

Rĕ-vīso, si, sum, 3, v. a., I come again to see, revisit; visit again, survey, look at, go to see.

Rĕ-vīvisco, and **rĕ-vīvesco, vixi, victum,** 3, v. n., I come to life again, revive.

Rĕ-vŏco, 1, v. a., I call again; call back, recall; restore, renew; restrain, confine.

Rex, rēgis, m. (*rego*), a ruler; a king.

Rex, gis, m. (*Q. Marcius*), a Roman general sent by the senate to oppose Catiline's forces in Etruria. He was consul in 68 B. C.

Rhēda, ae, f., a wheel-cart; carriage, coach.

Rhēdārius, ii, m. (*rheda*), a coachman, charioteer.

Rhedŏnes, um, m., one of the Armoric tribes in Celtic Gaul.

Rhēgīni, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Rhegium.

Rhēnus, i, m., the Rhine, a river which forms the boundary between ancient Gallia and Germania.

Rhētor, ŏris, m., a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician; an orator.

Rhŏdănus, i, m., the Rhone, a river in the southeast of Gaul.

Rhŏdii, ōrum, m., the Rhodians.

Rhŏdus, i, f., an island of the Aegean sea, about twelve miles from the south coast of Caria in Asia Minor.

Rīdeo, rīsi, rīsum, 2, v. n. and a., I laugh; smile; figur.: smile upon; laugh at, deride, ridicule.

Rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, adj. (*rideo*), exciting laughter, laughable; ridiculous, absurd; subst., *ridiculus*, a buffoon; *ridiculum*, a jest, joke.

Rīpa, ae, f., the bank of a river.

Rīvus, i, m., a brook.

Rōbur, ŏris, n., a very hard species of oak; strength, vigor, firmness.

Rōbustus, a, um, adj. (*robur*), of hard oak or other hard wood; hard, firm, strong, hardy, sturdy, robust.

Rōdo, si, sum, 3, v. a., I gnaw.

Rŏgātio, ōnis, f. (*rogo*), a question; a proposal for a law or order, proposed law, bill.

Rŏgātus, ūs, m. (*rogo*), a desire, request, suit; a question, inquiry.

Rŏgĭto, 1 (*rogo*), v. freq. a., I ask frequently, make repeated inquiry.

Rŏgo, 1, v. a. and n., I ask, inquire, request; entreat, pray, beg; *legem rogare*, to propose, bring in, present a bill; *milites sacramento rogare*, to swear the soldiers; *rogare aliquem sententiam*, to ask one for his opinion or vote.

Romānus, a, um, Roman. *Romanus, i*, m., a Roman. *Romani, orum*, m., the Romans.

Roma, ae, f., Rome.

Roscius, i, m. (*L.*), one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul.

Roscius, i, m. (*Q.*). See on Cic. p. Arch. 8.

Rostra, ōrum, n. (*rostrum*), the stage or hustings in front of the Curia Hostilia, from which addresses were made to the people; it was so called from being adorned with the beaks of some ships taken from the inhabitants of Antium.

Rostrum, i, n. (*rodo*), the beak or bill of a bird; the beak of a ship.

Rŏta, ae, f., a wheel.

Rŏto, 1 (*rota*), v. n. and a., I turn round; roll round or over.

Rŭbus, i, m., the bramble or blackberry-bush.

Rŭdīnus, a, um, adj., of Rudiae, Rudian.

Rŭdis, e, adj., raw, in its native state, unwrought, uncultivated, unpolished; ignorant, untaught, unskilled, unpractised, inexpert.

Rufus, i, m., a very common Roman surname. 1. *P. Sulpicius Rufus*, one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul. 2. *Q. Pompeius Rufus*, a praetor in 63 B. C. In this year he was sent to Capua, where he remained part of the following year, because it was feared that the slaves in Campania and Apulia might rise in support of Catiline.

Ruīna, ae, f. (*ruo*), a fall, downfall; overthrow, defeat; ruin, destruction, disaster.

Rūmor, ōris, m., talk, gossip; popular report, rumor.

Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (akin to *rima*), v. a., I break, burst, tear, rend asunder; figur.: I open by force, force open.

Ruo, rui, ruĭtum, and **rŭtum,** 3, v. n., I rush down, fall down; I fall, am overthrown, ruined; v. a., I throw down, dash down, overthrow, prostrate; *ruere rempublicam,* to ruin the state.

Rūpes, is, f., a rock, crag, cliff.

Rursus, and **rursum,** adv. (contracted from *revorsus, revorsum*), backwards, back; again, on the other hand, on the contrary; again, a second time, afresh, anew.

Rustĭcor, 1 (*rusticus*), v. dep. n., I dwell in the country, rusticate.

Rustĭcus, a, um, adj. (*rus*), pertaining to the country, rustic, rural; rude, unpolished; subst.: a boor, clown.

Rutēni, ōrum, m., a people of Aquitanian Gaul, dwelling partly in the *provincia.*

Rutĭlus, i, m. (*M. Sempronius*), one of Caesar's officers in Gaul.

S.

S., for *senatus,*—as *S. C., senatus consultum.*

Sabīnus, i, m. (*Q. Titurius*), one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul from 57 B. C. to 54 B. C. In the winter of this year he was attacked and killed by Ambiorix, the chief of the Eburones.

Sabis, is, m., a river of Belgic Gaul, which flows into the Mosa (Meuse); now the *Sambre.*

Săcer, cra, crum, adj., holy, sacred, consecrated, inviolable.

Săcerdos, dōtis, m. and f. (*sacer*), a priest or priestess.

Săcerdōtium, ii, n. (*sacerdos*), the office of a priest, priesthood.

Săcrāmentum, i, n. (*sacro*), that by which a person binds himself or another to perform anything; a civil suit or cause; the oath taken by soldiers.

Săcrārium, ii, n. (*sacrum*), a place where sacred things are kept; a place for divine service, a chapel, temple.

Săcrĭ-fĭcium, ii, n. (*sacrifico*), a sacrifice, sacrificing; *sacrificium facere,* to sacrifice.

Săcrĭ-lĕgus, a, um, adj. (*sacra, lego*), sacrilegious; impious, profane; wicked; subst.: a sacrilegious person; rascal.

Săcrō-sanctus, a, um, adj. (*sacer, sanctus*), sacred, inviolable.

Săcrum, i, n. (*sacer*), anything sacred or consecrated to the gods; any sacred rite.

Saenius, i, m. (*L.*), a Roman senator at the time of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

Saepĕ, adv., often, oftentimes, many times, frequently; *saepissime,* very often.

Saepĕ-nŭmĕrō, adv., often, oftentimes.

Saepes, is, f. See *sepes.*

Saevio, īvi or **ii, ītum,** 4 (*saevus*), v. n., I rage, am fierce or cruel, vent my rage.

Saevĭtia, ae, f. (*saevus*), rage, cruelty, fierceness, ferocity, savageness, barbarity.

Saevus, a, um, adj., mad, fierce, cruel, savage, inhuman, ferocious, barbarous, rigorous, severe.

Săgax, ācis, adj. (*sagio*), sagacious, quick, cunning, acute, shrewd, ingenious, provident, foreseeing.

Săgitta, ae, f., an arrow, dart.

Săgittārius, a, um, adj. (*sagitta*), relating to arrows; subst.: an archer, bowman.

Săgŭlum, i, n., dim. (*sagum*), a thick, short cloak for soldiers.

Sāl, sălis, m. and n., salt; figur.: wit, a witty saying, witticism.

Sălămīnii, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Salamis.

Saltātor, ōris, m. (*salto*), a dancer.

Salto, 1 (*salio*), v. freq. n. and a., I dance.

Saltus, ūs, m., a wood where cattle pasture, pasture for cattle; a pass through a forest.

Sălus, ūtis, f. (*salvus*), a saving, safety, preservation, delivery; welfare, prosperity; greeting, salutation.

Salustius, i, m., a friend of Cicero. Epp. Cic. VI. 6.

Sălūtāris, e, adj. (*salus*), wholesome, healthful, salutary, salubrious; serviceable, profitable, useful.

Sălūto, 1 (*salus*), v. a., I salute, greet, pay respect to; visit, call upon.

Salvus, a, um, adj., safe, sound, well, in good health; unhurt, uninjured.

Samarobrīva, ae, m., a town of the Ambiani; now Amiens.

Samnis, ītis, adj., of or belonging to Samnium, Samnite. Subst. in the pl., *Samnītes, ium* or *um,* the inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites.

Sămus, and **Sămos, i,** f. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 12.

Sancio, nxi, nctum or **ncītum,** 4 (*sacer*), v. a., I consecrate, dedicate; make anything sacred or inviolable, decree, establish, order, command; approve, confirm, ratify; forbid under pain of punishment; punish.

Sanctītas, ātis, f. (*sanctus*), sacredness, inviolableness, sanctity; integrity, uprightness, honor.

Sanctus, a, um, part. (*sancio*); adj., sacred, inviolable; holy, divine, godlike; pious, innocent, virtuous, honest; adv., *sanctē*.

Sānē, adv. (*sanus*), reasonably, soberly, discreetly; certainly, truly, indeed, verily, assuredly; very much.

Sanga, ae, m. (*Q. Fabius*), the patronus of the Allobroges, was the person to whom the ambassadors of the Allobroges disclosed the treasonable designs of the Catilinarian conspirators. Sanga communicated the intelligence to Cicero, who was thus enabled to obtain the evidence which led to the apprehension and execution of Lentulus and his associates, B. C. 63.

Sanguĭneus, a, um, adj. (*sanguis*), consisting of blood; bloody, stained with blood; blood-red.

Sanguis, ĭnis, m., blood; figur.: blood, kindred, race, descent.

Sānĭtas, ātis, f. (*sanus*), soundness of body, health; soundness of mind, reason.

Sāno, 1 (*sanus*), v. a., I heal, cure, restore to health; figur.: heal, cure, restore.

Santŏnes, um, and **Santŏni, ōrum,** m., a people on the west coast of Gaul, north of the river Garumna (Garonne).

Sānus, a, um, adj., sound in health, healthy, well, whole, sane; sound in mind, sober, wise, discreet.

Săpiens, tis, part. (*sapio*); adj., wise, judicious, well advised; subst.: a wise man; adv., *săpienter*.

Săpientia, ae, f. (*sapiens*), wisdom, prudence, discretion, discernment; knowledge; practical wisdom, philosophy.

Sapio, īvi or **ii** or **ui,** 3, v. n., to have a taste or relish, to savor; I am possessed of good sense, am wise.

Sarcĭna, ae, f. (*sarcio*), a bundle, burden, load, pack, baggage, luggage.

Sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4, v. a., I mend, repair; make good.

Sardinia, ae, f., Sardinia.

Sarmen, ĭnis, and **sarmentum, i,** n., a sere branch cut off; a twig or thin branch of a tree; *sarmenta*, brushwood, fagots.

Sătelles, ĭtis, m. and f., an attendant, a servant; accomplice, aider, abettor.

Sătiĕtas, ātis, f. (*satis*), satiety, fulness; plenty, abundance.

Satio, 1 (*satis*), v. a., I sate, satiate, satisfy.

Sătis, adv., fully, enough, sufficiently, well, duly; compar. *satius*, better, rather.

Sătis-făcio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a., I discharge or perform my duty, satisfy; make payment, pay; give satisfaction, make an apology.

Sătis-factio, ōnis, f. (*satisfacio*), a satisfying, satisfaction; excuse, justification.

Sāturnālia, ium, n. (*Saturnus*), the Saturnalia. See on Cic. in Cat. III. 4.

Sătus, ūs, m. (*sero, sevi*), a sowing, planting.

Saucius, a, um, adj., sick, ill; wounded.

Saxum, i, n., a rock; a large stone, stone.

Scāla, ae, f. (*scando*), a ladder, staircase.

Scaldis, is, m., a river of Belgic Gaul, the modern Schelde.

Scăpha, ae, f., a vessel, skiff, bark, boat.

Scĕlĕrātē, adv. (*sceleratus*), wickedly, impiously, viciously.

Scĕlĕrātus, a, um, adj. (*scelero*), bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous; subst.: a wretch, miscreant.

Scĕlestus, a, um, adj. (*scelus*), vicious, flagitious, villanous, wicked, mischievous, knavish.

Scĕlus, ĕris, n., a heinous action, crime, misdeed, sin; impiety, wickedness.

Scēna, and **scaena, ae,** f., a tent, arbor, bower; the scene, stage.

Scēnĭcus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical; *scenici*, actors, players, performers.

Sciens, tis, part. (*scio*); adj., knowing; skilled, experienced, expert; adv., *scienter*.

Scientia, ae, f. (*scio*), knowledge, science, skill, expertness.

Scī-licĕt, adv. (for *scire licet*), it is evident; truly, verily, certainly, indeed; of course, forsooth; namely, to wit; yes.

Scin'? for *scisne*. See *scio*.
Scindo, scidi, scissum, 3, v. a., I cut, tear, rend, break asunder, split; figur.: interrupt; destroy, overthrow.
Scio, scīvi or **scii, scītum,** 4, v. a., I know, have knowledge of; am able, understand; *haud scio an*, I should think, perhaps, probably, in my opinion; *quod sciam*, as far as I know.
Scipio, ōnis, m., the name of a celebrated Roman family in the gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major (see on Cic. in Cat. IV. 10) in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor (see on Cic. in Cat. IV. 10), in the third Punic war.
Scorpio, ōnis, and **scorpius, i,** m., a scorpion; an engine for throwing stones.
Scortum, i, n., a harlot, courtesan.
Scrība, ae, m. (*scribo*), a writer, scribe.
Scrībo, scripsi, ptum, 3, v. a., I engrave, write; delineate, sketch; write to, inform by writing; enlist, enrol, levy.
Scrīnium, ii, n., coffer, chest; a desk.
Scriptor, ōris, m. (*scribo*), a writer, an author.
Scriptum, i, n. (*scribo*), a writing, thing written.
Scriptūra, ae, f. (*scribo*), a writing; the rent paid for the use of public pastures.
Scrŏbis, and **scrobs, is,** m. and f., a ditch, hole, pit.
Scrūpŭlus, i, m., and **scrūpŭlum, i,** n., dim. (*scrupus*), a small sharp stone, bit of gravel; the smallest weight, a scruple; a scruple, doubt.
Scūtum, i, n., a buckler, shield, target.
Sēbum, and **sēvum, i,** n., tallow, suet.
Sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., I go apart, retire, withdraw, retreat, secede.
Sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. a., I put asunder or apart, sever, part, separate; distinguish.
Sē-cessio, ōnis, f. (*secedo*), a going away, retiring, withdrawing, going aside or apart, separation.
Sēcius, adv. See *secus*.
Se-crētus, a, um, part. (*secerno*); adj., separate, remote, apart; secret; chosen; private; *secretum, i*, n., a secret, solitary, or retired place; solitude, retirement; anything secret, a mystery; adv., *secrētō*.
Sectio, ōnis, f. (*seco*), a cutting, cutting off; a dividing, parcelling out, or distributing by auction; things or property sold by auction.
Sector, 1 (*sequor*), v. freq. dep. a., I follow, attend; wait upon; pursue; strive after.
Sēcŭlum, and **saeculum, i,** n., an age, a generation; a century.
Sĕcundum (*secundus*), adv., after; in the second place; prp. c. acc.: close to; by, along; behind; after; next to; according to, conformably with, agreeably with.
Sĕcundus, a, um (*sequor*), adj., following; the second; favorable, fair; favoring; prosperous, fortunate; *res secundae*, prosperity.
Sĕcūris, is, f. (*seco*), an axe, or hatchet; *secures*, the badges of the power of the magistrates, the sovereignty of the Roman people.
Sĕcus, adv., in another way, otherwise, differently; *non secus* or *haud secus*, not otherwise, even so, just so; compar. *sēcius*, otherwise, differently; *nihilo secius*, nevertheless.
Sĕd, conj., but; *sed etiam*, but also, even; *non solum — sed et*, not only — but even; *sed et*, and besides.
Sē-dĕcim, and **sex-dĕcim,** num. (*sex, decim*), sixteen.
Sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n., I sit; sit as a judge; remain, stay or continue long at a place; sit still, tarry.
Sēdes, is, f. (*sedeo*), a seat, place to sit on, a chair, bench; a seat, abode, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, mansion.
Sēd-ĭtio, ōnis, f. (*se, eo*), a going asunder, secession; dissension; a popular commotion, or insurrection; civil discord, sedition.
Sēdĭtiōsē, adv. (*seditiosus*), seditiously.
Sēd-ĭtiōsus, a, um, adj. (*seditio*), causing sedition, turbulent, tumultuous, seditious.
Sēdo, 1, v. a., I cause to settle or sink; figur.: settle, stay, calm, quiet, check, end, stop.
Sēdŭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*sedulus*), assiduity, industry, diligence, application, zeal.
Sedulius, i, m., a leader and chief of the Lemovices.
Sedūni, ōrum, m., a people east of the Nantuates, about the source of the Rhone.
Sedusii, ōrum, m., a German people east of the Rhine, in the vicinity of the

Main, but their precise position is uncertain.

Sĕges, ĕtis, f., a corn-field; standing corn, a crop; cause, occasion.

Segni, ōrum, m., a people in Belgic Gaul, near Namur.

Segnis, e, adj. (*se, ignis*), without fire or energy, inactive, slothful, slow, sluggish; adv., *segnĕ*, and *segnĭter*.

Segŏnax, ācis, m., one of the four kings of Cantium in Britain.

Segontiăci, ōrum, m., a people in the south of Britain.

Sē-grĕgo, 1 (*se, grex*), v. a., I separate, part, sever, remove.

Segusiāni, ōrum, m., a people between the Liger (Loire) and the Rhodanus (Rhone).

Sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., I disjoin, separate, sever, divide; distinguish.

Sella, ae, f. (for *sedela*, from *sedeo*), a seat, chair; the curule chair.

Sĕmĕl, adv., a single time, once; at some time or other; at once; *ut semel*, as soon as.

Sēmen, ĭnis, n. (*sero, sevi*), seed of corn and vegetables in general; a cause, first cause, origin, foundation.

Sēmentis, is, f. (*semen*), a sowing; a crop; *sementem facere*, to sow.

Sēmĭnārium, ii, n. (*semino*), a nursery, or plantation of young trees.

Sēmĭ-somnis, e, and **-somnus, a, um,** adj., half asleep.

Sēmĭta, ae, a path, foot-path, narrow way.

Sēmi-ustŭlo, 1 (*semiustus*), v. a., I cause to be half burnt.

Semper, adv., ever, always, continually.

Sempĭternus, a, um, adj. (*semper*), perpetual, eternal, everlasting.

Sempronia, ae, f., a member of the illustrious house of the Sempronii, from which the two Gracchi and other distinguished men derived their descent. She was a profligate woman, the wife of D. Junius Brutus, and the mother of D. Brutus, who subsequently took part in the conspiracy against Caesar.

Sempronius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Sempronius, Sempronian.

Sĕnātor, ōris, m. (*senex*), a senator.

Sĕnātōrius, a, um, adj. (*senator*), of or belonging to a senator, senatorial.

Sĕnātus, ūs, m. (*senex*), a senate; *senatūs consultum*, a decree of the senate.

Sĕnectus, a, um, adj. (*senex*), old, aged.

Sĕnectus, ūtis, f. (*senex*), age, old age.

Sĕnex, sĕnis, adj., decreasing; old, aged; subst., m. and f., an old man, an old woman.

Sēnī, ae, a, adj. (*sex*), six each.

Sĕnius, a, um, adj. (*senex*), old, aged; *senium, ii*, n., decline, weakness; age, old age; pain, sorrow, grief.

Sĕnŏnes, um, m., a powerful people of Celtic Gaul, east of the Carnutes, and dwelling on both sides of the Sequana (Seine).

Sensim, adv. (*sentio*), insensibly, imperceptibly, slowly, gradually.

Sensus, a, um, part. (*sentio*); n. pl. *sensa, ōrum*, thoughts, ideas, conceptions.

Sensus, ūs, m. (*sentio*), sensation, feeling, perception, sense; emotion; consciousness; taste.

Sententia, ae, f. (*sentio*), opinion, idea, thought; the opinion or vote of a senator in the senate-house; judgment, sentence; a thought, sentence, period; a resolution, intention, purpose, design.

Sentīna, ae, f., the bilge-water, filth that collects in the bottom of a vessel; figur.: the mob, rabble, dregs of a state or city.

Sentio, sensi, sensum, 4, v. a., I see, discern, am sensible of, perceive, hear, feel; notice, observe, discover; know; think, judge, am of opinion, suppose, deem, imagine; give my opinion, vote.

Sentis, is, m., a brier, bramble, thorn.

Sē-părātim, adv. (*separatus*), separately, apart, in particular.

Sē-păro, 1, v. a., I separate, sever, part.

Sĕ-pĕlio, pĕlīvi or **pĕlii, pultum,** 4, v. a., I bury, inter; figur.: destroy, ruin.

Sēpēs, and **saepēs, is,** f., a fence, hedge; any enclosure.

Sēpio, and **saepio, psi, ptum,** 4 (*sepes*), v. a., I fence, hedge in; enclose, environ, surround with anything.

Septem, num., seven.

September, bris, bre, adj. (*septem*), the seventh month; *mensis September*, the month of September.

Septen-trio or **septem-trio, ōnis,** and **septen-triones** or **septem-triones, um,** m. pl., properly, the seven plough-oxen; the seven stars of

the constellation called Arctos, the Greater Bear; the north.

Septimius, i, m. See on Sall. Cat. 27.

Septĭmus, a, um, adj. (*septem*), the seventh.

Septuāginta, num. (*septem*), seventy.

Septum, i, n. (*sepio*), any enclosure; a hedge, fence, wall.

Sĕpulcrum, and **sĕpulchrum, i,** n. (*sepelio*), a grave; a tomb, sepulchre.

Sĕpultūra, ae, f. (*sepelio*), the act of burying; burial, interment.

Sepȳra, ae, f., a village in Cilicia, on Mount Amanus.

Sĕquor, quūtus or **cūtus sum,** 3, v. dep. n., I go or come after, walk behind, follow; to follow as a consequence; v. dep. a., follow, accompany; pursue; follow, conform to, obey; follow after, seek for, seek to attain, pursue; aim at, have in view; succeed, result, ensue; continue, follow up.

Sequăna, ae, f., the Seine, one of the principal rivers of Gaul.

Sequăni, ōrum, m., a tribe bounded in the west by the Arar (Saône), in the east by the Jura and the Rhenus (Rhine), in the north by Mount Vosegus, and extending southwards towards the Rhodanus (Rhone). Chief town, Vesontio (Besançon).

Sermo, ōnis, m. (*oro*), anything spoken, a speech, talk, discourse, conversation.

Sermuncŭlus, i, m., dim. (*sermo*), a little discourse, idle talk.

Sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3, v. a., I sow, plant; sow, disseminate, scatter, spread.

Sĕro, rui, rtum, 3, v. a., I bind; *sertus, a, um*, joined or bound together; *serta, ōrum*, n., garlands.

Serpens, tis, m. (*serpo*), a creeping animal, a serpent.

Serpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. n., I creep, crawl; come, go, move by degrees; to spread by degrees or imperceptibly.

Serta, ōrum, n. See *Sero.*

Sertorius, i, m. (*Q.*), a Roman general and adherent of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sulla, but was finally assassinated by Perperna. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 4.

Sertoriānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sertorius, Sertorian.

Sērus, a, um, adj., late; aged, old; slow, long, protracted; too late; adv., *sērē*, and *sērō*.

Servīlis, e, adj. (*servus*), of or pertaining to a slave, slavish, servile.

Servilius, i, m. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 23.

Servio, īvi or **ii, ītum,** 4 (*servus*), v. n., I am a slave; to serve for anything, to be serviceable or fit for; I serve, show kindness, do a favor, please, gratify any one; pay attention to, have regard to, take care of, bestow pains upon; conform or accommodate myself to.

Servĭtium, ii, n. (*servus*), slavery, servitude, bondage, service; *servitia*, slaves.

Servĭtus, ūtis, f. (*servus*), the condition of a servant or slave; slavery, servitude.

Servius, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

Servo, 1, v. a. and n., I observe, watch or wait for; guard, keep; observe, maintain; preserve, save; keep, lay aside.

Servus, a, um, adj. (*servo*), captive, servile, slavish; subst.: a slave.

Sesquĭ-pedālis, e, adj., of a foot and a half.

Ses-tertius, a, um, adj. (*semis, tertius*), half of the third, two and a half; *sestertius*, sc. *nummus*, a sesterce, a coin worth two ases and a half, or the fourth part of a *denarius*; *sestertium*, sc. *pondo*, a sum of money of the value of a thousand *sestertii.*

Sesuvii, ōrum, m., one of the Armoric tribes, in Celtic Gaul.

Sēta, and **saeta, ae,** f., any stiff, big, rough hair; bristle.

Seu, conj. (*sive*), or; *seu — seu*, whether — or, either — or.

Sĕvērĭtas, ātis, f. (*severus*), gravity, seriousness, severity, harshness, rigor, austerity, strictness.

Sĕvērus, a, um, adj., sharp, cruel; severe, harsh; grave, serious, strict, rigorous; adv., *sĕvērē.*

Sē-vŏco, 1, v. a., I call apart or aside.

Sēvum, i, n. See *sebum.*

Sex, num., six.

Sexāginta, num., sixty.

Sex-centi, ae, a, adj. (*sex, centum*), six hundred.

Sextīlis, is, m. (*sextus*), (sc. *mensis*) the sixth month of the Roman year, afterwards called *Augustus.*

Sextius, i, m. See *Baculus.*

Sextius, i, m. (*T.*), one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, who was sent to levy troops in 53 B. C.

Sī, conj., if; whether if, if perchance; *si minus*, or *si non*, or *si ne*, if not; *O si!* O that! would that! *ac si*, as if; *quodsi*, if, if now, if however, if therefore.

Sibuzātes, um, m., a people in the southwest of Gaul, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Sibyllīnus, a, um, adj. (*Sibylla*, a prophetess, a sibyl), of or belonging to the Sibyl, Sibylline. See on Cic. in Cat. III. 4.

Sībĭlus, i, m. (*sibilus*), a hissing, whistling.

Sīc, adv., in this way, after this fashion, thus, so; *sic — ut*, so — that; *sicut*, so as.

Sīca, ae, f. (*seco*), a dagger.

Sīcārius, ii, m. (*sica*), an assassin.

Sicca, ae, m., a friend of Cicero, who took refuge on his estate at Vibo, in the country of the Bruttii, when he left Rome in 58 B. C. Here Cicero received intelligence of his banishment, and forthwith set out for Brundisium, where he expected to meet Sicca, but was disappointed, as Sicca had left Brundisium before he arrived there.

Siccĭtas, ātis, f. (*siccus*), dryness; drought, dry weather, want of rain.

Sicilia, ae, f., the island of Sicily.

Sicŭli, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Sicily, the Sicilians.

Sīcŭbi (for *si alicubi*), if in any place, if anywhere.

Sīc-ŭt, and **sīc-ŭtī,** conj., so as, just as; as; as, for example; as it were; as indeed; as if, just as if.

Sicȳon, ōnis, f., the capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus, near the isthmus.

Sicyonius, a, um, adj. (*Sicyon*), of or belonging to Sicyon, Sicyonian. In the pl. subst.: Sicyonians.

Sīdus, ĕris, n., any luminous heavenly body; the sun; the moon; a constellation; a star.

Sigambri, ōrum, m., a German people east of the Rhine, who appear first on the river Sieg, which still contains the root of their name; but afterwards they dwelt farther to the northeast, about the Luppia (Lippe).

Sigēum, i, n. See on Cic. p. Arch. 10.

Signātor, ōris, m. (*signo*), a sealer, signer.

Signĭ-fer, a, um, adj. (*signum, fero*), bearing a mark, sign; subst.: a standard-bearer, ensign.

Signĭ-fĭcātio, ōnis, f. (*significo*), a signifying, revealing, intimation, expression, declaration; a sign, token, mark.

Signĭ-fĭco, 1 (*signum, facio*), v. a., I give a sign, give notice or warning, signify, indicate, intimate, notify, point out.

Signo, 1 (*signum*), v. a., I seal; mark by words or gestures, point out, express; mark, observe, notice.

Signum, i, n., a mark, sign; a signal in war; an image, figure, statue; the image in a seal-ring, seal; a standard, banner, ensign; *signa inferre*, to bear the standards against the enemy, to attack.

Silānus, i, m. (*D. Junius*), was consul in 62 B. C., and, in consequence of his being consul elect, was first asked for his opinion by Cicero in the debate in the senate on the punishment of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Silānus, i, m. (*M.*), the brother-in-law of M. Lepidus, the triumvir, was one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, and was consul in 25 B. C., but a man of no mark.

Sĭlentium, ii, n. (*sileo*), a being silent, silence, stillness, quietness, tranquillity; *silentio praeterire*, to pass over in silence.

Sĭleo, ui, 2, v. n. and a., I am silent; keep secret; am still, at rest.

Silius, i, m. (*T.*), an officer in Caesar's army in Gaul, sent among the Veneti to procure corn.

Silva, and **sylva, ae,** f., a wood or forest; woody district, woodland.

Silvānus, i, m. (*M. Plautinus.*) See on Cic. p. Arch. 4.

Silvester, and **sylvester, tris, tre,** adj. (*silva*), full of woods, woody.

Sĭmĭlis, e, adj., like, resembling, similar: c. dat. or gen.; *similis ac* or *atque*, like as; adv., *simĭliter*.

Sĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*similis*), likeness, resemblance, similitude, similarity.

Sīmiŏlus, i, m. (*simius*, for *simia*), a little ape.

Simplex, ĭcis, adj. (*semel* or **sim, plico*), simple; single; sincere, plain, frank, upright, honest.

Simplĭcĭter, adv. (*simplex*), simply, naturally, plainly, directly, frankly, artlessly.

Sĭmŭl, adv., together, in company; at the same time; as soon as; *simul ac*,

or *atque*, or *ut*, as soon as; no sooner than; *simul — simul*, as well — as, both — and.

Sĭmŭlācrum, i, n. (*simulo*), the likeness, resemblance, or representation of anything; an image, picture, statue; a spectre, phantom.

Sĭmŭlātē, adv. (*simulatus*), feignedly, pretendedly, fictitiously.

Sĭmŭlātio, ōnis, f. (*simulo*), an imitation; a counterfeiting, feigning; pretence, color, deceit, hypocrisy.

Sĭmŭlātor, ōris, m. (*simulo*), an imitator; a feigner, pretender, counterfeiter.

Sĭmŭlo, 1 (*similis*), v. a., I make like; simulate, feign, counterfeit.

Sĭmultas, ātis, f. (*simul*), grudge, hatred, political enmity.

Sīn, conj. (for *si*, *ne*), but if, if however.

Sincērus, a, um, adj. (*sine*, *cera*), unmixed, pure; genuine; figur.: sincere, honest; adv., *sincērē*.

Sĭnĕ, prp. c. abl. (*si*, *ne*), without.

Singillātim, for *singulatim*.

Singŭlāris, e, adj. (*singulus*), one only, single; singular, unique, unparalleled, matchless, extraordinary, excellent.

Singŭlātim, and **singillātim,** adv. (*singulus*), singly, one by one, man by man.

Singŭli. See *singulus*.

Singŭlus, a, um, adj. (*unicus*), more frequently pl. *singuli*, *ae*, *a*, single; one each; each, every; *in dies singulos*, daily; separate, individual.

Sĭnister, tra, trum, adj. (*sino*), left, on the left hand or side; sinister, adverse, contrary, pernicious, unfortunate. *Sinistra*, sc. *manus*, the left hand.

Sĭnistrorsum, and **sĭnistrorsus,** adv. (for *sinistroversum* or *-versus*), towards the left hand, to the left.

Sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, 3, v. a., I put, let, do not take away, leave to; permit, suffer, allow, give one leave.

Sĭnōpe, ēs, f. See on Cic. p. l. Manil. 8.

Sĭnus, ūs, m., fold; a bay, gulf; the bosom, breast; the heart, innermost part.

Sī-quĭdem, conj., if indeed; if, even if, although; since, inasmuch as.

Sisto, stĭti, and **stĕti, stătum,** 3, v. a., I place, put, set, cause to stand; cause to stand still, check, stop, detain, keep back; v. n., stand, stand still, stop; continue, endure.

Sĭtiens, tis, part. (*sitio*); adj., thirsty, dry, parched.

Sĭtio, 4 (*sitis*), v. n., I thirst; to thirst, be parched or dry; v. a., I thirst after.

Sĭtis, is, f., thirst; dryness, drought; figur.: thirst, covetousness, greediness.

Sittius, i, m. (*P.*), surnamed Nucerinus from Nuceria, a city of Campania, the place of his birth, was one of the adventurers, bankrupt in character and fortune, but possessing considerable ability, who abounded in Rome during the latter years of the republic. He was connected with Catiline, and went to Spain in 64 B. C., from which country he went into Mauritania in 63 B. C.

Sĭtus, ūs, m. (*sino*), position, situation, site; want of cultivation, neglect; mould, mustiness, dirt, filth which a thing acquires from lying too long in one place.

Sĭtus, a, um, part. (*sino*); adj., lying, situated; permitted, allowed; built, erected.

Sī-ve, conj., or if, or; *sive — sive*, if — or, if either — or if, either, whether — or; *sive — an*, either — or.

Smyrnaei, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Smyrna.

Sobrius, a, um, adj. (*so*, *bria*), sober, not intoxicated; sober, temperate.

Sŏcer, and **sŏcĕrus, ĕri,** m., father-in-law.

Sŏciĕtas, ātis, f. (*socius*), union, company, communion, society, association, alliance; a league, confederacy.

Sŏcius, a, um, adj., connected, united, associated, joining or sharing in, social; subst.: a companion, associate, fellow, partner, comrade; an ally, confederate.

Sō-cordia, and **sē-cordia, ae,** f. (*socors*), thoughtlessness, stupidity, foolishness; carelessness, indolence, sloth, laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.

Sŏdālis, e, adj. (*sōdes*), social, companionable; subst.: a companion, intimate acquaintance, comrade, fellow, boon companion.

Sōl, sōlis, m., the sun.

Sōlātium, ii, n. (*solor*), comfort, consolation; aid, assistance, relief, resource, refuge.

Soldūrii, ōrum, m. (Gallic word, same as Engl. *soldier*), a kind of vassals or retainers in Gaul, who devoted themselves to the service of some prince or great man.

Sōlemnis, and **sōlennis.** See *sollemnis*.

Sŏleo, ĭtus sum, 2, v. n., I use, am

accustomed or wont; *ut solet*, as he is accustomed, as is usual.

Sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*solus*), a lonely or solitary place; a desert, wilderness; solitude, retirement; loneliness, helplessness.

Sŏlĭtus, a, um, part. (*soleo*); adj., usual, customary, accustomed, wonted, ordinary.

Sollemnis, and **sollennis, e,** adj., (from **sollus*, h. e. *totus*, and *annus*), celebrated, performed, or to be done, every year; solemn, festive; common, usual, customary, ordinary.

Sollers, and **sōlers, tis,** adj., skilful, expert; adroit, clever, intelligent; cunning, wily.

Sollertia, and **sōlertia, ae,** f. (*sollers*), artfulness; ingenuity, sagacity, dexterity, skill; craftiness, slyness, cunning.

Sollĭcĭtātio, ōnis, f. (*sollicito*), an instigating to mutiny or rebellion, instigation.

Sollĭcĭto, 1 (*sollicitus*), v. a., I put in motion, move, stir; tempt, instigate to mutiny or rebellion, endeavor to seduce; excite, allure, entice, induce; disquiet, disturb, harass, vex, torment.

Sollĭcĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*sollicitus*), disquiet, anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness of mind.

Sollĭcĭtus, a, um, adj. (**sollus*, h. e. *totus*, and *cieo*), troubled; anxious, uneasy, solicitous.

Sŏlum, i, n., the lowest part of anything, the ground, bottom; soil, land, country.

Sōlum, adv. (*solus*), only, alone; *non solum — sed etiam*, not only — but also.

Sōlus, a, um, gen. **sōlīus,** dat. **sōlī,** adj., alone, only, unaccompanied; lonely, solitary, desert, unfrequented.

Sŏlūtio, ōnis, f. (*solvo*), a loosing, unloosing, payment.

Sŏlūtus, a, um, part. (*solvo*); adj., unbound; free, unrestrained; immoderate, excessive, extravagant, licentious.

Solvo, lvi, lūtum, 3, v. a., I loose, loosen, untie, unbind; separate, disengage, break up, dissolve; weigh anchor, set sail, sail away, put to sea; pay.

Somnus, i, m., sleep.

Sŏno, nui, nĭtum, 1, v. n., I sound; v. a., sound, utter, pronounce.

Sons, tis, adj., harmful, hurtful, noxious, criminal, guilty.

Sordes, is, f., filth, dirt; shabby clothes, mourning.

Sordĭdātus, a, um, adj. (*sordidus*) meanly or shabbily dressed; wearing mourning-clothes.

Sŏror, ōris, f., a sister.

Sors, tis, f., a part, share; anything used to determine parts, a lot, die; a casting or drawing lots; destiny, fate, chance, fortune.

Sortior, ītus sum, 4 (*sors*), v. dep. n. and a., I cast or draw lots; divide or distribute by lot, assign or determine by lot, allot; receive or obtain by lot.

Sospes, ĭtis, adj., living, safe, safe and sound, unhurt, uninjured.

Sotiātes, um, m., a people in the southwest of Gaul, on the Garumna (Garonne).

Spargo, si, sum, 3, v. a., I throw here and there, throw or strew about, scatter; sprinkle; scatter seed, sow; throw, hurl; spend, waste.

Spărus, i, m., a spear, lance.

Spătium, ii, n., a space or distance; room, extent; interval, space between; space of time; interval, intervening time.

Spĕcies, ēi, f. (*specio*), a seeing, sight; look, mien, appearance; the outward form, exterior, outside; show, ornament; appearance, semblance, pretence, pretext, color.

Spectăcŭlum, i, n. (*specto*), a sight, public sight or show, a stage-play.

Spectātio, ōnis, f. (*specto*), a viewing, beholding; a trying, proving, examining.

Specto, 1 (*specio*), v. freq. a., I look at, see, view; have in mind, endeavor, strive; look up to, respect; look at, have regard, pay attention to; try, examine, prove; judge of; look towards, am turned or lie towards, face; belong, concern, pertain, relate to.

Spĕcŭla, ae, f. (*specio*), a high place for viewing things from, a beacon, watch-tower; a height.

Spĕcŭlātor, ōris, m. (*speculor*), a spy, scout.

Spĕcŭlātōrius, a, um, adj. (*speculator*), belonging to spies.

Spĕcŭlor, 1 (*specula*), v. dep. a., I see, look around; espy, explore, pry into, watch, observe, lie in wait for.

Spērātus, a, um, part. (*spero*); subst., *sperata*, a betrothed bride; *speratus*, a lover, suitor.

Spēro, 1 (*spes*), v. a. and n., I look out for, expect; hope, trust; hope for.

Spes, ēi, f., expectation, hope; *praeter spem*, contrary to expectation.

Spinther, ĕris, m. (*P. Cornelius Lentulus*), a Roman aedile during the consulship of Cicero, who was intrusted with the care of the apprehended conspirator, P. Lentulus Sura. He was praetor in 60 B. C., and consul in 57 B. C.

Spīrĭtus, ūs, m. (*spiro*), a blowing of the wind; a breathing, the breath; figur.: spirit, mind, high spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance.

Spīro, 1, v. n., I breathe, blow; breathe, respire.

Splendĭdus, a, um, adj. (*splendeo*), bright, shining, glittering; splendid, magnificent; distinguished, illustrious; adv., *splendĭdē*.

Splendor, ōris, m. (*splendeo*), brightness, splendor, radiance, lustre; sumptuousness, magnificence; excellence, dignity, renown.

Spŏlio, 1 (*spolium*), v. a., I strip any one, take off his clothes; rob, plunder, spoil; deprive.

Spolium, ii, n., armor gained as booty; plunder, booty, spoil, pillage.

Spontĕ, adv. (abl. of **spons*, spoken will, free-will, allied to *spondeo*), of one's self, of one's own accord or free-will, voluntarily; by one's self, alone; *mea, tua, sua sponte*, of my, thy, his, its own accord.

Squāleo, ui, 2, v. n., to be dirty, filthy; to have on soiled garments.

Squālor, ōris, m. (*squaleo*), dryness; filthiness, filth, squalor; soiled garments as a sign of mourning.

Stabiānum, i, n. (*Stabiae*), a villa of M. Marius near Stabiae, a small town on the coast of Campania.

Stăbĭlio, 4 (*stabilis*), v. a., I make steadfast, firm, stable; establish.

Stăbĭlis, e, adj. (*sto*), able to stand, stable, firm; figur.: constant, steadfast, unchangeable.

Stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*stabilis*), stableness, steadfastness, stability, firmness; constancy.

Stădium, ii, n., a Grecian measure of distance, a distance of 125 paces or 625 feet; a race-course.

Statilius, i, m. (*L.*) See on Cic. in Cat. III. 3.

Stătim, adv. (*sto*), on the instant, instantly, immediately, forthwith.

Stătio, ōnis, f. (*sto*), a standing still; a station, post, picket, guard, sentinel.

Stător, ōris, m. (*sisto*), a supporter, preserver.

Stătua, ae, f. (*statuo*), a statue.

Stătuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (*sto*), v. a. and n., I cause to stand, put, place, set; place, set up, raise, erect, build; establish; appoint, assign, prescribe; determine, decide, give sentence, pass judgment; resolve; decree; suppose, think, believe.

Stătūra, ae, f. (*sto*), stature, size, bigness, height of body.

Stătus, ūs, m. (*sto*), a standing; posture, attitude; state, station, condition, circumstances; quiet, peaceful condition.

Stella, ae, f., a star.

Sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, v. a., I strew, spread, scatter; throw to the ground, throw down; strew, cover.

Stĭmŭlo, 1 (*stimulus*), v. a., I prick, goad; torment, vex, trouble, disturb; incite, instigate, impel, excite, provoke.

Stĭmŭlus, i, m., a sting, goad, an incitement, inducement, incentive.

Stīpātor, ōris, m. (*stipo*), a guard, body-guard; an attendant, companion.

Stīpendiārius, a, um, adj. (*stipendium*), relating to tribute; bound to pay tribute, tributary, stipendiary.

Stīpendium, ii, n. (for *stipi-pendium*, from *stips* and *pendo*), the pay of soldiers; a campaign, military service; a tax, tribute.

Stīpes, ĭtis, m., any piece of wood standing in the ground, a trunk, post, stake.

Stīpo, 1, v. a., I stuff, press close; to encompass, surround; attend, accompany.

Stirps, pis, f., the lowest part of a tree, including the roots; the root of a tree; figur.: source, origin; a stock, family, kindred, race; descendants.

Stō, stĕti, stătum, 1, v. n., I stand; stand firm; to be fixed, determined; I persevere, persist, continue in, abide by, stand to; remain, endure, continue; to cost.

Stoĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Stoics, Stoic; *stoicus, i*, m., a Stoic.

Stŏmăchus, i, m., the stomach; mind, taste, liking; indignation, vexation.

Strāmentum, i, n. (*sterno*), straw; a covering.

Stratonicensis, e, adj., of Stratonice.

Strēnuus, a, um, adj., active, strenuous, ready, prompt, quick, nimble; brave, valiant; audacious; adv., *strēnuē.*

Strĕpĭtus, ūs, m. (*strepo*), a harsh or confused noise, rattling, clashing, din.

Structūra, ae, f. (*struo*), a structure, building; *structurae,* mines, mining-works.

Struo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., I join together; raise, build, erect, construct; arrange, put in order, set in array; plot, contrive.

Stŭdeo, ui, 2, v. n. and a., I hasten, pursue, am eager, zealous, bestow pains upon, apply the mind to, labor or endeavor to do, exert myself to obtain: c. dat.; study, cultivate; am attached to, favor.

Stŭdiōsus, a, um, adj. (*studium*), hasty; anxious, eager, desirous, zealous, fond: c. gen.; favorably inclined, favoring, attached or partial to; adv., *stŭdiōsē.*

Stŭdium, ii, n., haste; eagerness, zeal, fondness, desire, endeavor, exertion; study; favor, partiality, attachment, devotedness, employment or pursuit.

Stultĭtia, ae, f. (*stultus*), folly, foolishness.

Stultus, a, um, adj. (for *stolidus,* from *stolo*), stupid, foolish, imprudent; subst.: a fool, simpleton.

Stŭprum, i, n., fornication, adultery, lewdness, debauchery; shame, disgrace.

Suādeo, si, sum, 2, v. n. and a., I advise, exhort; persuade.

Suāsor, ōris, m. (*suadeo*), a counsellor, exhorter, adviser.

Suāvis, e, adj., sweet, pleasant, grateful, delightful, agreeable.

Suāvĭtas, ātis, f. (*suavis*), sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness; courteousness.

Sŭb, prp. c. abl. and acc., under, beneath, at the foot of; from under, from beneath; in; at, by, during; towards; immediately after; on, upon; *sub ea conditione,* on this condition; *sub noctem,* towards the night.

Sub-dŏlus, a, um, adj. (*sub, dolus*), cunning, crafty, deceitful, sly, subtle.

Sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., I draw from under, draw away, take away; withdraw, remove; draw off, lead away; reckon, compute, haul to land, draw ashore; lead to a place.

Sub-ductio, ōnis, f. (*subduco*), a drawing a ship ashore, hauling it to land.

Sŭb-eo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum, īre,** v. n. and a., I go under anything; undergo, sustain, encounter, endure, suffer, incur; go to, approach, advance, come up to; to come into one's mind, to occur.

Subf——. See *suff——.*

Sŭb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*sub, ago*), v. a., I drive, bring, lead, or conduct to a place; figur.: bring to anything, force, constrain, compel, oblige; put in motion, impel; subject, reduce, subjugate, vanquish, subdue.

Sŭb-invīto, 1, v. a., I invite a little.

Sŭb-ĭtus, a, um, part. (*subeo*); adj., sudden, hasty, unlooked-for, unexpected; adv., *sŭbĭto.*

Sub-jector, ōris, m. (*subjicio*), a forger or falsifier.

Sub-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (*sub, jacio*), v. a., I throw, put, or lay under or below, throw out from under, throw up; subject, submit; make subject, make liable; connect.

Sub-lĕvo, 1, v. a., I lighten, lessen; ease, relieve; assist, help, favor; lift, raise, or hold up, support.

Sublĭca, ae, f., a stake or pile driven into the ground.

Sub-luo, lui, lūtum, 3, v. a., I wash below, flow by.

Sub-mĭnistro. See *sumministro.*

Sub-mitto. See *summitto.*

Sub-mŏveo. See *summoveo.*

Sŭb-ŏles, is, and **sŏbŏles, is,** f. (*subolesco*), a young shoot; a child, offspring, descendant.

Sŭb-orno, 1, v. a., I furnish, supply, fit out, adorn; instigate, suborn.

Subp——. See *supp——.*

Subr——. See *surr——.*

Sub-sellium, ii, n. (*sub, sella*), a low seat or bench; a seat of any kind.

Sub-sĕquor, quūtus or **cūtus sum,** 3, v. dep. n. and a., I follow close after or forthwith come after; follow, obey.

Sub-sĭdium, ii, n. (*sub, sideo*), a body of troops in reserve; succor, reinforcement; military support, relief, aid; help, assistance, aid, relief, protection.

Sub-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, v. n., I seat myself, sit down, stop, remain, stay, remain behind.

Sub-sisto, stĭti, 3, v. n. and a., I cause to stand still, stop, stay, detain; resist, withstand, stand firm against: c. dat.;

hold out, hold fast, do not give way; stand still, halt.
Sub-structio, ōnis, f. (*substruo*), that which is built under, foundation, substruction, substructure.
Sub-sum, sub-esse, v. n., I am under or behind; am near, at hand.
Subtīlis, e, adj. (for *subtexilis*, or from *sub* and *tela*), finely woven, minute, particular, accurate, correct; adv., *subtīlĭter*.
Sub-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., I take away below, take away, remove, withdraw, carry off; *s. se*, to withdraw, retire, go off, or steal away.
Sŭb-urbānĭtas, ātis, f. (*suburbanus*), a being in the suburbs, nearness to the city.
Sub-vectio, ōnis, f. (*subveho*), a carrying, conveying, transporting.
Sub-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, v. a., I carry or bring up; convey up the river, against the stream; carry, convey, conduct, transport to a place.
Sub-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n. c. dat., I come on, come after; come to one's assistance, assist, relieve, aid, succor.
Sub-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. a., I turn upside down, overturn, throw to the ground; figur.: overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert.
Suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*sub, cedo*), v. n. and a., I go under; undertake, take upon myself; go to, approach, advance; follow close upon, succeed, come after; to turn out well, prosper, meet with success, succeed; go up, ascend, mount, climb.
Suc-cendo, di, sum, 3 (*sub, *cando*), v. a., I set fire to, set on fire.
Suc-censeo, ui, 2 (*sub, censeo*), v. n. c. dat., I am angry or displeased with.
Suc-cessus, ūs, m. (*succedo*), an advancing, approaching; success, happy issue.
Suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3 (*sub, caedo*), v. a., I cut off below or from below, cut down, fell.
Succo, ōnis, m. See *suco*.
Suc-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3, v. n., I fall down; succumb, yield.
Suc-curro, curri, cursum, 3 (*sub, c.*), v. n. c. dat., I run or hasten to; run to one's assistance, succor, aid, assist, help, relieve; to come into one's mind, occur to one's thoughts.
Succus. See *sucus*.

Sūco, and succo, ōnis, m. (*sugo*), a sucker; figur.: a usurer.
Sūcus, and succus, i, m. (*sugo*), juice, sap; figur.: vigor, force, strength, spirit.
Sŭdes, and sŭdis, is, f., a stake, pale driven into the ground.
Sūdo, 1, v. n., I sweat; labor hard, toil.
Sūdor, ōris, m., sweat; figur.: sweat, toil.
Suessiōnes, um, m., a very brave tribe in Belgic Gaul, west of the Remi, between the Axona (Aisne) and Matrona (Marne). The name is preserved in the modern Soissons.
Suevi, ōrum, m., the Suevi, properly not the name of any particular tribe, but a designation applied to a great number of them, and describing them as wandering about without fixed habitations, in opposition to the Ingaevones, that is, the settled tribes. They occupied the greater half of the interior of Germany, from the Baltic to the Main and Danube. The name remains in the modern Schwaben or Suabia.
Suevus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Suevi, Suevan.
Suf-fĕro, sus-tŭli, sub-lātum, suf-ferre (*sub, fero*), v. a., I bear, support; endure, suffer.
Suf-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*sub, facio*), v. n., I am sufficient, am equal to, have sufficient strength.
Suf-fīmentum, i, n. (*suffio*), that with which one fumigates, a perfume.
Suf-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3 (*sub, fodio*), v. a., I dig under, undermine; stab below.
Suf-frāgātio, ōnis, f. (*suffragor*), a favoring, recommending any one for any office.
Suf-frāgātor, ōris, m. (*suffragor*), a voter, favorer or supporter of one in suing for an office.
Suf-frāgium, ii, n. (*sub, frango*), a broken piece, voting-tablet; a vote, suffrage; figur.: opinion, approval.
Sug-gestus, ūs, m., and **suggestum, i,** n. (*suggero*), any elevated place made of earth or stones; an elevated place to speak from.
Suī, sĭbĭ, sē, pron. recipr., of himself, to himself, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
Sulla, ae, m. (*P. Cornelius*). See on Cic. in Cat. I. 6. Although reckoned by Sallust as one of the conspirators, and

accused of this crime by L. Torquatus and C. Cornelius, he was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant, and acquitted. See on Sall. Cat. 17, 18. He was a nephew of the dictator, and died in 45 B. C.

Sulla, ae, m. (*Servius Cornelius*), a brother of the preceding, took part in both of Catiline's conspiracies. His guilt was so evident that no one was willing to defend him; but we have no knowledge that he was put to death *along with* the other conspirators.

Sulla, ae, m., the name of a patrician family of the *gens Cornelia*. Of this family L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, born B. C. 138, the dictator, and implacable rival of Marius, was the most eminent. Having neither an illustrious ancestry nor hereditary wealth, he was, like most great men, the architect of his own fortunes. Though possessed of moderate means, he secured a good education, studied the Greek and Roman literature with diligence and success, and appears early to have imbibed that love for literature and art by which he was distinguished throughout his life. He was elected to the quaestorship for the year 107 B. C., and served in that capacity under C. Marius in the Jugurthine war in Africa, which he contributed largely to bring to a successful termination by the capture of Jugurtha in 106 B. C. In 104 B. C. as legate, and in 103 B. C. as tribunus militum, he again served under Marius in the Cimbrian war, and in each year gained great distinction by his military services. Marius becoming jealous of the rising fame of his officer, an estrangement began to arise between them about this time; which in a few years assumed a most deadly form. In 93 B. C. Sulla gained the praetorship, and in the following year was sent as propraetor into Cilicia, with an especial commission to restore Ariobarzanes to his kingdom of Cappadocia, from which he had been expelled by Mithridates, — a commission which he executed with complete success. In 88 B. C. he was chosen consul and appointed by the senate to the command of the war against Mithridates, in which he was engaged during the next five years. In the spring of 83 B. C. he returned to Italy with his army, fully determined to crush the Marian faction and make himself master of Rome. This he accomplished in 82 B. C., after a most bloody conflict, in which 40 consulars, praetorians, and aediles, 200 senators, 1600 equites, and 150,000 citizens were destroyed. He was immediately invested with the dictatorship, which he held till 79 B. C., when, to the surprise of every one, he resigned his office, and retired to private life at Puteoli, where he died the following year, B. C. 78, at the age of sixty. See on Cic. in Cat. II. 9.

Sullānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sulla.

Sulpicius, i, m., a Roman family name.

Sum, fui, esse, v. n., I am, exist; am, stay, abide; to consist in, depend upon; take place; belong or pertain to: c. gen.; to be good, serviceable, or of use for: c. dat.; to cost, be worth, be sold at: c. abl. or gen.; *mihi est*, I have; *meum est*, it is my duty; *esse magni*, sc. *pretii*, to be of great value, to be worth much, to cost much; *impedimento esse alicui*, to cause one hindrance.

Summa, ae, f. (*summus*), the sum, amount; the sum, contents; the chief thing; pre-eminence, first place, first rank; direction, management; *summa imperii*, highest authority, command-in-chief; *in summa*, *ad summam*, *in omni summa*, on the whole, in short, in a word, finally.

Sum-mĭnistro, 1 (*sub*, *ministro*), v. a., I give, procure, send, furnish, afford, supply.

Sum-mitto, and **sub-mitto, mīsi, missum,** 3, v. a., I relax, abate; yield, give up; send privily or underhand; send, send off, despatch secretly.

Sum-mŏveo, and **sub-mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum,** 2, v. a., I remove, remove out of the way, displace, drive back, compel to retire or make room, cause to give way.

Summus, a, um, adj. superl. (for *supimus*, from *superus*), highest, topmost, uppermost; last, extreme; greatest, very great; most important, most critical, very hazardous; *summo jure*, with all the rigor of the law; *summa salus reipublicae*, the safety or welfare of the state in general; *ad summum*, at most, at the utmost, at the farthest; *summum*, at last, for the last time; *summo*, at last, at the end, lastly; adv., *summē*.

Sūmo, sumsi or **sumpsi, sump-**

tum or **sumtum,** 3 (*sub, emo*), v. a., I take up, take; undertake, enter upon, take in hand, begin; arrogate, assume to myself; take for granted, affirm, maintain; lay out, expend; consume, wear out.

Sumptuōsus, and **sumtuōsus, a, um** (*sumptus*), adj., expensive, costly, dear, splendid, sumptuous; adv., *sumptuōsē*, and *sumtuōsē*.

Sumptus, and **sumtus, ūs,** m. (*sumo*), charge, expense, cost.

Sŭpĕr, adv., over, above; moreover, besides; prp.: over, upon, on; above; beyond; at, during; besides; of, about, concerning.

Sŭperbia, aë, f. (*superbus*), pride, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance.

Sŭperbus, a, um, adj. (*super*), raising itself above others; haughty, puffed up, proud, arrogant, assuming, insolent; adv., *sŭperbē*.

Sŭper-fĭcies, ēi, f. (*super, facies*), the upper part, surface; a building, as standing above the ground.

Sŭper-fluo, uxi, 3, v. n., to run over, overflow; to be superabundant, abound.

Sŭpĕrior (n.), and **sŭpĕrius, ōris,** adj. (compar. of *superus*), upper, higher than another; past, gone by, former, above, last, first; older, more advanced in age; superior, nobler, higher, more important; *locus superior*, any height or eminence.

Sŭpĕro, 1 (*super*), v. n., I am superior, prevail; abound; v. a., pass; surpass, excel, outreach; conquer, overcome, subdue; remain; *vita s.*, I survive.

Sŭper-sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n. and a., I sit upon or above anything; omit doing, forbear, let pass, cease, desist.

Super-stĭtio, ōnis, f. (*super, sisto*), superstition, false religion.

Sŭper-sum, fui, esse, v. n., I remain, exist still; survive; to be in abundance; to be superfluous, unnecessary.

Sŭpĕrus, a, um, adj. (*super*), what is above, upper, higher; *superi dii*, the celestial gods; *superum*, a height. — Compar. *superior;* superl. *superrimus, supremus*, and *summus*, which see.

Sŭper-văcāneus, a, um, adj. (*super, vaco*), that which is over and above what is necessary, superfluous, needless, useless.

Sup-pĕdĭto, and **sub-pĕdĭto,** 1 (for *suppetito*, from *suppeto*), v. n., to be in store, be enough or sufficient, abound; be at hand; have an abundance, abound in: c. abl.; v. a., furnish, afford, supply, give.

Sup-pĕto, and **sub-pĕto, īvi** or **ii, ītum,** 3, v. n. c. dat., I go or come to; to be at hand or in store; be sufficient.

Sup-plementum, i, n. (*suppleo*), a supply, filling up, recruiting, reinforcement, recruits.

Sup-plex, and **sub-plex, ĭcis,** adj. (*sub, plico*), kneeling down, humbly begging, entreating, suppliant, humble, submissive; subst.: a suppliant; humble petitioner; adv., *supplĭcĭter*.

Sup-plĭcātio, ōnis, f. (*supplico*), a kneeling down; public worship of God, a solemn thanksgiving.

Sup-plĭcium, and **sub-plĭcium, ii,** n. (*supplex*), a kneeling down, supplication, humble entreaty; capital punishment; torture, torment; any severe punishment; suffering, distress.

Sup-plĭco, and **sub-plĭco,** 1 (*supplex*), v. n., I kneel down before: c. dat.; beseech, implore; worship, supplicate.

Sup-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3, v. a., I put, place under; annex, add, subjoin; subject; substitute; falsify, forge, counterfeit.

Sup-porto, 1, v. a., I carry, bring, convey.

Sŭpra, adv. (for *supera*, sc. *parte*, from *superus*), on the upper side, above, more, before, further; prp. c. acc.: above, over, more than, besides, before.

Sura, ae, m. See *Lentulus*.

Surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (for *sur-rigo* or *sub-rigo*, from *rego*), v. a., I lift or raise up; v. n., rise, arise.

Sur-rĭpio, and **sub-rĭpio, rĭpui, reptum,** 3 (*sub, rapio*), v. a., I snatch or take away secretly, steal.

Sur-rŏgo, and **sub-rŏgo,** 1, v. a., I substitute, put in the place of.

Sur-ruo, and **sub-ruo, rui, rŭtum,** 3, v. a., I pull down from below, pull down, overthrow, overturn, demolish.

Sus-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*sub, capio*), v. a., I take or lift up, bear, support; undertake, take upon myself to do, perform, accomplish, begin; suffer, endure, encounter, undergo, submit to.

Suspectus, a, um, part. (*suspicio*), adj., suspected, exciting suspicion and mistrust.

Sus-pensus, a, um, part. (*suspendo*), hanging, suspended; adj.: depending upon anything; uncertain, doubtful; anxious, fearful.

Su-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3 (*sub, specio*), v. n. and a., I look up or upwards; look at, look up at; admire, honor, respect, esteem; suspect, mistrust.

Su-spīcio, ōnis, f. (*suspicio*), a looking up, suspicion, mistrust; indication.

Su-spīciōsus, a, um, adj. (*suspicio*, subst.), full of suspicion, suspicious, mistrustful; suspected, apt to raise suspicion: adv., *suspīciōsē.*

Su-spīcor, 1 (*suspicio*, v.), v. dep. a., I suspect, apprehend, fear, mistrust; think, imagine, conjecture, suppose.

Su-spīrātus, ūs, m. (*suspiro*), a sighing, sigh.

Su-spīro, 1 (*sub, spiro*), v. n., I heave a sigh, sigh; v. a., I sigh for or after.

Sus-tento, 1 (*sustineo*), v. a., I keep upright, bear or hold up, uphold, support; sustain, maintain, preserve; hold out, bear, suffer, endure; withstand, oppose, resist; delay, defer, put off.

Sus-tĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, 2 (*sub, teneo*), v. a., I hold or keep up, uphold, sustain, support, bear, carry; suffer, bear, undergo, endure; hold out against, withstand; maintain, sustain, provide for; keep back, keep in, withhold, check, restrain, retard; put off, defer.

Suus, a, um, pron. possess., his, her, its, one's, their; proper, peculiar; own, not strange; *sui*, his friends, his party.

Symphōniăcus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to music, a concert or choir; *symphoniaci pueri*, singers, singing-boys, choristers.

Synnas, ădis, f., a town in the interior of Phrygia Major.

Syracūsae, ārum, f., the city of Syracuse in Sicily.

Syracusāni, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Syracuse, Syracusans.

Syria, ae, f., Syria.

Syrus, a, um, adj., of Syria; subst.: a Syrian.

T.

T., as a praenomen, denotes *Titus;* but *Ti.* or *Tib.* denotes *Tiberius.*

Tăbella, ae, f., dim. (*tabula*), a little table or tablet; a writing-tablet; a letter.

Tăbellārius, a, um, adj. (*tabella*), relating to tablets; relating to letters; subst.: a letter-carrier, courier.

Tăberna, ae, f., a hut; booth, or stand for spectators at the games.

Tăbernācŭlum, i, n. (*taberna*), a tent.

Tābes, is, f. (*tabeo*), a growing wet, putrefaction; a consumption; a pestilence, plague.

Tābesco, bui, 3 (*tabeo*), v. inch. n., I melt gradually, waste away, decay.

Tăbŭla, ae, f., a board or plank; a gaming-table or board; a painting, picture; a writing-tablet; a tablet for voting; book, register; a table; *tabulae*, account-books; *tabulae publicae*, state-papers, public records, the archives.

Tăbŭlārius, a, um, adj. (*tabula*), relating to written compositions; *tabularium*, sc. *aedificium*, the archives.

Tăbŭlātus, a, um, adj. (*tabula*), boarded; *tabulatum*, a story in a building.

Tăceo, ui, ĭtum, 2, v. n., I am silent; v. a., pass over in silence, keep secret.

Tăcĭtē, adv. (*tacitus*), silently, in silence, secretly.

Tăcĭturnĭtas, ātis, f. (*taciturnus*), a being silent, taciturnity, silence.

Tăcĭtus, a, um, part. (*taceo*); adj., silent, secret; hidden, concealed; silent, still, quiet.

Taedet, duit or **sum est,** 2, v. impers., *t. me*, it fills, disgusts me, I loathe, am disgusted with, am tired or weary of.

Taeter, tra, trum. See *teter.*

Tālāris, e, adj. (*talus*), of, belonging, or relating to the ankles; *t. tunica*, a robe reaching down to the ankles.

Talea, ae, f., a sprout; a thin iron bar; a rod, stick.

Tālĭs, e, adj., such, of such a kind, nature, or quality; so constituted.

Tam, adv., so very, so; *tam—quam*, as much—as, as well—as.

Tam-diū, adv., so long.

Tămĕn, conj. (*tam*), yet, however, for all that, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

Tămĕn-etsī, and **tăm-etsi,** conj., though, although, however.

Tamesis, is, m., the river Thames.

Tam-quam, and **tanquam,** adv. (*tam, quam*), as, just as, as it were.

Tan-dem, adv. (*tam, demum*), at last, at length, finally; in questions, pray! *tandem aliquando*, now at last.

Tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3, v. a., I

touch; take in hand, undertake; *de coelo tactus*, struck by lightning.

Tant-ŏpĕrĕ, and **tantō ŏpĕrĕ,** adv., with so great trouble, so much, so greatly, so earnestly, to such a degree.

Tantŭlus, a, um, adj., dim. (*tantus*), so little, so small.

Tantum, adv. (*tantus*), only, but, alone, merely; I will not say, not at all, by no means, far from this; only, merely.

Tantum-mŏdŏ, adv., same as *tantum*, only; for *dummodo*, if only, provided only.

Tantus, a, um, adj. (*tam*), so great; subst., *tantum*, such a trifle, so little, so small a number, so few; so much; only so much, only so many; *tanti esse*, to be of so great value, be worth so much; *est mihi tanti*, it is of importance to me; abl. *tanto*, by so much, so much, the: with comparatives.

Tantusdem, tantădem, tantundem, adj. (*tantus, idem*), just so great or large, as great; adv.: so much, so far.

Tarbelli, ōrum, m., a people in the southwest of Aquitania, on the Atlantic coast, next to the Pyrenees.

Tardĭtas, ātis, f. (*tardus*), slowness; sleepiness, dulness.

Tardo, 1 (*tardus*), v. n., I tarry, delay; v. a., make slow, retard, hinder.

Tardus, a, um, adj., slow, tardy, sluggish, slack; figur.: heavy, dull of understanding; adv., *tardē*.

Tărentīni, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Tarentum.

Tarquinius, i, m. (*L.*), one of Catiline's conspirators, who turned informer, and accused M. Crassus of being privy to the conspiracy.

Tarusātes, ium, m., a people in the southwest of Gaul.

Tasgetius, i, m., a nobleman among the Carnutes, who was made king of his people by Caesar, but was assassinated in the third year of his reign.

Taurus, i, m., a mountain range, having several branches, in the southern part of Asia Minor.

Taximagŭlus, i, m., one of the four kings of Cantium in Britain.

Taxus, i, f., the yew-tree.

Tectosăges, um, m. See *Volcae*.

Tectum, i, n. (*tego*), the covering or roof of a house; the ceiling of a room or hall; a room; a dwelling, house, building.

Tectus, a, um, part. (*tego*); adj., hidden, concealed, secret, cloaked.

Tĕgĭmen, and **tĕgŭmen,** and **tegmen, ĭnis,** n. (*tego*), a covering; figur.: protection.

Tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, v. a., I cover; hide, conceal; protect, defend.

Tĕgĭmentum. See *tegumentum*.

Tĕgŭmentum, i, n. (*tego*), a covering.

Tēlum, i, n., a lance, spear, dart, missile, weapon.

Tĕmĕrārius, a, um, adj. (*temere*), rash, over-hasty, inconsiderate, imprudent.

Tĕmĕrē, adv., rashly, over-hastily, inconsiderately, unadvisedly, foolishly, without reason, by chance, at random.

Tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, f. (*temere*), rashness, hastiness, thoughtlessness, imprudence.

Tēmo, ōnis, m., the pole or draught-tree of a chariot.

Tempĕrantia, ae, f. (*temperans*), moderation, temperance.

Tempĕrātē, adv. (*temperatus*), with moderation, moderately, temperately.

Tempĕro, 1 (*tempus*), v. n., I am temperate or moderate, moderate or restrain myself: c. dat.; v. a., regulate, order; govern, manage; mitigate, soften, temper, allay.

Tempestas, ātis, f. (*tempus*), a space of time, period, season; weather; bad weather, a storm, tempest.

Tempestīvus, a, um, adj. (*tempestas*), done at the proper time or season, seasonable; that happens before its usual time.

Templum, i, n., a piece of ground consecrated to a god, a temple.

Tempus, ŏris, n., time, season; a period or space of time; a seasonable or convenient time, opportunity; the circumstances of time, the times; dangerous, unfortunate circumstances, misfortune, distressful situation.

Tenchthēri, ōrum, m., a German tribe on the banks of the Rhine, south of the Usipetes. Under Caesar they experienced the same fate as the Usipetes, and were likewise admitted by the Sigambri.

Tendo, tĕtendi, tensum, and **tentum,** 3, v. a., I stretch, stretch out, extend, distend; spread, pitch; turn, direct, drive or guide towards; v. n., am under tents, am encamped; take my way, shape my course to a place; aim

at, have in view, design, intend; fight, contend; strive, try.

Tĕnĕbrae, ārum, f., darkness, gloom, night.

Tĕnĕdos, and **Tĕnĕdus, i,** f., an island in the Aegean sea, off the coast of Troas.

Tĕneo, nui, ntum, 2 (*tendo*), v. n., I hold, last, continue; make for, steer towards; v. a., hold, hold fast; keep, observe; hold, detain, keep back; maintain, keep possession of, defend; captivate, charm; maintain, affirm; support, nourish; gain, obtain, reach, get to; contain, comprehend, comprise; occupy, possess, hold, have.

Tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., soft, tender; delicate.

Tento, and **tempto,** 1 (*tendo*), v. freq. a., I try, prove, put to the test, essay, attempt; attack, assail; tempt, incite, endeavor to incite.

Tĕnuĭs, e, adj., thin, slender, fine, rare; lank, lean; small, little, slight, trifling, mean, bad; adv., *tĕnuĭter*.

Tĕnuĭtas, ātis, f. (*tenuis*), thinness; poverty, slenderness of means.

Tĕpĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*tepeo, facio*), v. a., I warm, make warm, make tepid or lukewarm.

Tĕpor, ōris, m., a gentle warmth; warmth, tepidity.

Ter, adv., three times, thrice.

Terentius, i, m. (*Cn.*), a Roman senator, into whose custody Coeparius, one of the Catilinarian conspirators, was given.

Tĕres, ĕtis, adj., rubbed smooth, round; slender.

Tergĭ-versātio, ōnis, f. (*tergiversor*), a declining, refusing; a hesitating, delaying.

Tergum, i, n., the back; the surface of a thing; a covering; skin, hide.

Termĭno, 1 (*terminus*), v. a., I bound, limit, circumscribe, confine; determine, fix; close, end, finish.

Termĭnus, i, m., a boundary, limit, bound.

Terni, ae, a, adj. (*ter*), three each, three.

Terra, ae, f., the earth, ground, land, soil; a land, country, region, district; *orbis terrarum*, the earth.

Terracinensis, is, m., an inhabitant of Terracina, an ancient city of Latium; a Terracinian.

Terrasidius, i, m. (*T.*), an officer in Caesar's army in Gaul, sent to the Sesuvii for supplies.

Terrēnus, a, um, adj. (*terra*), of earth, earthen, earthy.

Terreo, ui, ĭtum, 2, v. a., I affright, frighten, alarm, terrify; frighten off or away, keep off by terror, deter.

Terrĭbĭlis, e, adj. (*terreo*), terrible, frightful, terrific.

Terrĭto, 1 (*terreo*), v. freq. a., I terrify often or much.

Terror, ōris, m. (*terreo*), terror, affright; dread, fear; *alicui esse terrori*, to be a terror to any one, to be terrible to any one.

Tertius, a, um, adj., third, the third.

Testāmentum, i, n. (*testor*), a testament or last will.

Testĭ-fĭcor, 1 (*testis, facio*), v. dep. a., I call to witness; bear witness, testify, attest; prove, demonstrate, show, declare.

Testĭmōnĭum, ii, n. (*testis*), testimony, evidence borne by a witness; any testimony, proof, or evidence.

Testis, is, m. and f., a witness; one who attests; a voucher.

Testor, 1 (*testis*), v. dep. a., I witness, testify, bear witness, prove, confirm, certify, declare; call to witness.

Testūdo, ĭnis, f. (*testa*), a tortoise; an arch, vault; a covering like the tortoise-shell; a shed used in sieges; a covering of shields.

Tēter, and **taeter, tra, trum,** adj. (*ater*), foul, ugly, hideous, horrid, offensive, shocking; figur.: evil, direful, abominable, shameful, repulsive; heinous, disgraceful; adv., *tetrē*.

Tĕtrarchēs, ae, m., a tetrarch, one of four princes who govern each the fourth part of a country; a petty prince.

Tĕtrarchia, ae, f., a tetrarchy, the territory of a tetrarch.

Teucris, ĭdis, f., a Trojan female; a pseudonymic designation of some person.

Teutŏmatus, i, m., a king of the Nitiobriges.

Teutŏni, ōrum, and **Teutŏnes, um,** m., a German people, who originally dwelt between the Elbe and the Baltic, east of the Cimbri, with whom they migrated southward, but were defeated by C. Marius, in 102 B. C., near Aquae Sextiae, in Gaul.

Textĭlis, e, adj. (*texo*), woven, plaited.

Theatrum, i, n., a place of exhibition; play-house, theatre.

Thebāni, ōrum, m., the Thebans.

Themistŏcles, i or **is,** m., a celebrated Athenian commander, who was born about 514 B. C., conquered the Persians at Salamis in 480 B. C., was ostracized in 471 B. C., and died in 449 B. C. He was an able general, but ambitious, and unscrupulous as to the means which he employed for the accomplishment of his ends.

Theŏphănes, is, m. See on Cic. p. Arch. 10.

Thus, uris. See *tus.*

Tibarāni, ōrum, m., a people in Cilicia, upon Mount Amanus.

Tiberīnus, a, um, adj. (*Tiberis*), of or belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine.

Tĭbĕris, is, m., the river Tiber.

Tignum, i, n., a beam or piece of timber for building.

Tigrānes, is, m., a king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.

Tigurīnus, a, um, adj., Tigurine; *Pagus Tigurinus,* one of the four districts or cantons of Helvetia; *Tigurīni, ōrum,* m., the Tigurini, the inhabitants of the *Pagus Tigurinus.*

Tĭmeo, ui, 2, v. a. and n., I fear, am afraid of, am in fear of, apprehend, am anxious.

Tĭmĭdĭtas, ātis, f. (*timidus*), fearfulness, timidity.

Tĭmĭdus, a, um, adj. (*timeo*), full of fear, fearful, timorous, timid, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly; adv., *timidē.*

Tĭmor, ōris, m. (*timeo*), fear, apprehension; a fear, the cause of fear, a dread.

Tiro, ōnis, m. (*M. Tullius*), the freedman and pupil of Cicero, to whom he was an object of the most devoted friendship and tender affection, appears to have been a man of very amiable disposition and highly cultivated intellect. He was not only the amanuensis of the orator, and his assistant in literary labor, but was himself an author of no mean reputation. It is supposed that he was the chief agent in bringing together and arranging the works of Cicero, and in preserving his correspondence from being dispersed and lost.

Tĭtŭbo, 1, v. n., I stagger, totter, reel; stammer, falter, hesitate; am embarrassed, am perplexed.

Titurius, i, m. See *Sabinus.*

Titus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

Tŏga, ae, f. (*tego*), the outer garment of the Romans, gown, toga; *t. praetexta,* a toga with a purple stripe.

Tŏgātus, a, um, adj. (*toga*), clothed or dressed in a toga; *gens togata,* the Romans; *togati,* Romans.

Tŏgŭla, ae, f., dim. (*toga*), a little toga.

Tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, adj. (*tolero*), what may be borne or suffered, supportable, tolerable, passable.

Tŏlĕrans, tis, part. (*tolero*); adj., bearing, able or willing to bear, tolerant of, patient under; adv., *tŏlĕranter.*

Tŏlĕro, 1, v. a., I bear, bear patiently, endure, support, abide, tolerate, sustain, maintain.

Tollo, sus-tŭli, sub-lātum, 3, v. a., I raise, lift, or take up, weigh; raise, elevate, build high; lift up, elate; take, take away, carry, carry off, take off, remove; put away, banish; put out of the way, destroy, ruin; cancel, annul; *sublatus, a, um,* raised, weighed; proud, puffed up.

Tolōsa, ae, f., Toulouse. See *Tolosātes.*

Tŏlōsātes, ium, m., the inhabitants of Tolosa (Toulouse), a celebrated commercial town on the eastern bank of the Garumna (Garonne), and capital of the Tectosages.

Tŏreuma, ătis, n., any work in relief, embossed work.

Tormentum, i, n. (*torqueo*), a hurling-engine; the missile shot therefrom; a rope, cord, line; torment, torture; a rack.

Torpesco, ui, 3 (*torpeo*), v. inch. n., I become stiff or numbed, lose feeling or motion, become torpid; figur.: become indolent, grow inactive, become insensible.

Torquātus, i, m. (*L. Manlius.*) See on Cic. in Cat. I. 6.

Torquātus, i, m. (*T. Manlius*), a celebrated Roman, twice dictator (B. C. 353, 349), and three times consul (B. C. 347, 344, 340), who put his son to death for fighting contrary to orders.

Torreo, ui, tostum, 2, v. a., I dry, parch, roast.

Tortor, ōris, m. (*torqueo*), a torturer, tormentor, executioner.

Tŏt, indecl. num. adj., so many; *tot — quot,* so many — as; *tot — ut,* so many — that.

Tŏt-ĭdem, indecl. num. adj., just so many, just as many.

Tŏtiēs, adv. (*tot*), so often; just so often; *toties — quoties*, so often — as.

Tōtus, a, um, (gen. *totius*) adj. (*tot*), whole, entire, the whole; all, all together.

Trabs, bis, f., a tree; a beam, rafter.

Tracto, 1 (*traho*), v. freq. a., I drag; handle, touch; treat, use; manage, conduct, lead; treat or discourse of, discuss.

Trā-do, and **trans-do, dĭdi, dĭtum,** 3 (*trans, do*), v. a., I give over, deliver, consign, give; deliver faithlessly, betray; recommend, commend; give up, surrender; deliver, teach; leave behind, leave, hand down, record, relate; *tradunt* or *traditur*, they say, they tell or relate; he is said, related.

Trā-dūco, and **trans-dūco, xi, ctum,** 3, v. a., I bring or carry over, bring, lead, or convey to a place, transport; transfer, promote, advance; lead, spend, pass.

Trăgoedia, ae, f., a tragedy; a great commotion, disturbance.

Trăgŭla, ae, f., a javelin.

Trăho, traxi, tractum, 3, v. a., I draw; draw away, draw down; draw to myself; draw together, contract; squander, dissipate; draw out, protract; wear away, squander, spend; carry off, plunder; draw off, divert.

Trā-jectio, ōnis, f. (*trajicio*), a passing from one place to another, passing over, passage.

Trā-jectus, ūs, m. (*trajicio*), a passing over, crossing over, passage.

Trā-jĭcio, and **trans-jĭcio, jēci, jectum,** 3 (*trans, jacio*), v. a., I throw or cast over; shoot over; transport across; convey across, ferry over, ship over; thrust through, transfix, pierce, penetrate.

Trāmes, ĭtis, m. (from *trameo* or *tramitto*), a cross-way; by-path, side-path, foot-path, path.

Trā-no, and **trans-no,** 1, v. a. and n., I swim over, cross by swimming, swim through.

Tranquillĭtas, ātis, f. (*tranquillus*), stillness or calmness of the sea, still weather, a calm; calmness, quietness, stillness, peace, tranquillity.

Tranquillus, a, um, adj. (*trans, quies*), lying at rest; calm, still, smooth; quiet, peaceful, placid, sedate, tranquil.

Trans, prp. c. acc. (properly: through), over, beyond; on the farther side of, beyond. — In composition, where its shorter form *trā* appears before consonants, except *s*, it denotes through, as *transfigo;* or over, as *traduco;* or beyond, as *transalpinus.*

Trans-alpīnus, a, um, adj. (*trans, Alpes*), that is or lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine.

Tran-scendo, and **trans-scendo, di, sum,** 3 (*trans, scando*), v. a., I climb or mount over, surmount, pass, cross; figur.: overstep, transgress, exceed, surpass, transcend.

Trans-dūco. See *traduco.*

Trans-eo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum, ire,** v. n. and a., I go or pass over or beyond; go over to the enemy, desert; overstep, transgress; pass through, go through, sail through; go by, go over, pass away.

Trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a., I carry or bring over, transfer, transport; put off, defer; adapt, apply; transcribe; translate, turn.

Trans-fīgo, fixi, fixum, 3, v. a., I run or thrust through, transfix, pierce, perforate.

Trans-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, v. a., I run or thrust through, pierce through, transfix.

Trans-grĕdior, gressus sum, 3 (*trans, gradior*), v. dep. n. and a., I go or pass over; figur.: pass, proceed, go over to; go beyond, surpass, exceed.

Trans-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (*trans, ago*), v. a., I drive through, thrust or run through; pierce, transfix; lead, pass, spend; finish, bring to an end or completion, expedite, despatch, accomplish, conclude.

Trans-ĭtio, ōnis, f. (*transeo*), a going over, passing over, passage.

Trans-ĭtus, ūs, m. (*transeo*), a passing or going over, passage, crossing.

Trans-jectus and **trans-jicio.** See *trajectus* and *trajicio.*

Trans-mărīnus, a, um, adj., beyond sea, transmarine, foreign.

Trans-missus, ūs, m. (*transmitto*), a passing over, passage.

Trans-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., I make go over, let come over, send over, convey over; I consign, commit, intrust.

Transpadānus, a, um, adj. (*trans,*

Padus, the Po), beyond the Po. Subst.: one living beyond the Po.

Trans-porto, 1, v. a., I carry, convey, or bring to another place, transport.

Transrhenānus, a, um, adj. (*trans, Rhenus*), that is beyond the Rhine, Transrhenish.

Transtrum, i, n. (*trans* or *trabs*), a cross-beam, cross-bench, bench for rowers in a vessel.

Trans-verbĕro, 1, v. a., I strike or beat through, pierce, transfix.

Trans-versus, and **trā-versus, a, um,** part. (*transverto*); adj., what is or lies across, athwart, crosswise, transverse, oblique.

Trebius, i, m., Marcus Trebius Gallus, one of Caesar's officers in Gaul, sent among the Curiosolitae for supplies.

Trebonius, i, m. (*A.*), a Roman *eques*, and a *negotiator* or money-lender in the provinces, was recommended by Cicero to the proconsul Lentulus in 56 B. C.

Trebonius, i, m. (*C.*), was a *tribunus plebis* in 55 B. C., and he carried a law which gave Caesar the government of Gallia for five years more, from the beginning of 53 B. C. to the end of 49 B. C. Caesar rewarded him for his services in his tribuneship by giving him a lieutenancy in his army. He was afterwards one of Caesar's assassins.

Trĕ-centi, ae, a, adj. (*tres, centum*), three hundred.

Trĕpĭdātio, ōnis, f. (*trepido*), confused hurry or alarm, consternation, trepidation; bustle, confusion.

Trĕpĭdo, 1 (*trepidus*), v. n., I hurry with alarm, hasten about, fly about; run in trepidation, hasten confusedly; tremble for fear; hasten, move quickly, bustle about.

Trēs, and **treis,** and **trīs, tria,** adj., three.

Tres Tabernae, ium — ārum, f., the Three Taverns, a place on the Appian Way, near Ulubrae and Forum Appii.

Trevĭri, ōrum, m., a German people, between the Mosa (Meuse) and the Rhenus (Rhine), whose capital was Augusta Trevirorum (Treves).

Triārii, ōrum, m., sc. *milites* (*tres*), the soldiers who occupied the third place, standing behind the *hastati* and *principes*.

Tribocci, ōrum, m. (written also *Triboci*), a German tribe on the left bank of the Rhine, south of the Nemetes, near the modern Strasbourg.

Trĭbūlis, is, m. (*tribus*), one of the same tribe, a tribesman.

Trĭbūnal, ālis, n. (*tribunus*), a tribunal, judgment-seat.

Trĭbūnātus, ūs, m. (*tribunus*), the tribuneship, office or dignity of a tribune.

Trĭbūnĭcius, and **trĭbūnĭtius, a, um,** adj. (*tribunus*), of the tribunes, tribunitial.

Trĭbūnus, i, m. (*tribus*), a president or chief of a tribe, commander, tribune; *tribuni militum* or *militares*, military tribunes.

Trĭbuo, ui, ūtum, 3, v. a., I give, present, bestow, impart; ascribe, attribute; concede, grant, yield.

Trĭbus, ūs, m., a division of the Roman people, a class, a tribe.

Trĭbūtum, i, n. (*tribuo*), that which is given; a tax, contribution, tribute, impost.

Trī-duum, i, n. (*tres, dies*), the space of three days.

Tri-ennium, ii, n. (*tres, annus*), the space of three years, three years.

Trīgintā, num. adj. indecl., thirty.

Trīni, ae, a, adj. (*tres*), three each; triple, threefold.

Trinobantes, ium, m., a people in the southeast of Britain, occupying what is now the county of Essex.

Trī-partītus, and **trī-pertītus, a, um,** adj. (*ter, partior*), divided into three parts, threefold; adv., *tripartītō*.

Trĭplex, ĭcis, adj. (*ter, plico*), threefold, triple.

Trĭ-quĕtrus, a, um, adj. (for *triquadrus*, from *tres* and *quattuor*), having three angles or corners, triangular.

Tristis, e, adj., sad; sorrowful, dejected, woful, melancholy; unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy; morose, ill-humored, stern, austere, pitiless, severe, serious.

Tristĭtia, ae, f. (*tristis*), sadness, melancholy, care, sorrow, grief; moroseness, severity, gloomy strictness.

Triumpho, 1 (*triumphus*), v. n., I hold or celebrate a triumph, triumph; v. a., conquer, triumph over.

Triumphus, i, m., a solemn procession; a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory; figur.: a victory.

Trium-vir, ĭri, m. (*tres, vir*), one of three men who hold an office together; pl. *triumviri* or *tresviri.*

Trōjāni, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Troy, the Trojans.

Trŏpaeum, i, n., a trophy; figur.: a victory; a monument, sign.

Trŭcīdo, 1 (*trax, caedo*), v. a., I cut to pieces, slay or kill cruelly, cut down, slaughter, massacre, butcher.

Truncus, i, m., the trunk, stock, or body of a tree; figur.: the trunk of the human body.

Tū, pron., thou, you; *tūtĕ*, thyself.

Tŭba, ae, f., the tuba, a Roman wind-instrument, a trumpet.

Tueo, and **tueor, tuĭtus** or **tūtus sum,** 2, v. a., I see, view, behold, look or gaze upon; regard, inspect, consider, examine; look to, take care of, favor, defend; maintain, uphold, preserve, keep up; guard, protect.

Tulingi, ōrum, m., a people north of the Helvetii, on the right bank of the Rhine.

Tulliānum, i, n., the dungeon of the state prison in Rome, built by King Servius Tullius.

Tullus, i, m. (*C. Volcatius*), an officer in Caesar's army in Gaul.

Tullus, i, m. (*L. Volcatius*). See on Cic. in Cat. I. 6; Epp. Cic. XI.

Tum, adv., then, hereupon, in the next place, again, besides; then indeed; then, at that time; conj., *tum — tum*, not only — but also, both — and, as well — as; adv., *tum — tum*, now — now, at one time — at another; *quum — tum*, as well — as, in general — and in particular.

Tŭmultuo, and **tŭmultuor,** 1 (*tumultus*), v. n., I raise a tumult, am in great agitation, am in an uproar.

Tŭmultus, ūs, m., a tumult, bustle, disturbance, uproar, sedition, insurrection, rebellion; a suddenly approaching war; civil war.

Tŭmŭlus, i, m. (*tumeo*), a hill, hillock, mound; sepulchral mound, sepulchre, grave.

Tunc, adv. (*tum, ce*), then, at that time.

Tŭnĭca, ae, f. (allied to *toga*), a tunic, garment worn under the toga.

Turba, ae, f., turmoil, tumult, confusion, disturbance, uproar; a crowd, multitude, throng; a train, body of attendants.

Turbĭdus, a, um, adj. (*turba*), full of confusion or disorder, confused, disturbed; turbid; disturbed, troubled, surprised, confused.

Turbo, 1 (*turba*), v. a., I disturb, disorder, throw into confusion; amaze, confound.

Turbŭlentus, a, um, adj. (*turbo*), full of disturbance, trouble, or commotion, confused, boisterous; turbulent, seditious, factious.

Turma, ae, f., a division of Roman cavalry, consisting of thirty men, a troop or squadron of horse.

Turŏnes, um, and **Turoni, ōrum,** m., a people of Celtic Gaul, on both banks of the Liger (Loire), around the modern *Tours.*

Turpis, e, adj., ugly, deformed, unseemly, filthy, foul; figur.: hateful, shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful, infamous; adv., *turpiter.*

Turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*turpis*), ugliness, deformity; baseness, dishonor, disgrace, infamy.

Turris, is, f., any tower or high building; a tower for strengthening walls; a tower for fortifying a camp; a movable tower used in besieging cities.

Tūs, and **thūs, ūris,** n., incense, frankincense.

Tusci, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Etruria, the Tuscans, Etruscans, Etrurians.

Tusculānum, i, n., the name of Cicero's estate at Tusculum.

Tuscŭlum, i, n., a very ancient town of Latium.

Tūtor, 1 (*tueor*), v. freq. dep. a., I guard, protect, defend; keep safe, preserve.

Tūtus, a, um, part. (*tueor*); adj., safe, secure, protected, out of danger; prudent, cautious; *tutum, i,* n., safety, security; adv., *tūtō.*

Tuus, a, um, adj. or possess. pron. (*tu*), thy, thine, your; *tuum*, thine, yours.

Tўrannus, i, m., a monarch, sovereign, king; a tyrant.

U.

Ūber, ĕris, n., udder, teat.

Ūbertas, ātis, f. (*uber*), fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness, abundance.

Ŭbĭ, adv. (for *cubi* or *quubi*, from *qui* or *quis*), where, in what or which place; when, as soon as.

Ŭbĭ-cumque, and **-cunque,** adv.,

wheresoever, in what place soever; everywhere, be it where it may.

Ubii, ōrum, m., a German tribe, which dwelt originally on the east of the Rhine, but was transplanted in 37 B. C., under Augustus, to the western bank.

Ŭbī-que, adv., wheresoever, everywhere, in every place.

Ubius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Ubii, Ubian.

Ulciscor, ultus sum, 3, v. a., I revenge, avenge; avenge myself, take revenge for the injury done to myself; punish.

Ullus, a, um, adj. (for *unulus*, from *unus*), any, any one.

Ulter, tra, trum, adj. (*ille, ollus*), of that side; it seems to occur only in *ultra* and *ultro;* compar. *ulterior, us*, farther or at a greater distance, beyond, ulterior, on the farther side; figur.: remote, distant; superl. *ultĭmus, a, um*, the last; the most remote, oldest, earliest, first; the farthest, most distant, most remote; the greatest, utmost, extreme.

Ultio, ōnis, f. (*ulciscor*), a revenging, revenge.

Ultor, ōris, m. (*ulciscor*), a revenger, punisher.

Ultrā, adv. (for *ultera*, sc. *parte*, from *ulter*), on the other side, beyond; farther, more, besides, moreover; compar. *ulterius*, farther on, farther; further, more; prp. c. acc.: beyond, on the farther side of, past; figur.: beyond, over.

Ultrō, adv. (for *ultero*, sc. *loco*, from *ulter*), on the farther side, beyond; to the farther side, beyond; of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously; even; *ultro citroque*, on both sides, on one side and the other.

Ulŭlātus, ūs, m. (*ululo*), a howling, yelling; a war-shout.

Umbra, ae, f., a shadow, shade; a trace, obscure image; a shade, departed spirit.

Umbrēnus, i, m. (*P.*) See on Cic. in Cat. III. 6; Sall. Cat. II.

Ummius, i, m., a slave of Cicero.

Umquam, adv., ever, at any time.

Ūnā, adv. (*unus*), at once, together, in company, along with, at the same time.

Undĕ, adv. (for *cunde* or *quunde*, from *qui* or *quis*), whence, why, wherefore; from what place.

Un-dĕcĭmus, a, um, adj. (*undecim*), the eleventh.

Un-dē-quadrāgintā, indecl. num. adj., thirty-nine.

Un-dē-quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, adj. (*undequinquaginta*), the forty-ninth.

Undĭquĕ, adv. (*unde, que*), whencesoever, from all parts, from every part, from all quarters; everywhere, on all sides.

Unelli, ōrum, m., one of the Armoric tribes, in the northwestern part of Celtic Gaul.

Ungo, and **unguo, unxi, unctum,** 3, v. a., I anoint, daub, bedaub, smear, besmear.

Unguentum, i, n. (*ungo*), an ointment, unguent, perfume.

Unguo. See *ungo*.

Unĭce, adv. (*unicus*), alone, especially, in an extraordinary degree.

Ūnĭ-versus, a, um, adj. (*unus versus*), collected into one whole, collective, whole, entire, all together; universal, general; *universum*, the whole, the universe.

Unquam. See *umquam*.

Ūnus, a, um, (gen. *ūnĭus*) adj., one, an, a; one, a single, one alone, one only; one, the same, one and the same; *unus quisque*, each one, each; *ad unum omnes*, all to a man, all without exception.

Ūnus-quisque, ūnă-quaeque, ūnum-quodque, adj., each one, each.

Urbānus, a, um, adj. (*urbs*), of, pertaining or belonging to a city; refined, polite, genteel, well-bred, courteous, affable.

Urbs, is, f., a town surrounded with a wall, a city; the city, Rome.

Urgeo, and **urgueo, ursi,** 2, v. a., I press upon, bear hard or close upon, urge, drive, impel, force; press hard, weigh down, bear down, oppress, distress, incommode; am imminent, am near at hand.

Ūrus, i, m., a bull, wild ox.

Usipĕtes, um, m., a German tribe on the banks of the lower Rhine. They were driven from their homes and crossed the Rhine; but being defeated by Caesar, they were forced to return, and were received by the Sigambri, who allowed them to dwell on the banks of the Luppia (Lippe); afterwards, however, they migrated southward, where they were merged in the Alemanni.

Ūsĭtātus, a, um, adj. (*usitor*), usual, customary, common, familiar; adv., *ūsĭtātē*.

Us-quam, adv. (*us*, akin to *ad*, and *quam*), to any place; anywhere.
Us-que, adv. (*us*, akin to *ad*, and *que*), on still, right on, incessantly, ever, constantly; all the way, even, as far as; always, ever, continually; *usque adeo*, to such a degree; *usque Romam*, even to Rome; *usque eo*, so far.
Ustor, ōris, m. (*uro*), a burner of dead bodies.
Ūsūra, ae, f. (*utor*), the temporary use or enjoyment of a thing; interest, usury.
Ūsurpo, 1 (for *usu rapio*), v. a., I make use of, use; exercise, practise; speak, say, talk about.
Ūsus, ūs, m. (*utor*), use; frequent use, frequent exercise, practice; usefulness, utility, advantage, profit, benefit; usage, custom of speech; intimacy, familiarity; experience, expertness, skill; need, necessity, occasion.
Ŭt, and **ŭtī,** adv. (for *cut* or *quut, cuti* or *quuti*, from *qui* or *quis*), in what manner, as, just as, so as, according as; as for instance, as for example; as, as being, inasmuch as; how; *ut — sic*, or *ita*, as — so; indeed — but; although — yet; *ita — ut*, so true or sure — as; conj.: as, when, as soon as; with a subjunctive: that; in order that, to the end that; so that; O that! would that! supposing that, in case that, although, so; *ut*, after verbs of fearing, *timeo, metuo, vereor*, has the force of "that not."
Ut-cumque, and **ut-cunque,** adv., howsoever, however; anyhow, somehow; whensoever, at whatever time.
Ŭter, ŭtra, ŭtrum, gen. **ŭtrīus,** dat. **utri,** adj. (for *cutur* or *quuter*, from *qui* or *quis*), which of two, whether; the other; both.
Ŭter-cumque, and **ŭter-cunque,** adj., whichsoever of the two.
Ŭter-lĭbet, ŭtră-lĭbet, ŭtrum-lĭbet, adj., which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two, either of the two.
Ŭter-que, ŭtră-que, ŭtrum-que, adj., both the one and the other, both.
Ŭtī, the full form for *ut*. See *ut*.
Ūtĭlis, e, adj. (*utibilis*, from *utor*), what may be used, fit for use, fit, good, proper, suitable, adapted; useful, profitable, wholesome, salutary, advantageous, serviceable.
Ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*utilis*), usefulness, serviceableness, service; utility, profit, advantage.
Ŭtĭ-nam, adv., O that, I wish that, would that, would to God that.
Ŭtĭ-quĕ, adv. (for *et uti*), and that; be it as it may, at all events, at any rate, by all means, certainly, surely, assuredly, indeed, undoubtedly.
Ūtor, ūsus sum, 3, v. dep. a. c. abl., I use, make use of, avail myself of; enjoy, partake of; *uti suo largius*, to be prodigal of one's property.
Ut-pŏtĕ, adv., namely, as; *utpote qui*, who namely, being one who.
Ūtrimque, and **utrinque,** adv. (*uterque*), on or from both sides or parts, on or from the one side and the other.
Ŭtrum, adv. (*uter*), whether; *utrum — an*, or *ne*, whether — or.
Ūvă, ae, f., (properly: a heap) a bunch or cluster of grapes.
Uxor, ōris, f., a wife.

V.

Văcātio, ōnis, f. (*vaco*), a freeing or being free from something; exemption from military service.
Văcillo, 1, v. n., I waver, totter, rock to and fro, incline this way and that; vacillate, hesitate.
Văco, 1, v. n., to be empty or void; c. abl.: to be void or destitute of, to be free or clear from; to be vacant, without a possessor, to stand open, to be unoccupied; I am without business, am at leisure.
Văcuĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a., I make void or empty.
Văcuus, a, um, adj. (*vaco*), void, empty, vacant; without something, free from something, void of: with *ab*: also without *ab*; free, without business, disengaged; *vacuum*, a void, vacant place, empty space.
Vădĭmōnium, ii, n. (*vas, vadis*), a promise or obligation, confirmed by surety, to appear in court; bail, recognizance.
Vădum, i, n. (*vado*), a place in a river where one can go through on foot, a ford, shallow.
Vāgīna, ae, f., the scabbard or sheath of a sword.
Văgor, 1 (*vagus*), v. dep. n., I range about, wander, rove, ramble, roam, stroll, stray.
Văgus, a, um, adj., wandering, roving.
Vahălis, is, m., the left arm of the Rhe-

nus (Rhine), now the Waal, flowing into the Mosa (Meuse), and making the island Batavia.

Valdē, adv. (for *valide*), strongly, vehemently, highly, very, much, very much, greatly, exceedingly.

Vălens, tis, part. (*valeo*); adj., well, in good health, strong, robust, vigorous; mighty, powerful.

Văleo, ui, ĭtum, 2 (akin to *polleo*), v. n., I am well or in health; am strong, am robust or lusty, am able; figur.: have weight or influence, prevail; to have force or efficacy, avail, be effectual, serve, be good; *valē*, farewell.

Valerius, i, m., the name of a Roman *gens*.

Vălētūdo, and **vălĭtūdo, ĭnis**, f. (*valeo*), state of body, health; good health; ill health, sickness, weakness, infirmity.

Vălĭdus, a, um, adj. (*valeo*), well, sound, strong, healthy; stout, robust, vigorous, sturdy, lusty, powerful.

Vallis, and **valles, is**, f., a valley.

Vallo, 1 (*vallum*), v. a., I intrench, fortify; figur.: protect, cover, secure.

Vallum, i, n. (*vallus*), a fortification of stakes or palisades, the palisades; a rampart, wall.

Vallus, i, m., a stake, a palisade; the palisades.

Vangiōnes, um, m., a German people on both sides of the upper Rhine, near the modern *Worms*.

Vānĭtas, ātis, f. (*vanus*), emptiness, want of reality, vanity, falsehood; flattery.

Vānus, a, um, adj., empty, void, containing naught; vain, unmeaning; void of truth or reality, unreal, untrue, false, deceitful, boastful; vain, in vain.

Văpor, ōris, m., heat, warmth; an exhalation, steam, vapor; smoke.

Varenus, i, m. (*L.*), a centurion in Caesar's army, who distinguished himself, along with T. Pulfio, by a daring act of bravery, when the camp of Q. Cicero was besieged by the Nervii.

Vargunteius, i, m. (*L.*), a senator, and one of Catiline's conspirators, undertook, in conjunction with C. Cornelius, to murder Cicero in 63 B. C.; but their plan was frustrated by information conveyed to Cicero through Fulvia. He was afterwards brought to trial, but could find no one to defend him.

Vărĭĕtas, ātis, f. (*varius*), diversity of colors; diversity, difference, variety, variety or difference of opinion; changeableness, change, vicissitude.

Vărio, 1 (*varius*), v. a., I make various, diversify, variegate; *variatus, a, um*, various, diverse, manifold, different; v. n., to be party-colored; to be manifold or diverse, differ, change.

Vărius, a, um, adj., various, different, diverse; changeable, variable, light, fickle, inconstant; adv., *vărĭē*.

Varro, ōnis, m. (*M. Terentius*), the most learned of Roman scholars, and the most voluminous of Roman authors, was born B. C. 116, ten years before Cicero, and died B. C. 28, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was one of Pompey's lieutenants in the piratic war, and for a very long period was the intimate personal friend of Cicero. According to his own statement, he composed no less than four hundred and ninety books; only one of which, however, — a treatise on agriculture, — has descended entire to us.

Vās, vāsis, and ***vāsum, i**, n., an earthen vessel, vessel.

Vastātio, ōnis, f. (*vasto*), a ravaging, laying waste, devastation.

Vastĭtas, ātis, f. (*vastus*), desolation, devastation, waste, solitude, ruin.

Vasto, 1 (*vastus*), v. a., I lay waste, devastate, ravage, desolate, pillage; make empty, spoil, bereave, strip; disquiet, harass; ruin, destroy.

Vastus, a, um, adj., waste, desert, desolate; rude, uncouth, coarse; fearfully great, huge, enormous, immense, vast; insatiable.

Vātes, is, m. and f., a soothsayer, diviner, prophet; a poet, bard.

Vātĭ-cĭnātio, ōnis, f. (*vaticinor*), a foretelling, prophesying, prophecy, prediction, divination.

Vē-, insep. prefix, denoting either the opposite of the simple word, or a heightening of it.

-Vĕ, a conjunction always affixed to some word, or.

Vē-cordia, ae, f. (*vecors*), want of reason, madness, insanity; folly, senselessness.

Vectīgal, ālis, n. (for *vectigale*, from *vectigalis*), sc. *aes*, money paid for carriage; tax, impost, duty, revenue.

Vectīgālis, e, adj. (*veho*), (properly:

what is paid for carriage) what is paid in taxes; subject to or bound to pay taxes, taxable, tributary.

Vectōrius, a, um, adj. (*vector*), for carrying or transportation.

Vĕhĕmens, tis, adj., impetuous, vehement, intense, violent, fierce, severe; great, strong, forcible, very efficacious, powerful; adv., *vĕhĕmenter*.

Vĕhĭcŭlum, i, n. (*veho*), any carriage, vehicle.

Vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., I carry, convey, bear; c. acc.: to go over, traverse.

Vel, conj. (allied to *volo, velle*), or; also, even also, even; *vel — vel*, either — or.

Velanius, i, m. (*Q.*), a tribune of the soldiers in Caesar's army in Gaul, sent among the Veneti to procure supplies.

Velauni, ōrum, m., a people in the Cévennes, now Velay.

Vellaunodūnum, i, n., a town of the Senones, between Agendicum (Sens) and Genabum (Orleans).

Velocasses, ium, m., a people of Belgic Gaul, near the mouth of the Sequana (Seine), and south of the Caleti.

Vēlox, ōcis, adj. (akin to *volare*), fleet, swift, quick, rapid, speedy.

Vēlum, i, n. (contr. from *vehulum*, from *veho*), a veil, cover; a curtain, a sail.

Vĕl-ŭt, and **vĕl-ŭti,** adv., as, like as; as for example, for instance; as if, as it were; *velut si*, as if, just as if.

Vēna, ae, f. (akin to *mano*), a vein; an artery; figur.: *in venis reipublicae*, in the veins, i. e. the innermost part, of the state.

Vēnābŭlum, i, n. (*venor*), a hunting-spear.

Vēnālis, e, adj. (*venus, us*), exposed to sale, offered for sale; venal, mercenary.

Vēnātio, ōnis, f. (*venor*), hunting, the chase; a spectacle of hunting; the game.

Vēnātus, ūs, m. (*venor*), a hunting or chasing, the chase.

Vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (contr. from *venum do*), v. a., I sell, vend; betray for money.

Vĕnē-fĭcus, a, um, adj. (*venenum, facio*), mixing poison, poisoning; subst.: a mixer of poisons, poisoner.

Vĕnēnum, i, n., bane, poison, venom.

Vēneo, īvi or **ii, ĭtum,** 4 (from *venum eo*), v. n., I go to sale, am sold, am let out.

Vĕnĕro, and **vĕnĕror,** 1 (contr. from *veniam oro*), v. a., I pray reverently, beseech, beg, entreat; adore, reverence, revere, worship, venerate.

Venĕti, ōrum, m., a people of Celtic Gaul, northwest of the mouth of the Liger (Loire), on the sea-coast. They were the most powerful of the Armoric states.

Venetĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Venetia or the Veneti, Venetian.

Vĕnia, ae, f., indulgence, leave, permission, allowance, license; favor, kindness; pardon, forgiveness.

Vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. a., I come; to come, happen, befall, take place, occur; *alicui venire auxilio*, to come to the assistance of any one; *ventum est*, they have come; *usu venire*, to happen, to occur.

Venetia, ae, f., the country of the Veneti.

Vēnor, 1, v. dep. a. and n., I hunt, chase, pursue.

Venter, tris, m., the belly; the stomach.

Ventĭto, 1 (*venio*), v. freq. n., I come often, am in the habit of going.

Ventus, i, m., the wind.

Vĕnus, ĕris, f., love to the other sex; Venus, the goddess of love; the planet Venus, the morning or evening star.

Venusia, ae, f., a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania; now Venosa.

Vĕnŭstas, ātis, f. (*venus*), elegant form, beauty, comeliness, grace; elegance, politeness, gracefulness.

Vĕnustus, a, um, adj. (*venus*), charming, beautiful, graceful, lovely; elegant, polite, well-bred, fine, genteel.

Vĕpres, is, m. and f., a thorn, brier, bramble-bush.

Vēr, ēris, n., the spring; spring-time.

Verăgri, ōrum, m., a people, south of the Nantuates and east of the Allobroges, in the territory now called Valais.

Verber, ĕris, n., a rod, whip, scourge, lash; lash, stripe, blow.

Verbĕro, 1 (*verber*), v. a., I lash, whip, scourge, beat, strike.

Verbigĕnus, i, m., one of the four districts or cantons into which Helvetia was divided.

Verbum, i, n., a word; a saying, *verba facere*, to speak, discourse.

Vĕrēcundia, ae, f. (*verecundus*), diffi-

dence arising from respect, respect, shamefacedness, modesty, diffidence.

Vĕrēcundus, a, um, adj. (*vereor*), shamefaced, shy or diffident from respect, modest, bashful, respectful; adv., *vĕrēcundē*.

Vĕreor, ĭtus sum, 2, v. dep. n. and a., I fear with reverential awe, reverence, respect, revere, stand in awe of; fear, am afraid of.

Vergasillaunus, i, m., a chief of the Arverni.

Vergo, 3, v. n., I turn a thing in any direction; incline or turn myself anywhere; to lie or look towards.

Vergobrĕtus, i, m., title of the chief magistrate among the Aedui: said to be a Celtic word = man-for-judgment; i. e. judge.

Vērī-sĭmĭlis, e, adj., like the truth, having the semblance of truth, likely, probable.

Vērĭtas, ātis, f. (*verus*), truth, verity.

Vērō, adv. (*verus*), in truth, indeed, truly, certainly, assuredly; conj.: but, but now.

Veromandui, ōrum, m., a people of Belgic Gaul, about the sources of the Isara (Oise), to the northwest of the Remi.

Versĭcŭlus, i, m., dim. (*versus*), a little line; a little verse, a verse.

Verso, 1 (*verto*), v. freq. a., I turn often; figur.: exercise, agitate, disturb, vex; turn over in my mind, consider, revolve, reflect on; treat, handle, manage, conduct, carry on; *versari*, to be turned, to turn round, revolve; to be anywhere, to frequent any place, to stay, abide, live; *versari in re*, to be occupied, busied, exercised in a thing, to apply one's self to, pay attention to a thing.

Versus, ūs, m. (*verto*), a turning round; a line in writing; a poetical line, a verse; verse, poetry.

Versus, and **versum,** adv. (from *versus, a, um*), -ward, -wards, towards; *in Italiam versus*, towards Italy; *ad oceanum versus*, towards the ocean; prp. c. acc.: towards, in the direction of.

Vertĭco, ōnis, m., a Nervian nobleman, who sent information to Caesar that the camp of Q. Cicero was besieged.

Verto, and **vorto, ti, sum,** 3, v. a., I turn, turn about, turn round; overturn, overthrow, throw down; *vertere hostes in fugam*, to put the enemy to flight.

Verudoctius, i, m., a Helvetian nobleman sent as an ambassador to Caesar.

Vērum, conj., (*verus*), but, however; adv.: really, truly, actually, in truth.

Vērum-tămen, and **vērun-tămen,** conj., but however, but yet.

Vērus, a, um, adj., real, actual, true, sincere, genuine, certain, natural; right, proper, fit; reasonable; adv., *vērē*.

Vĕrūtum, i, n. (*veru*), a spear, javelin.

Vescor, 3 (*esca*), v. dep. n., I feed upon, eat; enjoy, make use of, use.

Vesontio, ōnis, m., the chief town of the Sequani; now Besançon.

Vesper, ĕris or **eri,** and **vespĕrus, ĕri,** m., the evening, eve, the evening-star; the west; *vesperi*, in the evening, late.

Vespĕra, ae, f., the evening.

Vesta, ae, f., Vesta, daughter of Saturn and Ops; the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general. The vestal virgins were consecrated to her service.

Vestālis, e, adj. (*Vesta*), of or belonging to Vesta, Vestal.

Vester, tra, trum, pron. possess. (*vos*), of or pertaining to you, your, yours.

Vestĭbŭlum, i, n. (*ve, stabulum*), the vestibule of a house, a porch or entry between the house-door and the street.

Vestīgium, ii, n., a footstep, tread, trace, track; the sole, the foot; figur.: a trace, vestige, mark, sign, token, indication; a point, moment, instant.

Vestīmentum, i, n. (*vestio*), that which serves for clothing, clothes.

Vestio, 4 (*vestis*), v. a., I clothe, array; figur.: clothe, cover as with a garment, deck, adorn.

Vestis, is, f., a garment, vest, vestment, robe, clothes.

Vestītus, ūs, m. (*vestio*), clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, raiment, attire, vesture.

Vĕtĕrānus, a, um, adj. (*vetus*), old, of many years' age or standing; subst.: an old soldier, veteran soldier, veteran.

Vĕto, ui, ĭtum, 1, v. a., I forbid, prohibit, interdict; figur.: forbid, ward off, hinder, prevent. — *Veto* was the word used by a tribune of the people when he protested against a measure of the senate or of a magistrate: I forbid it.

Vĕtus, ĕris, adj., old; old, not new, of long standing; former, of former days.

Vĕtustas, ātis, f. (*vetus*), oldness, age, length of time, antiquity; ancient times; old friendship, old acquaintance.

Vĕtustus, a, um, adj. (*vetus*), old, not new, of long standing; old, not young.

Vexātio, ōnis, f. (*vexo*), molestation, harassing, ill-treatment, annoyance, abuse.

Vexātor, ōris, m. (*vexo*), a vexer, persecutor, abuser.

Vexillum, i, n. (*veho*), a military ensign, standard, banner; a red flag displayed from the general's tent as a signal for marching or for battle.

Vexo, 1, v. a., I hurt, abuse, harass, distress, annoy, molest, afflict, injure, damage.

Via, ae, f., a way, road, highway, highroad; a street; a passage, canal, path; figur.: a way, means, opportunity.

Viātor, ōris, m. (*via*), a wayfaring man, traveller, passenger.

Vĭbro, 1, v. a., I move quickly to and fro; flourish, brandish, hurl, throw, dart, launch.

Vīcēni, ae, a, adj. (*viginti*), twenty each.

Vīcēsĭmus, and **vīgēsĭmus, a, um,** adj. (*viginti*), the twentieth.

Vĭciēs, adv. (*viginti*), twenty times.

Vīcīnĭtas, ātis, f. (*vicinus*), nearness of place, neighborhood, vicinity; the neighbors.

Vīcīnus, a, um, adj. (*vicus*), neighboring, near; *vicinus*, m., and *vicina*, f., a neighbor.

Vĭcis, is, f. (a genit. of which the nom. does not occur; acc. *vicem*; abl. *vice*; pl. *vices*, and *vicibus*), change, alternate or reciprocal succession, vicissitude, alternation, interchange; the lot, hap, fate, misfortune; *in vices;* in turns, in return; *in vicem*, by turns, alternately, reciprocally, mutually; *in vicem eorum*, instead of them, in their place.

Vĭcissĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (*vicis*), a change from one thing to another, vicissitude.

Victĭma, ae, f. (*vincio*), an animal adorned with a *vitta* or head-band, and sacrificed to the gods; a victim.

Victor, ōris, m. (*vinco*), a conqueror, victor; vanquisher; adj.: victorious.

Victōria, ae, f. (*victor*), victory.

Victus, ūs, m. (*vivo*), life, way of life; food, sustenance, victuals, provisions.

Vīcus, i, m., a village, hamlet; in the city: a quarter.

Vĭdē-lĭcĕt, adv. (for *videre licet*), it is easy to see, it is evident; certainly, to be sure, clearly; namely, to wit.

Vĭdĕn' ? for *videsne.*

Vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, v. a. and n., I see, behold; see, perceive, observe; understand; go to see, call upon, wait upon; look at, consider; care for, provide.

Vĭdeor, vīsus sum, 2 (pass. of *video*), v. n., I am seen; seem, have the appearance, appear, am regarded; *mihi videtur*, I think; *visum est mihi*, it has seemed good to me, I have thought it right.

Vienna, ae, f., the chief town of the Allobroges, on the east side of the Rhone; now Vienne.

Vĭgeo, gui, 2, v. n., I live, thrive; am lively, vigorous, brisk, active; figur.: flourish, prosper, am in high repute.

Vīgēsĭmus, a, um. See *vicesimus.*

Vĭgĭlans, tis, part. (*vigilo*); adj., watchful, careful, vigilant.

Vĭgĭlanter, adv. (*vigilans*), vigilantly, watchfully, heedfully.

Vĭgĭlia, ae, f. (*vigil*), a watching, a being awake; watch, guard by night; a watch, soldiers keeping watch, watchmen, guards; figur.: watchfulness, vigilance.

Vĭgĭlo, 1 (*vigil*), v. n., I watch, keep awake; figur.; am watchful, vigilant, or attentive, am very careful or heedful.

Vĭginti, indecl. num. adj., twenty.

Vīlis, e, adj., of small price, cheap, low; vile, paltry, common, worthless, trivial, mean.

Vīlĭtas, ātis, f. (*vilis*), cheapness, lowness of price.

Villa, ae, f., dim. (*vicus*), country-house, farm-house, country-seat, villa.

Vīmen, ĭnis, n. (*vieo*), any pliant twig for plaiting or binding, an osier, wicker-rod, twig, withe.

Vīnāceus, a, um, adj. (*vinum*), of or pertaining to wine; *vinaceus*, sc. *acinus*, a grape-stone.

Vincio, nxi, nctum, 4 (*vico*), v. a., I bind, fetter; figur.: confine, restrain; make fast, fortify, secure.

Vinco, vīci, victum, 3, v. a., I conquer, vanquish, overcome; exceed, excel; figur.: overcome, overpower, subdue, soften.

Vincŭlum, and **vinclum, i,** n. (*vin-*

cio), anything that ties or binds, a bond, band, tie, cord; pl.: prison, chains.

Vindex, ĭcis, m. and f. (*vindico*), one that lays claim to something, a claimant; an asserter, defender, protector; adj.: avenging, punishing; an avenger, punisher.

Vindĭciae, ārum, f. (*vindico*), the suit which is brought to establish one's right of possession; the sentence of a judge in such a case.

Vindĭco, and **vendĭco,** 1, v. a., I claim, lay claim to, demand as my own, arrogate, appropriate, assume; free, set free, liberate, defend, protect, save; maintain, assert; punish, inflict punishment; *vindicare aliquem in libertatem,* to assert the freedom of any one, set him free.

Vīnea, ae, f. (*vinum*), a vineyard; a roof, shed, or mantelet, under which the Romans assailed the walls of towns.

Vīnum, i, n., wine.

Vĭŏlentia, ae, f. (*violens*), violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

Vĭŏlentus, a, um, adj. (*vis*), using great force, impetuous, boisterous; violent, harsh.

Vĭŏlo, 1 (*vis*), v. a., I injure, violate; maltreat, abuse.

Vĭr, ĭri, m., a man, a male person; a man grown, one grown up to man's estate; the man, husband; a genuine man, a magnanimous man, a brave man.

Virdumărus, i, m., a chief of the Aedui.

Virgo, ĭnis, f., a full-grown girl, maid, virgin; any unmarried woman.

Virgultum, i, n. (for *virguletum*), from *virgula*), a shrub, bush, small tree; a thicket, shrubbery.

Vĭrĭdis, e, adj. (*vireo*), green, young, youthful, fresh, lively, vigorous, active, strong.

Vĭrĭdĭtas, ātis, f. (*viridis*), greenness, verdure; freshness, vigor.

Viridŏvix, ĭcis, m., a chief of the Unelli, and commander-in-chief of the Armoric forces.

Vĭrīlis, e, adj. (*vir*), of a man, pertaining to a man, manly; male; becoming a man, manly, manful, valiant, brave; *toga virilis,* the manly gown.

Vĭrītim, adv. (*vir*), man for man, man by man, singly, individually; separately.

Virtūs, ūtis, f. (*vir*), manhood; manliness, firmness, constancy, bravery, valor; virtue, goodness, excellence; a virtue, merit, talent.

Vīs, vis, pl. **vīres, ium,** f., strength, power, force, vigor; virtue, effect, efficacy; influence, importance; vehemence, violence, impetuosity, fury; force; quantity, number, multitude, abundance; *summa vi,* with the greatest fury.

Viscus, ĕris, n., more frequently pl. **viscĕra, um,** n., all that is under the skin; figur.: the innermost part of anything.

Vīso, si, sum, 3 (*video*), v. freq. a., I see, look at, view, behold; go or come to see, visit.

Vīta, ae, f., life; way or manner of life; a life, biography; sustenance, support, aliment.

Vītis, is, f., a vine; a branch of a vine.

Vĭtium, ii, n., a defect, fault, blemish; a moral fault, vice, crime.

Vīto, 1, v. a., I shun, avoid, eschew, endeavor to escape.

Vĭtrum, i, n., glass; an herb used for dyeing a blue color, woad.

Vĭtŭpĕrātio, ōnis, f. (*vitupero*), a blaming, reproving, vituperation.

Vīvo, vixi, victum, 3, v. n., I live, am alive, have life; support life; live well, enjoy life.

Vīvus, a, um, adj. (*vivo*), alive, living.

Vix, adv., with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.

Vŏcābŭlum, i, n. (*voco*), the appellation of a thing, a name, term, word.

Vocātes, ium, m., a people in Aquitanian Gaul, near the Spanish border.

Vŏco, 1 (*vox*), v. a., I call; call upon, invoke, implore; cite, summon; bid, invite; call, name.

Vocontii, ōrum, m., a tribe of Transalpine Gaul, on the eastern bank of the Rhone.

Volcae, ārum, m., a numerous and powerful people in Gallia Narbonensis, divided into the *Volcae Arecomici* and the *Volcae Tectosages.* The chief town of the former was Nemausus (Nismes); that of the latter was Tolosa (Toulouse).

Vŏlens, tis, part. (*volo, velle*); adj., willing.

Vŏlĭto, 1 (*volare*), v. freq. n., I fly often, am wont to fly, fly to and fro, fly about or up and down, flutter, flit.

Vŏlo, vis, vult, vŏlui, velle, v. a., I desire, wish; will, have a mind, am willing, choose, purpose, intend; com-

mand, ordain, appoint; *quid sibi vult?* what will he have? what is his aim?

Volturcius, i, m. (*T.*) See on Cic. in Cat. III. 2.

Vŏlūbĭlis, e, adj. (*volvo*), what is easily rolled or turned, voluble; figur.: changeable, unstable, inconstant.

Vŏluntārius, a, um, adj. (*voluntas*), one who does a thing with free will, acting from choice, voluntary; *v. miles*, a volunteer.

Vŏluntas, ātis, f. (*volo, velle*), the will, inclination, wish, desire; good-will, affection, favor; approbation, consent; *voluntate*, willingly, voluntarily, of one's own will, of one's own accord.

Vŏluptārius, a, um, adj. (*voluptas*), bringing pleasure or enjoyment, pleasurable, pleasant, delightful.

Vŏluptas, ātis, f. (for *volupitas*, from *volupe*), pleasure, enjoyment, delight; *voluptates*, appetites, desires.

Volusēnus, i, m., C. Volusenus Quadratus, a tribune of the soldiers in Caesar's army in Gaul.

Volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, v. a., I roll, revolve in the mind, ponder, meditate, consider; roll round.

Vŏmo, ui, ĭtum, 3, v. n. and a., I vomit; throw up.

Vosĕgus, i, m., a mountain chain branching from the Jura, and extending parallel with the Rhenus (Rhine), to its confluence with the Mosella (Moselle).

Vōtum, i, n. (*voveo*), a vow or promise made to some deity; a wish, wishing.

Vŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, v. a., I vow, promise sacredly.

Vox, vōcis, f. (*voco*), the voice; tone, accent; a sentence, decision, judgment.

Vulcānus, i, m., Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno; by metonymy: fire.

Vulgāris, and **volgāris, e,** adj. (*vulgus*), common, ordinary, relating to all, extending to all, usual; mean, low, vile, vulgar; adv., *vulgārĭter.*

Vulgō, adv. (*vulgus*), among the people, in public; here and there, everywhere; often; publicly, openly, before all; commonly, generally.

Vulgus, i, n. and m., people, a multitude, crowd, throng; the vulgar, common people, populace, rabble; the common soldiers, privates.

Vulnĕro, 1 (*vulnus*), v. a., I wound; figur.: hurt, injure, pain.

Vulnus, and **volnus, ĕris,** n., a wound; figur.: a damage, hurt, injury; grief, pain, anguish, distress.

Vultus, and **voltus, ūs,** m. (*volo, velle*), properly the will, desire expressed in the face; the face, visage, countenance, features, looks.

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